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DROP IN MAY WHEAT

Brokers Treated to What They Call "Quick Action."

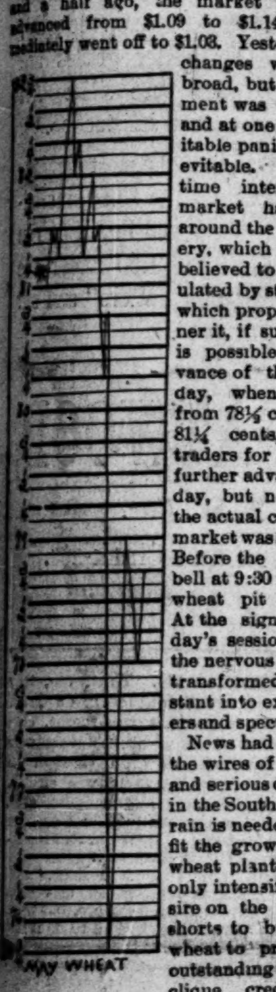
SLUMP OF SEVEN CENTS.

It Declines from 82 3-4 Cents to 75 3-4 Cents.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE PIT.

A Sharp Rally Brings the Net Drop to 2 1-2 Cents.

THE DEAL AND ITS ENGINEERS.



Board of Trade brokers say they enjoy what they are pleased to term "quick action" in the markets. They had it yesterday. May wheat declined so rapidly that it seemed as if the bottom had dropped out. Such excitement in the pit is rarely witnessed. At no time since August, 1891, has a day brought such changes. On that occasion, a year and a half ago, the market in one day advanced from $1.09 to $1.14 and immediately went off to $1.03. Yesterday's price changes were not so broad, but the excitement was tremendous, and at one time a veritable panic seemed inevitable. For some time interest in the market has revolved around the May delivery, which is generally believed to be manipulated by strong hands, which propose to corner it, if such a thing is possible. The advance of the previous day, when May sold from 78⅛ cents up to 81¼ cents, prepared traders for a possible further advance yesterday, but nothing like the actual course of the market was anticipated. Before the tap of the bell at 9:30 o'clock the wheat pit was filled. At the signal for the day's session to begin the nervous crowd was transformed in an instant into excited traders and speculators.

News had come over the wires of continued and serious dry weather in the Southwest, where rain is needed to benefit the growing winter wheat plant, and this only intensified the desire on the part of the shorts to buy enough wheat to protect their outstanding trades. The clique credited with owning and controlling most of the wheat had been aggressive for some time, and yesterday morning showed no disposition to part with their holdings except on a liberal advance. The market opened at 81 cents, or about the latest quotation of the preceding day. Buying was urgent on all sides and bids were quickly moved up a quarter and a half cent at a time until 82¾ cents was reached. On this advancing scale of prices the clique sold vast quantities to the excited shorts, estimated all the way up to 3,000,000 and perhaps 4,000,000 bushels. Buying orders were for both the Northwestern short line and for local shorts and hungry purchasers were fed all they would take. The top prices of the day were reached during the first half hour of the session and for a couple of hours after that the market held relatively steadier, sagging somewhat from extreme figures. The effect of the liberal selling of such great quantities of wheat began to be felt and by noon the price had worked back to a fraction over 80.

A Break of Four Cents.

When the 80-cent mark was reached the crowd turned sellers, and in less than two minutes the price had broken more than four cents per bushel amid the most intense excitement. The downturn was almost unprecedented in one way. On occasions of the collapse of an effort to corner a commodity quotations have been forced downward at rapid speed, but yesterday's market was different, in that it was a slump which was followed by a partial recovery.

Prices varied greatly in different parts of the pit, and many commission merchants with selling orders at 80 cents or under could not execute them, so irregular and rapid was the downward course. Brokers would offer wheat at 79, in another part of the crowd not ten feet distant it would be selling at 78 or 78½ cents, and in an instant another half cent and another cent was chopped off until a point as low as 75¾ cents was reached, or seven cents below the outside figure paid earlier in the day. The rally to 78 cents and to 79 cents was effected in a few minutes, and the market finally rested at 78⅝ cents, a net decline for the day of 2½ cents. One example will indicate the usual conditions: In one part of the crowd May at a given moment was offered by one trader in lots of 50,000 bushels at 76 cents. A dozen or twenty feet away another operator who was a buyer offered to pay 77 cents for a like quantity of 50,000 bushels. A fortunate broker standing where he saw both offers made to the crowd at random quick as a flash accepted both propositions, the trades were transferred to the card in their respective places, and the instantaneous deal showed a net profit of one cent, or exactly $500.

A Scheme of the Clique.

An important factor in accelerating the sharp decline was the report that several million bushels of wheat had been privately settled during the forenoon on a basis of about 80 cents. This was estimated all the way up to 10,000,000 bushels or more, and represented mainly the Northwestern line. Those most interested naturally refused to confirm this talk, and whether there was little or much in it the effect was disastrous to prices. Any large amount that had thus been privately settled it meant just so much less demand of an urgent character, and this served to take away a corresponding support to the market. The day's record was generally recognized by the trade as a wonderfully successful scheme on the part of the clique, which early sold millions on an advancing scale of prices, and subsequently, when the market was just demoralized in the other direction, bought at the low figures, insuring a big margin of profit. The July delivery sympathized in a measure with May, yet prices were confined to a narrow range of about one cent, ruling relatively much steadier and receiving a little support from the talk of possible damage to the coming winter wheat crop.

Other markets on the floor acted sympathetically, but only in a mild degree, with general declines scored. The May deal is so clearly a manipulated one that the deferred deliveries in wheat and also the neighboring grain pits are affected only indirectly. Interest promises to be pronounced and the operations of those popularly supposed to be included in the bull clique will be closely watched. It is early to predict a successful corner, as eight weeks must elapse before the close of May. As a rule a corner in any commodity is not advertised, but, on the contrary, is concealed until a short time before the expiration of the cornered future.

Beginning of the Deal.

Conservative traders have been afraid of May wheat for some time. It has been known for months that there was a concentrated holding of May wheat aggregating many millions, and that in all probability there would be a strong attempt to put the price away up. In December, when the price for May was down around 76 cents, several wealthy traders began to buy it freely. It looked phenomenally low, and promised to make a great deal of money for any one who would buy it and stick to it for a few weeks or a month. Acting on the theory that wheat at that price was a good investment the traders composing the so-called clique went long of it, buying it up and down, firm in the belief that it was going through all right.

The visible supply total continued to grow during the last month of the year and did not begin to decrease when the traders thought it should do so. There were several flurries when the price advanced rapidly or declined rapidly, but through all these it looked as if the clique was confident. Sharp declines were attributed to manipulation and were regarded as "shake-outs" deliberately planned by the combine. In addition to going heavily long of the May wheat representatives of the combine bought cash wheat whenever they had the opportunity, and on the deliveries Jan. 1 it was believed that several millions of the contract grade passed into the control of the clique. The accumulation of cash wheat continued until it appeared that the combine owned 90 per cent of all the regular wheat in the city—8,000,000 or 9,000,000 bushels—and in addition to that had 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 bushels of May bought in the speculative market.

Nervousness was increased by the fact that it was known that the Northwestern handlers of wheat had hedged in this market by selling May wheat here against their purchases of cash wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth. It was known that these hedges would have to be covered in this market, because in most cases the wheat bought in the Northwest would not grade here and could not be delivered on contracts. It was this immense shortage in May wheat that made it look as if the clique would be able to carry out its plan. The chances are that when the deal was commenced it looked to those interested in it as if there would be an advance in the course of a few weeks that would let them out with a nice profit. The opportunity did not come, and they were forced to increase their lines because to attempt to liquidate meant an enormous loss.

Market Held Up by Main Strength.

They began to look forward to the spring months when the crop damage reports should come in to help them out. They also figured that the government report on reserves in farmers' hands would show a very small total and looked for this to have its effect. But the visible supply continued to increase each week, occasionally showing a slight decrease, and among the general trade it began to look as if the load was going to prove much too heavy for them to carry. Exports dropped off, the cash market was very slow, and all of the outside markets were weak and very much under this one. Chicago prices were over those at the seaboard and it was generally believed that the clique was holding the market up by main strength.

It was this belief that led many of the traders to close out their interests in May and watch matters from a safe distance. Several times it looked as if there was an attempt on the part of the combine to get out of its May and get over into July. During the last week conditions changed somewhat, exports increased, and there appeared to be a better demand for cash wheat. This made the shorts more or less nervous, and some of the local traders who had been playing that side of the market began to cover. This started an advance that forced some of the Northwestern and Southwestern shorts to close out their hedges, and a sharp advance was scored during Monday and Tuesday. It was continued during the early part of yesterday's session until the break came.

Who Is on the Long Side?

The identity of the traders interested on the long side of the market has been more or less of a mystery. It has been the theory of the local people who have been watching the market closely that there were three sets of traders interested. One of these was supposed to have its headquarters in Wall street, and Keene's name was connected with this end of the combine from the fact that a prominent Hebrew broker who does a great deal of business for him sent the orders to Chicago and signed the checks that were sent out here. There was also a Canadian section supposed to be represented here by Geddes-Kirkwood, and a Chicago interest whose operations were conducted through the office of John Cudahy. Naturally the Cudahy interest was the most conspicuous one here, and the operations of his brokers were watched all the time. There were some of the local scalpers who believed in the ability and resources of the combine to the extent that they were willing to "tail on" to the operations of the principals, and this class of traders was the most severely hurt in the wild fluctuations during the day.

The magnitude of the figures involved in the present deal has never been surpassed in the history of the trade. The enormous holdings of the Harper combine dwindle into insignificance. On the estimate that the present combine had 40,000,000 bushels of May wheat a drop of 7 cents would mean a loss of $2,800,000. But the estimates of their holdings are mere guesses, and no one but the engineers of the deal know what they are. It has been admitted by every one that the money at the disposal of the combine seemed inexhaustible. The principals were not only able to take care of the enormous quantities of cash wheat that came their way, but were apparently not inconvenienced by the margin calls that were made on them at times when the market looked weak. It was this command of money that induced the belief on the part of some of the members that the combine would be able to carry the deal through, come what might.

After yesterday's experience no one was able to say just what it meant. All sorts of opinions prevailed, but that it meant a defeat for the combine no one was willing to assert positively. It was held by some that the break was engineered by the combine after something like 5,000,000 bushels had been disposed of on the advance and as much more settled for privately. Having done this much, and feeling satisfied with its position, the clique, this theory holds, deliberately broke the market, and, at the lower level, took everything offered, partly restoring its line and materially reducing its average price.

John Cudahy said last night: "The break in wheat was caused by a few people offering wheat under the market. That's all there was to it."

"Do you think the so-called clique sold any wheat?"

"No; and they will not till they get their price."

SAY IT'S LIKE THE HARPER DEAL.

Brokers See Indications of Similarity—Lively Times in June, 1887.

Traders who have been watching wheat for a few months think that they note many

[Continued on fourth page.]

FOUL EWING STREET.

ITALIAN QUARTER THAT INVITES CHOLERA AND OTHER DISEASES.

Sixteen Men Quartered in a Single Room—Description of Another Place in Which Hay Is Used for Bedding—Condition of the Alleys, Street, and Courtyards—Garbage Left Everywhere, and No Attempt Made to Cart It Away—Cases of Typhoid Fever Reported.

Ewing street is short and makes no boasts of being a great public thoroughfare. But in its own peculiar quality of filth and unwholesome smells and congested Italian population it has few rivals in Chicago.

Ewing street is a next south neighbor of West Polk street and runs from Canal street to Blue Island avenue. It is very narrow and if there is a block pavement all signs of it are concealed by a surface layer of spongy mold frequently damp and dotted by pools of stagnant water. The street is lined with irregular rows of dingy frame houses innocent of paint and blackened and soiled by time and close contact with the children of Italy. The garbage boxes along the broken wood sidewalks are filled with ashes and rotting vegetables and are seldom emptied. Heaps of trash, rags, and old fruit are alongside the garbage boxes already overflowing. The dwelling houses and big tenement buildings that line Ewing street are occupied by thousands of Italians. Every doorstep is well alive with children and babies dressed in rags and grime, many of their olive skinned faces showing sallow and wan beneath the covering of dirt.

The occupation of the men and women who live in these houses is rag picking, banana peddling, or soap-grease gathering. Some of the women stay at home at wash tubs, and the hungry children huddle around them in rooms stifling hot from cook stoves, eating boiled pig's feet and such delicacies. Some of the dark complexioned men sit around tables there through the day time hours and gamble at cards or dice with huge mugs of beer beside them. Within the past year buildings after the peculiar type of the New York tenement houses have been erected there, or moved there when their usefulness elsewhere was gone. These are four or five stories in height and contain 100 to 300 Italians each—eight to a dozen human beings in each room. But the more typical Chicago home for these Italians—small one or two story shanties—are as yet more numerous on Ewing street.

Some of the Houses.

A three-story house at No. 197 Ewing street contains at least twenty-five families and more than 200 occupants. Garbage is heaped high in the rear and is responsible for revolting smells. The building is not more than sixty feet square. It contains rag-pickers, bone-pickers, soap-grease gatherers, and an Italian barber shop. A small pond of greenish water is across the street. Yesterday a great number of young Italians were busy throwing dice on the sidewalk in front of this pond. Just down the street to the east, at No. 177 Ewing street, are eight large families of Russian Jews in sixteen rooms. Their business is to make overalls and knee pants, and they also deal in rags. Just a few doors east A. Navigato is proprietor of a shop for old rags and old rubbers, which are heaped in filth-breeding pile on the floors in his house. At No. 167 an Italian tenement house is occupied by nearly 200 persons, who turn out 200 pairs of hand-sewed overalls every day. The rooms are heated almost to suffocation, and each one is occupied by two or three stuffy beds, and a half-dozen busy sewing women. This house backs up almost against the rear of another. Between them the garbage lies thick and uncared for. Inside some of these basement rooms oranges lie in heaps, rotting. Hereabouts is very much sickness from sore throat, diphtheria, and scarlet-fever.

Two cases of typhoid-fever were in a stifling room at No. 157 Ewing street yesterday, and a pale-faced woman put her head out of the window and said: "I think I'm coming down with the fever myself."

Under this house was a pool of water and from its rear foundation another stagnant pool reached twenty feet back to the alley-way. There was no drainage whatever at that place. Rags and bones profusely heaped around the door-yard suggested the business of the occupants. In the next house east ten men occupied one up-stairs room, into which they put two bales of hay some weeks ago for bedding. No sort of ventilation is ever attempted in this hovel, and the owner of it is held to be a millionaire.

Down to the east a few doors, near the Desplaines street crossing, one floor is inhabited by thirty-five persons and sixteen sleep every night in one room. The women at this house are afraid of the coming of cholera, but they are busy at something else than scrubbing and house-cleaning. In the rear of this whole block of houses garbage is freely deposited and the garbage wagons have not molested it in weeks. Garibaldi Hall, a combined lodging-house, grocery store, and Italian dance hall, is in the same immediate vicinity. No attention seems to be paid to the refuse and slops thereabouts, and the public street is scarcely less in need of a cleaning than the back yards and passageways between the tumble-down houses.

Condition of "Italy Court."

Back of No. 131 Ewing street is "Italy Court," entirely surrounded by sheds where men and women live. Rickety balconies face upon this court and are hung with rags of every color which are there dried and afterwards gathered in bags for sale and shipment. Near neighbors are "Poverty Flats," teeming with Italian children that crawl about through hallways black as Egypt's darkness and pervaded by the smells of rotten fruits, which the peddlers sort over and take out in their carts for sale after buying them up on South Water street. "Poverty Flats" were the pioneer dwelling places for Italians on Ewing street. Nine years ago they were filled up with fruit peddlers and ragpickers, and the street straightway became popular for Italians. It is now almost wholly given up to them.

The usual features of Ewing street life are varied at No. 113, where a stable full of horses adjoins the rooms where the Italians live. Some of the men there were playing cards yesterday and some were sorting and picking over Messina fruit, but no one was cleaning up the premises. Next door is the saloon of Michael Dicosolo, and in the house No. 103 two persons were lying sick in one room yesterday. The room had no window and hardly a ray of light made its way to the bed where they were lying. The surroundings there were as unhealthy as at the tenement houses Nos. 94 and 92, which are occupied by several hundred Italians, a bakery, a grocery store, and a hennery. The front dooryard was ornamented by a pool of greenish water. The gutters along this block were littered with banana stems, and in the rear were barrels and baskets full of refuse fruit.

The sights at one of these houses were a duplicate of the sights at another. Ewing street is a type of the district bounded by Canal and Halsted, and Harrison and Twelfth streets. Desplaines, Polk, and Forquer streets are condemned by residents as being altogether neglected by the street-cleaning authorities. Many persons in that neighborhood with a wholesome fear of cholera and pestilence are looking anxiously for the approach of Mr. Welles and the street-cleaning bureau.

Reception for Commander Blodgett.

George H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R., will hold a campfire and reception this evening at Grand Army Hall, No. 204 Dearborn street, for E. A. Blodgett, the newly elected Commander of the Department of Illinois.

IOWA IN DEBT FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

Hotel Proprietors Say They Are Unable to Collect for the State Band's Board.

Field & Schomberg, proprietors of the Revere House, have a claim against the State of Iowa for $327 for meals and lodging furnished the Iowa State Band during the World's Fair dedicatory ceremonies last October, their efforts to collect which form an interesting story.

Clerk C. F. Bryden of the hotel last night showed a reporter for THE TRIBUNE extensive correspondence between his firm and the Iowa State authorities, winding up with a letter placing the claim in lawyers' hands for suit.

"When Gov. Boies and his staff came here last October they stopped at the Virginia Hotel," he said. "They brought along the State Band of fifty men. Quarters were provided for the latter in a building designed for a livery stable. The men refused to stop there and the leader applied to us for accommodation. Our house was full, but we agreed finally to take the band in that night, furnishing lodging and breakfast for $1.25 for each man. The bandmaster, Fred Phinney, went over to the Virginia Hotel and brought back this order:

"CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1892.—The Revere House will keep Bandmaster Phinney and his men for lodging this Wednesday night and breakfast Thursday morning, Oct. 20, on account the State of Iowa, rendering a bill for same to me for certification and payment. ALBERT W. SWALM, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Camp.

"That was sufficient for us. The following night the bandmaster returned with his men, saying they wished lodging and breakfast thereafter until they left town. He procured another order from the officials at the Virginia Hotel.

"The band remained until the morning of Oct. 22, and on leaving the bandmaster furnished us with the following certificate:

"CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1892.—This is to certify that the Iowa State Band slept at above hotel on the nights of Oct. 19 and 20, and they agree to sleep at same hotel on the night of Oct. 21. Also they took breakfast on the mornings Oct. 20 and 21, and agree to take breakfast on the morning Oct. 22, making three lodgings and three breakfasts for which the above proprietors agree to charge 75 cents for lodging and 75 cents for breakfast per man for each man registered on hotel register.

"Signed and agreed to by Fred Phinney, manager Iowa State Band for State of Iowa, according to order given by Lieut.-Col. Swalm, commanding for Iowa.

"We forwarded our bill to the State authorities. It amounted to $327. In three weeks' time we got a voucher for $218. We immediately returned it and correspondence began. We got no satisfaction, and in December I went to Des Moines and saw C. D. Ham, the Governor's private Secretary, and Mr. Hume, the Chief Clerk or Secretary to acting Adjutant-General McIvor. Adjutant-General Greene, I was told, was ill and unable to perform duty. I was informed that the Governor considered $218 enough, a position about as just as would be mine if I walked out of a store with a $5 hat leaving $2.50 and saying that was enough for it. We didn't raise our rates any and they knew what they were. I left all the papers and the claim was promised attention. We have had letters since from Acting Adjutant-General McIvor asking us to allow him time to examine the case, other letters telling about Adjutant-General Greene's absence, and nothing satisfactory. We only got our papers back a couple of weeks ago. We shall sue for the claim, and if we can't sue the State shall endeavor to locate the liability with the orders in our possession."

The incident, Mr. Bryden says, has got into politics in Iowa, and has come in for newspaper comment. He displays clippings of articles with sensational headings.

"I am informed," said he, "that the band is coming here during the Fair. It will be interesting to know who will pay their bills."

ARRESTS MADE AT ROBY RACE TRACK.

Horace Argo Declares That the Instigators Are Connected with Hawthorne.

A swarm of Indiana constables swooped down on the unsuspecting betting ring at Roby yesterday and for a brief period pandemonium reigned. As a result of their visit three of the bookmakers are held in $200 bonds to face a rural jury at Hammond, whither they were taken in a wagon from the track. The track officials assert that there is a hidden feature to the case, which will develop at the examination. The charge is one of registering and paying a bet on a trial of speed, which is declared a misdemeanor by the Indiana statutes and punishable with a $25 fine.

T. J. Woods of Crown Point, Ind., and Reading and Sheerer, local attorneys, represent the complainants. W. B. Reading of the firm also represents a number of claimants on the association's unpaid contracts. Mr. Woods declares that the action is purely a local affair, actuated by a prevalent desire to prevent the sale of pools or registering of bets in the County of Lake.

Horace Argo, manager of the track, is peremptory in his denial of this story, and insinuates that the affair was instigated by Chicago persons in the interest of Hawthorne Park. Argo said last night:

"It is a scandalous procedure which has been adopted by the enemies of Roby to harass the management of the track and redound to the detriment of the racing there. The people of Lake County are in hearty accord with the maintenance of a race course there, and it is an undisputed fact that the location of our track there has been of vast benefit to the entire contiguous country. I have in my possession evidence which conclusively proves that the hostile attitude to our existence emanated from persons connected with the Hawthorne course.

"The man Wagner, a special Deputy Sheriff appointed for the specific purpose of swearing out the complaints against us, is an illiterate man who has never been to the race track and could not read the warrants given him to serve. John Brennock, a partner of Corrigan in the Hawthorne track, was down in Hammond yesterday morning and has employed the appearing counsel to prosecute, or rather persecute the bookmakers and parties connected with Roby. We have outlined a policy, and will be prepared to meet any move made by the people who have seen fit to attack us in this manner, and I am assured by the prosecuting attorney and Judge Crawford at Hammond that we will be given a speedy hearing, and that no improper methods will be permitted whereby our track will be unjustly embarrassed."

ANNA GURTZO TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

She Couldn't Wear Pretty Dresses and Go to the Theater—A Faint Saves Her.

Anna Gurtzo, aged 21, was about to throw herself into the river at the north end of the Clark street bridge yesterday when she was overcome by the awfulness of her impulse and sank to the ground in a faint. The streets were crowded, and scores of people passed the woman without giving her a thought. Finally Officer J. F. Sullivan saw her and hastened to investigate. She was removed to a drug store, where she soon revived under the application of restoratives. She told the officer this story: "I live with my father and mother, but they don't care for me any more. They used to buy me dresses and give me everything I wanted. But lately they have neglected me and don't love me any more. I wanted to attend a dancing school and go to the theater, like other girls. My parents said if I did I could not expect to live with them any more. I did not want to disobey them, and I was so miserable I wanted to die. If I hadn't fainted I should be in the river now. Let me go home. I will not try it again. My name is Anna Gurtzo, but I don't want to tell you where I live."

TANGLE IN WHISKY.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF THOUSANDS IN WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

Put Up by A. R. Sutton of Louisville, It Is Charged, as Collateral for Big Loans—Gate City Bank Investigation at Atlanta Stopped at a Critical Point—Report That Forger Paige Is Captured—Cashier of the Defunct Commercial National Bank at Nashville Arrested for Perjury.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—[Special.]—Developments today seemed to prove to those who have made the examination that the whisky warehouse receipts now held by various local banks as collateral for loans to A. R. Sutton are forgeries. The amount involved is between $120,000 and $150,000. This covers only Louisville banks.

It is claimed now that Sutton scattered these bogus receipts all over the country. His method was to send them to his agents and have them negotiate loans with the banks of their respective cities.

Notwithstanding today's startling disclosures Sutton still remains in town and has not been arrested. He has made no attempt to flee, but on the contrary has put on a bold front. He met a committee of bankers last night and remained closeted with them until early this morning. He claims that his assets are between $500,000 and $700,000, and this statement is borne out by the books, which were examined by experts. After the meeting detectives shadowed Sutton to keep him from leaving the city. He is still under surveillance, but no steps have been taken to cause his arrest.

The banks caught by the alleged forged receipts are: The Louisville Banking company, German Security Bank, German National Bank, Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, and the Fourth National Bank. Attachments were taken out against the firm of A. J. Sutton by the German Security Bank and the Farmers' and Drovers' for $19,500 and $16,000 respectively. These attachments were levied on 3,000 barrels of whisky belonging to Sutton and now stored in the Louisville public warehouse.

Sutton's operations in the transactions covered the J. H. McBrayer and Mattingly brands principally. It was an easy matter to prove that Sutton's McBrayer receipts were spurious. This brand is manufactured by J. R. Walker of Lawrenceburg, Ky. He began making the brand in 1889 and has since sold the entire output each year to the firm of W. H. Thomas & Co. of this city. It was through this firm that the forgeries were discovered. A few days ago a local whisky broker went to Thomas & Co. and tried to sell 300 barrels of their own whisky (the McBrayer brand) on the strength of warehouse receipts. The senior member saw at once that the receipts were bogus and so notified the agent. This led to further investigations, which brought out the fact that several banks were loaded with the worthless receipts.

The forgery was the most bunglesome on record, and it is now wonderful how the banks were "taken in." It is believed that the forgeries were committed in Sutton's office, and so carelessly was the work done that receipts forged on whisky which had been forced out of bond one year ago, and even the names of gaugers and storekeepers who have been out of office for four years, were forged.

Sutton is a bachelor of about 45 years of age and has the reputation of being close-fisted. He had no associates and lived quietly and never went out socially. He came here twelve years ago and commenced business as a broker. He seemed to be successful and soon built up a good business.

SENSATIONAL MOVE AT ATLANTA.

Attorney-General Olney Stops the Bank Inquiry at a Critical Stage.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29.—The investigation of the Gate City Bank defalcation by the United States grand jury has, it is said, been brought to a sudden stop. For some time United States District-Attorney Darnell and Capt. Henry Jackson have done herculean service in pushing this investigation; they have literally gone to the bottom of things. Mr. Darnell announced yesterday in court that today important matters would be laid before the grand jury, and, while it was not stated that they were connected with the Gate City Bank affairs, the public were anxious to know what action the grand jury would take this morning. The matter which the grand jury was to have handled today was the Gate City Bank case. A number of new bills against citizens of Atlanta, charging them with violating the law in connection with the failure of the Gate City Bank, had been elaborately drawn and witnesses were at hand. All was ready to go on with the investigation; sensational developments were expected, but the investigation was summarily stopped, Attorney-General Olney telegraphing from Washington to suspend action until further notice, and this morning in the United States court the grand jury, which was ready to take in hand these new and most important bills against others than Redwine was dismissed until April 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Attorney-General Olney could not be seen tonight in regard to the dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., stating that he had telegraphed the United States District Attorney there to suspend action in the Gate City Bank investigation until further notice, but it is understood that such a telegram was sent, and that the Attorney-General had abundant reason for suspending the investigation, which he will make public at the proper time.

IS FORGER PAIGE CAPTURED?

Mysterious Letter from a Detective Now in South America.

AKRON, O., March 29.—[Special.]—Capt. Aaron Teeple of this city received a letter tonight from his old army comrade, Detective C. E. Henry, who went to South America after David R. Paige, wanted for forging John Huntington's name to thousands of dollars' worth of paper. Here is an excerpt from the letter, which was dated Rio Janeiro, Feb. 20:

> Have just returned from a trip of 2,000 miles through the coffee country. I came after a $20,000 embezzler and got him after a chase of 7,000 miles. Also captured a man wanted in Superior, Wis., for embezzling $40,000.

No names are mentioned, and Capt. Teeple's query is, Can the "twenty thousand embezzler" mean Paige?

LEAVES A LARGE SHORTAGE.

Flight of the Buffalo Manager of the American Preserves Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29.—Charles F. Tomes, local manager for the American Preserves company, has disappeared, leaving a letter confessing that he is a defaulter. The amount of his defalcation is placed at between $10,000 and $20,000. It is said the bank books of the company cannot be found, and it is supposed that Tomes took them with him. Tomes had been living extravagantly and playing the horses and the bucket-shops. The head office of the company is in Chicago.

NASHVILLE CASHIER ARRESTED.

An Official of the Defunct Commercial National Bank Charged with Perjury.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—F. Porter Field, cashier of the suspended Commercial National Bank of this city, was arrested this afternoon upon a warrant sworn out by Bank Examiner McKnight. He gave bond in the sum of $10,000. The charges are perjury and making false statements to the department.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, southwesterly winds.

Pages.

1 May Wheat Drops Seven Cents.
Filthy Condition of the Italian Quarter.
Forgery Tangle in Louisville Whisky.
Citizens Address an Appeal to Voters.

2 Negroes Declare for Allerton.
Harrison Talks at Douglas and Rosalie Halls

3 J. H. Dickerson Robbed of $6,050.
Discussion of German Again Postponed.

4 Illinois Men Heard by the President.
Ohio Republicans Shout for McKinley.
Choctaws May Fight Again.

5 Terrible Fire at Kaernten, Germany.
Rates from New York to the Fair.
Latimer at Last Loses His Nerve.

6 Jockey Hugh Penny Suspended.
California Horses in Training.
Theatrical Men Attack Elbridge Gerry.

7 Anti-Pool Bill Passes the Illinois House.

9 Railroads Now Delaying the Fair.
Michigan Exhibits at the Fair.
Iowa Exhibits Are Now Ready.
Aquaria in the Fisheries Building.

10 American Diplomacy in Hawaii.
Exodus of Central Illinois Farmers.
Japanese World's Fair Commissioners Arrive

11 Discussion of the Rights of Senators.
Disagreement as to World's Fair Rates.
Drainage Trustees Get the Canal.

13 Hurd Replies to Pence on the Torrens System
Reference Plan to Relieve Court Congestion

16 George Gould Surprises the Union Pacific.
Activity in the Local Stock Market.

BOTTLE STORY TURNS UP RATHER LATE.

It Comes from Virginia and Presumes to Tell of the Naronic's Fate.

NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—William Johnson, the winter watchman at Oceanview, Va., a summer resort near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, this afternoon picked up on the beach at that place a champagne bottle with several corks tied about its neck and with a letter inclosed giving alleged information from one of the crew of the sinking of the White Star line steamship Naronic. The letter was:

> 3:10 a. m., Feb. 19, S. S. Naronic, White Star Line, at Sea—To Who Picks This Up: Report when you find this to our agents, if not heard of before, that our ship is fast sinking beneath the waves, and it is such a storm that we can never live in the small boats. One boat has already gone with her human cargo, below. God, let all of us live through this. We were struck by an iceberg in a blinding snow-storm and floated two hours. Now it is 3:20 a. m. by my watch, and the great ship is deck level with the sea. Report to the agents at Broadway, New York, M. Kersey & Co. Good-by all. JOHN OLSEN, Cattleman.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 29.—John Brown today shot a strange pigeon that was among his flock. Upon its leg was found a small silver band bearing "No. 13,301." It is thought here that the bird was from the lost steamer Naronic.

RISLEY CONTRADICTS HIS DENIALS.

His Epistle Addressed to the Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—The denials by John E. Risley that he was connected with the Sons of Liberty are received with astonishment here, where his relations with the treasonable organization were well understood when he lived here the first years of the war. Reputable citizens remember him as one of the most audacious of the rebel sympathizers. They also recall the fact that when he had left here it was common report that he had gone to New York with money belonging to the above named organization. The letter given below was found by Col. R. W. Thompson, the Provost Marshal, and by him turned over to Maj. Carrington. The Dodd to whom it was addressed was the Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty.

> NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.—H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis—Dear Sir: Hunt & Co. have played the devil, according to reports. Does he attempt to implicate any of our friends and does it affect our people in any degree? Can Morton overawe our people by his military organization? I have read with deep interest the meager newspaper reports of affairs in our State and am anxious to learn more. Write to me if you can find leisure. Direct to care of Thomas Parker & Co., No. 49 Wall street. Very truly yours,
> JOHN E. RISLEY.

WESTERN UNION BUYS OUT A RIVAL.

Edison Mutual Telegraph Company Reorganized with a New Directorate.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—It developed here today that the Western Union had gobbled up the Edison Mutual Telegraph company, with headquarters in this city. The resignation of the old Board of Directors was accepted by C. W. Douglass and the following new board was elected: R. C. Clowry, C. Corbett, I. N. Miller, C. W. Douglass, C. O. Brigham, and Nelson A. Buell. Mr. Clowry was made President. The Edison Mutual was operating 550 miles, running from Middleton, O., to Edison, Mich., and from Fort Wayne to Van Wert, O. It was organized eleven years ago and capitalized for $50,000, with only $29,000 worth of stock issued. The Edison had been operated in connection with the Postal Telegraph and cut into the business here of the Western Union. The latter company had been quietly getting hold of the Edison stock until it obtained a controlling interest. At the expiration of the present contract the Postal will be left without a Fort Wayne office.

Engineering a Charcoal Corner.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 29.—It is rumored here that a scheme is on foot to corner the charcoal industry of the United States, and Mr. Harry Ross of the private banking firm of Erastus Ross & Sons of this city is said to be engineering the scheme. It is understood the price of charcoal will soon be advanced.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

Nathan Strawn of Crawford County, Ind., has celebrated his 101st birthday.

At Newport, Ky., yesterday Samuel Crosby, an awning manufacturer, went home and shot his wife dead, then escaped.

The Plug Manufacturers' Trade Mark Association in session at Louisville, Ky., reelected the old officers and Executive committee for the ensuing year.

F. Ewing Dent, a salesman for J. H. North & Co., furniture dealers in Kansas City, has disappeared. He has a brother in Chicago connected with the firm of Dent & Doggett.

Henry Clay Swain, for years assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of Washington, D. C., was burned to death at Sea Isle, N. J. He was a prominent figure in Washington society and one of the few surviving members of one of Cape May County's most aristocratic families.

Forged drafts for $10,000 on the First National Bank and another for $500 on the City National Bank of Gloucester, Mass., have been received by those institutions. The drafts came from the First National Bank of San Francisco and are signed "Allen L. McDonald." The person signing them is under arrest in San Francisco awaiting information from Gloucester.

The floor of the second story of Unterkircher's new building at Burlington, Ia., gave way yesterday, and a section sixty feet wide by eighty long, laden with bricks and mortar, dropped down, carrying with it six laborers and seven brick masons. One brick mason named Humpton was severely injured. Another named Wrean was badly bruised about the head and body.

LAST EDITION.

ADDRESS TO VOTERS:

It Is Printed on the Backs of the Sample Ballots.

THE "GANG" ARRAIGNED

Charges That Policemen Are Working for Harrison.

MAJ. M'CLAUGHRY CALLED ON

Citizens' Committee Asks Him to Punish Offenders.

ALLERTON GAINING IN STRENGTH.

Given a full vote Tuesday next and the managers of the Citizens' campaign feel confident of the success of the entire ticket. To this end the business-men have been asked, and have generally consented, to give their employés a half holiday with no loss of pay on election day. There now remains nothing but to get the sample ballot into the hands of every voter and to see that he understands how to mark it.

Things for Voters to Consider.

At the meeting of the Executive committee of the Citizens' campaign yesterday afternoon sample ballots for every ward were presented. On the back of each is an address to the voters. It reads as follows:

TO THE VOTERS.

You want honest collections.

You want clean streets and alleys.

You want public work properly done.

You want an honest City Government.

You want fair and equitable assessments.

You want public affairs conducted upon business methods.

You want merit and not "political pull" to be the basis of employment at your City Hall.

You want a Mayor elected who will surround himself with capable, honest, and experienced men, without regard to their political preferences.

You have no liking for the "gang" of either party. You know by what means, and by whom the candidates on the so-called "Democratic" ticket were placed in nomination.

You know how and by whom the candidates on the Citizens'-Republican ticket were chosen.

The fight in the present municipal campaign is not between Democrats and Republicans, but between those who desire to see our city run on the same principles on which you run your business and those who regard the city offices as rewards for party spoilsmen, to whom the prosperity, health, and good name of our city are second to personal ambition and personal greed.

The platform of the Citizens'-Republican movement is straight-out for a business administration and the merit system in appointments to office. It means that the interest on the city's funds shall be paid into the City Treasury; it means that every dollar of the city's money shall buy a dollar's worth of good service; it means a clean city, a clean City Hall, and a clean bill of health. The candidates stand squarely on the platform, and they mean what they say and will do what they say if the citizens will have it so.

We believe the workingmen, the men who own their homes, and all men who have anything at stake in the community, want for themselves, their wives and children the safety, health, and saving which good municipal government can give them.

Remember that all the gamblers and thugs in the city, with the most notorious gambler in the West at their head, are working for the ticket headed by Carter H. Harrison.

Remember that these men must be paid for their services by being allowed to ply their trade unmolested if their ticket is elected.

Remember that the gang which nominated and is trying to elect, that ticket is the gang which ran the notorious Music Hall "convention."

Remember that the success of that ticket means the control of the city's business for the next two years by the same gang.

Remember that the $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 per year of general city expenditures, as well as the millions collected in special assessments, must be disbursed by this gang if its ticket is elected.

Remember that the election of the "Democratic" town tickets, so called, means that your property will be assessed for taxation by the leading spirits of the Music Hall "convention," and who were themselves nominated as Assessors by still more disgraceful conventions.

Remember that the members of the gangs of these candidates for Assessors will naturally become their deputies and assistants in those important offices, if they are elected.

Remember that if those tickets are elected, you will not only have a gang to fix the amount of taxes you shall pay, but also a still larger gang to absorb the taxes after they are collected.

Vote early, and see that your neighbor votes.

The gang works every day—when it works for itself.

Take a "day off" and put it in for the good of your city this year.

You will notice that our ticket is headed, on the official ballot, "Republican Ticket." It was necessary to do this, as a matter of form, in order to comply with the election law; the "Republican convention" having indorsed it.

This ballot is not to vote; it is only a sample ballot.

Ballots Easy to Mark.

While the ballot will be somewhat long and cumbrous on account of the large number of candidates for Constables there will be little difficulty in marking it so far as the city and town tickets are concerned. Thus, if a South Town Democrat should decide to vote for Allerton for Mayor, Van Cleave for City Clerk, Best for Assessor, and the rest of the Democratic ticket, all that is necessary for him to do is to put his cross in the squares before the names of Allerton, Van Cleave, and Best, and put a cross in the circle at the head of the Democratic ticket in the first column. The sample ballot with the accompanying address will be mailed to every voter in the city, and should be in their hands by Sunday at the latest.

At the meeting of the City Central committee reports were made by committeemen from every section of the city that the police were using their position to influence voters in favor of the gang candidates. The direct charge was made that officers of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station were visiting the saloons in their districts and urging the proprietors to throw all their weight for Harrison. It was also brought to the attention of the committee that Capt. Jenkins of the Harrison Street Station had been going about his bailiwick offering to bet five to one that the head of the "gang" ticket would be elected, and that subordinate officers under his direction were working through the levee with the same end in view. The offensive partisanship of Inspectors Hunt and Schaack has been notorious for days.

In view of this widespread and alarming abuse of police powers in behalf of the ticket managed by Michael Cassius McDonald a committee was appointed to wait upon Chief McClaughry and demand from him that some semblance of discipline and decency be maintained in the force. At the head of the committee was Charles W. Peters from the Fourteenth Ward. The committeemen were closeted with the Chief for fifteen minutes. They stated upon returning to headquarters that they had the word of Maj. McClaughry that if direct proof should be brought to his notice that any officer has been guilty of openly electioneering or of collecting campaign funds for either ticket from the proprietors of disreputable houses the matter would be taken into consideration and acted upon as soon as possible. The report was not altogether satisfactory to the committee.

A few minutes before this committee called upon the Chief there had come a knock upon the door which opens into his private office from the office of the City Controller. He opened it himself and in stepped Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Harrison remained in consultation with Maj. McClaughry for fifteen minutes, going then out through the office of the City Controller and down-stairs to the room of Capt. Shea.

When Chief McClaughry was later asked what had been the object of Mr. Harrison's call he said: "Well, Harrison simply came over to ask me if I would assure him that he would be given fair play by the police on election day. I told him that the suggestion that he would not was an insult. He certainly ought to know that I would give him fair ply. I showed him my assignments for duty at the polls and he left declaring that he was satisfied."

During the afternoon the story was circulated that Maj. McClaughry himself was working in the interest of Harrison and that the investigation of his connection with the Joliet Penitentiary, begun by the Democratic Legislature, was being used to whip him into line for the "gang" candidate for Mayor. Maj. McClaughry, however, freely declared that while he was a personal friend of Mr. Harrison he should not use his influence in support of any candidate for the Mayoralty and would himself vote for Mr. Allerton and the Citizens'-Republican ticket.

Levy Mayer, of Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein, Maj. McClaughry's attorney in the Joliet investigation, who came into Chief McClaughry's office shortly after Mr. Harrison had left, said: "If the police are in any way using their influence to the support of any candidate they should be disciplined. As for the Joliet investigation there was never a worse attempt made to blacken the character of an innocent man." At the request of the members of the Investigating committee the resumption of the investigation will probably be postponed until week after next.

The Allerton Citizens' committee will close the down-town campaign at a grand mass-meeting to be held tonight at Central Music Hall. The following will be the speakers: S. W. Allerton, John M. Hamline, William Vocke, J. M. Longenecker, Capt. J. Harlan, State Commander G. A. R.; S. H. Kerfoot, C. G. Dixon, Miles Kehoe, Seymour Stedman, and others. The meeting promises to be one of the most important of the campaign.

CITIZENS' STRONG IN LAKE VIEW.

Little Chance That Harrison Boasts of Carrying the Town Will Prove True.

The members of the McDonald-Harrison committee pretends to think that their ticket will get a majority in Lake View—the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards. They are probably mistaken. The Citizens' ticket in Lake View is exceptionally strong and appeals to the taxpayers and the citizens strongly. The present town officers have all been renominated. They have been faithful and efficient and have given complete satisfaction to the people of Lake View. Mr. Pease, the candidate for Assessor, has filed the office for a number of years most acceptably. His assessments have been fair and equitable. There have been few if any complaints. The town expenses have been inconsiderable. The Citizen candidates therefore deserve election on their records.

The Citizen-Republican candidates for Aldermen in the Lake View wards are both first-class men. A. A. Kleinecke, the nominee in the Twenty-fifth Ward, is a leading lumber merchant, a substantial, wide-awake citizen. His opponent, Henry A. Paus, is a clerk in the Election Commissioners' office and has no special standing in the ward, where he owns no property. Mr. Kleinecke, on the other hand, owns much property in the ward and is a large taxpayer. J. W. Finkler, the Citizen-Republican candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-sixth Ward, is a terra cotta manufacturer. He served most creditably in the old Lake View City Council. He is a man of experience and ability. His opponent, Tony Iten, runs a cemetery saloon in the northern end of the ward. There ought to be no doubt about the election of Messrs. Kleinecke and Finkler and the whole Republican-Citizens' town ticket for Lake View.

MRS. ALLERTON ENTERS A DENIAL.

The Alleged Interview with Her Was a Fabrication Pure and Simple.

Carter and the "gang" committee have been trying to make capital among workingmen out of an alleged interview with Mrs. Allerton, which has appeared in an evening paper. The interview in question was a fake, and Harrison and the gang know it to be such. Mrs. Allerton says concerning it:

"I was in Geneva when I was supposed to have been interviewed. When I picked up the paper on my way to Chicago and saw my name in big type I nearly fainted away. I have never uttered a word on municipal matters to any one, unless it be casual reference to the dirty streets, made in my own home to my own family members. I assure you that the notoriety to which I have been subjected by the publication of the alleged interview has greatly distressed me."

This is surely conclusive enough.

COLLECTOR WOLF SETS A PRECEDENT

He Turns Over to the City $1,527.79 Interest He Received on Public Funds.

Adam Wolf, candidate for reëlection as Collector of the West Town on the Republican ticket, made a call yesterday on the City Controller and paid over to that official $1,527.79. That sum is the total amount Mr. Wolf has received as interest on the public funds. The surprising thing in Mr. Wolf's action is that he should have paid over the money at all, as it has been by no means the rule among his predecessors in the office. Mr. Wolf was, however, simply following out the principles laid down in the platform upon which the whole Citizens'-Republican ticket stands. It is not often that the candidates on any ticket can point to election promises which are kept, as well as professed, before the election itself is held. It is further stated that Mr. Wolf has collected $110,000 more than any of his predecessors, while at the same time the expenses of his office have been $2,000 less.

BUSINESS EMPLOYES FOR ALLERTON.

Significant Figures of a Canvass in A. C. McClurg & Co.'s Large Establishment.

The poll of prominent down-town business houses was continued yesterday by Henry Wulff, in charge of the Organization committee of the Citizens' campaign. The canvass showed that a great number of Democrats will vote the Citizens' ticket. In the house of A. C. McClurg & Co., for instance, the poll taken on the head of the ticket resulted as follows:

Allerton	130
Harrison	14

Last November the majority of Harrison over Cleveland among these same employés was but ten.

A large number of letters from business and working men were received yesterday at the headquarters. J. Parker Smith of J. P. Smith & Co. wrote to say that the use of their name as signed to a call for a Harrison meeting was unauthorized, and Mr. Smith hoped Allerton would have 25,000 majority. A. G. Elliott, Secretary for Siegel, Cooper & Co., wrote to pledge the support of that immense establishment to Mr. Allerton.

CANDIDATE VAN CLEAVE A LAME MAN

Yet Good Judges Predict He Will Win Even if He Races on Crutches.

It was a mere misstep in getting on a cable car, but it may cost the Citizens'-Republican ticket some votes. At any rate it has taken some of the spice and activity out of the campaign. It happened on the day of the Republican convention. James R. B. Van Cleave, the Citizens'-Republican candidate for City Clerk, had just left his office to go to the North Side Turner Hall, where the convention was held. In getting on a cable train he slipped and a tendon in his right leg was broken. Since that time Mr. Van Cleave has been closely confined to his office, being unable to rest his right foot on the ground without pain. Consequently he has been unable, as in former campaigns, to visit his friends in the wards. He has been at his desk in the City Hall, however, every day and those who have called have found him always at home. It is the first time that Mr. Van Cleave has been obliged to call upon his friends to do all the active work in his behalf throughout the city, and they have responded nobly. Good political judges predict that Van Cleave, on crutches, will come under the wire with the leaders Tuesday next.

Making Police Preparations.

Mayor Washburne yesterday issued the customary proclamation closing all saloons, barrooms, or places where liquors are sold between 6 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. the day of the municipal election, April 4, and charging the police with the enforcement of the order under Sec. 79, Chap. 46 of the revised statutes. Following this Chief McClaughry issued an order to his Inspectors of Police instructing them to call out the reserves for duty at the polls on election day and to detail at least two officers at each polling place to preserve order. The Inspectors are charged among other things to select the most careful and experienced men in their commands for duty at the polls, and to see that the Mayor's proclamation in regard to liquor selling is strictly carried out.

Was Against Harrison and Had to Go.

An instance of what looks like injustice and offensive partisan activity came yesterday from the office of the Election Commissioners. Fred Haerter of the Twenty-fifth Ward, a young German-American Democrat who has been employed as a clerk in the office for some time, was discharged yesterday afternoon. He tells the story of his own dismissal as follows: "I was called up this morning and asked, 'Are you against Harrison?' I replied that I was. That I was with my friends and intended to stay with them. 'Well, if that's the case,' was the answer, 'you can't stay around here any longer.'" And so Mr. Haerter got his walking papers.

D. C. Wagner Is a Candidate.

A delegation of the friends of D. C. Wagner, independent candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-first Ward, called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday to deny the report that Mr. Wagner was about to withdraw, and declared that their man was in the fight to the finish.

Good Meeting in Binz's Hall.

One of the best of last night's Citizens' meetings was the one held in Binz's Hall, No. 2641 Cottage Grove avenue. The following speakers addressed the audience: L. D. Thoman, Henry Best, Theodore Gestefeld, Elbridge Hannecey, and J. C. Wallis.

Met in the C., B. and Q. Depot.

Supporters of the Citizens' ticket held a meeting last night in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy depot on Crawford avenue. The speakers were George M. Boyd, David Ward Wood, E. P. Eastman, P. O'Neil Byron.

All Citizens' Nominees Indorsed.

Henry J. Lintzen, Maj. A. C. Dibble, and John Pierson addressed an Allerton meeting at Pressler's Hall, Elston and Clybourn avenues, last night. All Citizens' ticket nominees were indorsed.

Ald. Noble and Mann Speak.

Turnermaus Hall, Seventy-ninth and Sherman streets, was well filled last night by supporters of the Citizens' ticket. Ald. Ed Noble, C. B. Obermeyer, and Ald. Mann spoke.

SPECIMEN BALLOT OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD IN TUESDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The official ballot which the judges and clerks will give out at the polls Tuesday will be rather small compared with the one cast at the Presidential election last fall. The Presidential ticket contained almost 300 names, while the number of names on the ballot at the coming election will not exceed seventy-three in any instance. The number of names varies in the West, North, and South Towns on account of there being a different number of constables to elect. In some wards also there are four and five candidates for Aldermen, while in others there are only two. The official ballot in the West Town will contain seventy-three names, in the South Town thirty-four, and in the North Town twenty-eight. The ballots are now in the hands of the printer, and the specimen ballots, which are on tinted paper, will be ready at the office of the Election Commissioners today. The specimen ballot for the Twenty-first Ward was received last evening. A separate ballot is printed for each ward and in some instances for a part of a ward. For instance: Three precincts of the Twenty-eighth Ward are in the South Town, while the rest of the territory is in the West Town. A separate ballot will have to be printed for the three precincts. Following is a copy of the ballot that will be used in the Twenty-first Ward, except that the names of the nineteen candidates for constables on the Democratic and Republican tickets, which follow those for town offices, are not reproduced:

Specimen Ballot—21st Ward.

○ DEMOCRATIC.

For Mayor,
☐ CARTER H. HARRISON,
231 S. Ashland-av.
For City Treasurer,
☐ MICHAEL J. BRANSFIELD,
2500 Sanger-st.
For City Attorney,
☐ GEORGE A. TRUDE,
3500 Wabash-av.
For City Clerk,
☐ CHARLES D. GASTFIELD,
589 N. Hoyne-av.
For Alderman, 21st Ward,
☐ JOHN McGILLEN,
967 N. Halsted-st.
For Assessor, North Town,
☐ JAMES W. CRAWFORD,
61 Florimond-st.
For Collector, North Town,
☐ EMIL HOECHSTER,
614 N. Clark-st.
For Supervisor North Town,
☐ FRANK L. NIESEN,
756 N. Market-st.
For Town Clerk North Town,
☐ JOHN P. DOUGHERTY,
265 N. Market-st.

○ REPUBLICAN.

For Mayor,
☐ SAMUEL W. ALLERTON,
1936 Prairie-av.
For City Treasurer,
☐ BERNHARD NIEBLING,
693 S. Washtenaw-av.
For City Attorney,
☐ JAMES C. McSHANE,
Farwell House, Halsted and Jackson.
For City Clerk,
☐ JAMES R. B. VAN CLEAVE,
329 Michigan-av.
For Alderman, 21st Ward,
☐ DAVID McDONALD,
169 Lincoln-av.
For Assessor North Town,
☐ WILLIAM T. BALL,
274 E. Huron-st.
For Collector North Town,
☐ HENRY SPEARS,
626 Sedgwick-st.
For Supervisor North Town,
☐ GUSTAV L. NELSON,
233 Townsend-st.
For Town Clerk North Town,
☐ PAUL REDIESKE,
141 Vedder-st.

○ United Citizens.

For Mayor,
☐ DE WITT C. CREGIER,
469 Elm-st.
For City Treasurer,
☐ CHARLES A. STATLER,
795 W. 12th-st.
For City Attorney,
☐ BENJAMIN H. ETTELSON,
521 Hermitage-av.
For City Clerk,
☐ JAMES J. LINEHAN,
160 Adams-st.

○ Socialistic Labor.

For Mayor,
☐ HENRY EHRENPREIS,
124 Dearborn-st.
For City Treasurer,
☐ JOHN BAENING,
526 N. Franklin-st.
For City Attorney,
☐ PETER SISSMAN,
440 Noble-st.
For City Clerk,
☐ ABRAHAM BISNO,
88 Waller-st.

INDEPENDENT.

For Alderman, 21st Ward,
☐ WILLIAM A. ZENO,
497 Cleveland-av.
For Alderman, 21st Ward,
☐ JOHN SCHOEN,
555 Cleveland-av.
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.
For Alderman, 21st Ward,
☐ SYLVESTER R. KEOGH,
539 Garfield-av.

Proposed annexation of the whole of the Village of Rogers Park to the City of Chicago.	YES.	
	NO.	

Proposed annexation of the whole of the Village of West Ridge to the City of Chicago.	YES.	
	NO.	

NEGROES FOR REFORM

THEY DECLARE FOR ALLERTON AT CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Men of Their Race Speak for the Citizens' Ticket and Show Plainly the Evils That Would Follow "Gang" Rule—Twenty-third Warders Declare Against Harrison and for Pure Government—Rousing Meeting in West Town—Gatherings All Over the City.

Central Music Hall was filled with representative colored people of Chicago last night, who assembled to pledge their support to Samuel W. Allerton and the Citizens' ticket. Party had little to do with the crowd, and the speakers were also divided as to politics outside of municipal affairs. The Nonsuch Glee club kept the audience in good humor by singing Allerton campaign songs between the speeches.

Among those seated on the platform were J. W. E. Thomas, the Rev. J. J. Moore, A. W. Fighne, Dr. F. H. Lawther, W. R. Vaughan, E. J. Lindholm, Dr. J. H. Magee, H. A. Bartholmal.

The Rev. J. J. Moore was the Chairman. He introduced Dr. J. H. Magee as the first speaker. Dr. Magee said the present municipal election was the most important in the history of the city. The mass of the people had become interested. The present city government was not what it should be. He believed the people were for Allerton. The "best Mayor" had been tried and found wanting and it was time to try a new man. A Mayor was needed who would clean the streets and would keep the dust from blowing in people's eyes as at present. The people had been paying taxes enough, but the money was not properly used.

A telegram was read from Representative J. E. Bish at Springfield telling his friends to vote for Allerton. Then, after a song by the Glee club, H. A. Bartholomal addressed the meeting. He said he was for Harrison two years ago, but was against him now. This was not a time for Democratic politics or Republican politics, but for each man to act for his best interest as a citizen. Harrison was dangerous because of the people behind him. The speaker said Carter was everything and anything. If he was present he would surely claim that negro blood coursed through his veins.

W. R. Vaughan said he was a Democrat and had voted for Cleveland and Altgeld, but now he was for Allerton on a citizens' platform.

Following Mr. Vaughan came Mr. Allerton and Mr. McShane. The citizens' candidate for Mayor was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Allerton's Speech.

Mr. Allerton's speech was as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: If there is a race on the face of the earth that knows what liberty means it is the colored people; if there is a race that can appreciate good government it is the colored people; if there is a race that has always struggled for what is right and good it is the colored people. When you stop and think that in less than thirty years you have raised yourselves from slavery to sovereignty your hearts should swell with pride; when you remember that representatives of your people are found in all walks of life, among the professions, among the arts, and among the sciences; when you remember that in politics and eloquence you have had men and have men who could give even that boaster, Carter Harrison, cards and spades and beat him at his own game; when you consider the progress you have made in all directions your hearts ought to beat a thousand strokes a minute, because you have made a record that was unequaled in all the history of the world.

What were the qualities in your people that accomplished this wonderful work? I will tell you: earnestness, patience, respect for the rights of others, ambition to improve your condition, regard for the laws of the land, and a desire to be as good citizens as any. Now these same qualities urge you to come here tonight.

As I look into your earnest faces I see that you fully appreciate the grave questions of the hour. Shall the principles which have elevated your people win in this fight, or shall everything contrary to them be victorious? Shall we have law and order and honesty and progress, or shall we have our city run for the benefit of the "gang"?

This is the issue and it is clean cut. The people have risen in their indignation and have decided that the money which is raised by this big business corporation, Chicago, shall be spent for Chicago, and that the "gang" cannot have it. We have a platform which states clearly and positively what we mean to do, and the candidates stand pledged to see that it is done.

I do not think any of us realize the good in store for us when we say we are going to spend $1,000,000 in cleaning our streets and alleys; we surely do not know anything about the good, because we never spent such a sum or a part of such sum on the actual cleaning; we have certainly spent our money for street cleaning, but how much of it actually went into tools and work?

My friends, spend this money honestly and intelligently for results in street cleaning and you will be amazed! You won't know your own neighborhood. Again, do you realize what it means to give $1,000,000 to the men who do the work, to the men who give $1,000,000 worth of result for $1,000,000 of money? Do you realize the difference between giving that money to the laboring man and giving it to politicians and bosses? Who can tell the benefits of that $1,000,000 when received and used by the workingman? Every branch of trade, every interest, every neighborhood feels it and is better for it. It doesn't take much thought, however, to tell who gets the benefit when the money goes to the favored few. Their condition is better, but how about the laboring man?

Now, stop and think that we have not only $1,000,000 but $30,000,000 to distribute among the people of this great city, and you will appreciate what the people lose if this money does not reach them. It is a two-edged sword and cuts both ways: we do not get what we pay for and we do not get the benefits of circulating this money among the people.

When the people have once seen and enjoyed the good results of a business government they will wonder why they ever lived so long in poverty and darkness.

If I am elected Mayor I shall carry out every pledge I have made in this campaign. Mr. Harrison says I ought not to be Mayor because I am not smart enough. Now, that all depends on what you mean by "smart." That reminds me of a story:

A colored man who worked for me once said: "Mr. Allerton, do you know that the 'possum is the smartest animal in the world?" I said, "Is it?" He said, "Yes, sir; 'possum is smarter than all the rest put together; I'll tell you a trick a 'possum once played on me. I saw this 'possum go into a hole and I got a club and went and waited several hours for him to come out, and will you believe it, sir, when that 'possum came out, dog-gone me if he wasn't a polecat." Well, that was smart.

Now, my friends, Carter Harrison is the 'possum of Chicago's politics; you never know what shape he will take next. He is the 'possum of promise but the polecat of performance; and if you try to fight him as a 'possum he will turn out to be a polecat.

Resolutions That Contain Suggestions.

At the close of the meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We recognize in Carter H. Harrison a gentleman of most polyglotic tendencies and in whose veins, according to his own statement, courses Ethiopian blood; and,

WHEREAS, We learn from him that during his sojourn in the Congo he pledged himself to emancipate his colored brethren of cannibalism and monarchy, and imposed on them the benefits of Carter H. Harrison Kentucky Whig Democracy, and also a willingness to found for them a republic with himself as President; be it

Resolved, That in mass-meeting assembled we remind the said Carter H. Harrison of his solemn promises and request him through the medium of the press to redeem his pledges to the inhabitants of Africa, and that in order the better to enable him to do so we will aid in Mr. Allerton's election, so as to afford Carter H. Harrison no legitimate excuse for his absence from the Congo.

ADDRESS THE VOTERS OF PULLMAN.

Mr. Allerton, Mr. McShane, and Others Expound Some Political Truths.

The people of Pullman turned out last night to record their adhesion to the cause of municipal reform represented by the Citizens' ticket. The meeting was held in Arcade Hall, which was filled to a "no standing room" condition by an enthusiastic audience. Dr. Al C. Rankin was elected Chairman and Clarence Monaghan acted as Secretary. Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Frank O. Lowden, ex-Ald. O'Neil, James C. McShane, and Samuel W. Allerton. The issues before the people in the present campaign were discussed and the many-voiced responses from the audience demonstrated their appreciation of the arguments presented. Mr. McShane addressed the meeting as follows:

Harrison when addressing Republicans, whom he has slandered, vilified, and abused all his life, tells them that there are no political issues in this campaign and implores them to vote for him. When addressing people in Democratic strongholds he tells them that he is a Democrat and that they must stand by their party. He is at his old trick, trying to carry water on both shoulders. He has no honest claim upon the voters of either party. No man in the past has been more vindictive than he in denunciation of the former, especially of the old soldier. No one has been so false to the latter. The Democracy cannot and will not forget his treachery to their cause two years and seven years ago. The respectable people of all parties and all nationalities are organized against him and his methods. He is conscious of this fact, and he naturally turns to his old friends and supporters—the gamblers. His cause is their cause. His supremacy means their supremacy, and they are with him to a man. Who are the leading lights in his campaign? They are the gamblers of Chicago and their attorneys. They do not care for him personally, they would not be with him unless they had positive assurance that he would protect them and their infamous traffic. He will, of course, deny that he is with them, he made the same denials in former campaigns, yet we all knew that when he was elected Chicago was turned into a veritable Monte Carlo. It is for you fathers and mothers of Chicago to say whether you want your home, the city where your sons and daughters grow to manhood and womanhood, turned into a gambling hell, where the youth, the vigor, the manhood of the city will be contaminated, if not destroyed. Every vote for Carter Harrison is a vote for the interests which you fear, for the interests which threaten the welfare of your home.

Allerton could have had the support of the gamblers if he would but say the word: he would not do it. He spurned their offer; he stands between you and them; he is your representative; he is fighting your battle, and you must stand by him. Carter and his following ignore the issues of the campaign, they devote most of their time trying to convince the people that Carter could receive and entertain the Prince of Wales with greater dignity than Uncle Sam. I believe he could. Carter has the polish, the cunning and the craft of the court circle; he resembles them. Allerton resembles us. Allerton is a typical Chicagoan and an American. He is the product of our free institutions, and we are proud of him. If he is Mayor we can say to the Prince of Wales there is one of us; how do you like him? I want to say to the laboring men of Chicago that you haven't a more sincere friend in the city than Sam Allerton. He employs men from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and we have received resolutions from the workingmen in nearly every locality where he employs men all testifying to his friendship for organized labor.

I hold here in my hand a communication from the Chairman of the Grievance committee of the Indianapolis street car strikers, of which Carter has had so much to say, wherein he states that Mr. Allerton treated the committee with the greatest consideration and he says that if all employers were like Mr. Allerton there would be no strikes.

ADDRESSES BY ELA AND FARWELL

Twenty-third Warders Ratify the Citizens' Movement for Pure Government.

Allerton and the entire Citizens' ticket received a hearty indorsement last evening at a meeting held in the Twenty-third Ward. Phenix Hall, Sedgwick and Division streets, was filled. John W. Ela, the first speaker, said:

The gang of one party is as bad as that of the other and the object of this citizens' movement is to clean out the gang of both parties. The political machine is out of place in the election of a business corporation. Berlin is the best governed city in the world, because for years it has been run as Sam Allerton wants to run Chicago—on a strictly honest business basis. In the New England towns they have no politics in the conduct of town affairs, and yet the Yankees are the bitterest partisans in the world, and neighbors do not speak to each other for sixty days after a national election. Civil service has cleared out more than half the bums in the city hall in Boston within the last year and a half. Today I received a telegram stating that the bill introduced into our State Legislature providing for civil service in municipal affairs had been reported favorably upon by the committee to which it was referred and sent to the Senate for action, so that if Carter Harrison should be elected he may find that there is a State law preventing him from appointing bummers to office.

John V. Farwell said:

Why does a Democrat come over here and talk as Mr. Ela has just done if something is not wrong somewhere? Carter says Sam Allerton is a poor speller. I don't know anything about that, but I know he spells success with great big letters, and if you elect him to office he will spell reform in the same way. I would rather graduate from Sam Allerton's college if I could spell reform in deeds than from the best college in the land, as Harrison did, if I could not do that.

H. B. Anderson delivered a short address, in which he contrasted the records of the two candidates for the Mayoralty, describing Allerton as a man of works and Harrison as a man of words. Speeches were also made by Theodore Gestefeld, William T. Ball, Henry Spears, S. C. Eastman, Gus Nelson, and Paul Radiesky.

LONGENECKER TALKS FOR ALLERTON

Reasons Why He Is a Better Man for Mayor of Chicago than Carter.

A Citizens' mass-meeting was held last night at the Swedish Music Hall, Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue, under the auspices of the Fifth Ward Swedish-American Republican club. Six hundred voters were present. Charles C. Barquist presided. Judge Joel M. Longenecker, upon being presented, was greeted with cheers.

"I am for no party," said he. "When we are running Presidents then we are interested as parties. What we are now interested in is a good government for Chicago. A great deal has been said about a good Mayor for the World's Fair year. If we want a Mayor merely to show to our visitors, Samuel W. Allerton will show up better than Carter Harrison. What do the Esquimaux or the Japs care about the grammar of Chicago's Mayor? They don't know whether Harrison can talk the English language or not. Nor do they care. Harrison has referred to Mr. Allerton as a pig-sticker. Carter doesn't know what a hog is. If he did he wouldn't be running for Mayor. Allerton may have associated with hogs, but he never had any dealings with Mike McDonald and the gang. How did Harrison get his money? Not by selling hogs, at any rate. It isn't necessary to have a Mayor who is infallible on the English language. What is necessary is to have a Mayor who will give you an honest administration. Mr. Allerton can tell whether the streets of Chicago are clean as well as he can tell a hog. If you put Harrison in the Mayor's chair you put him in the hands of the gang, and it won't be whether the Mayor can speak the English language, but whether the visitors to the Fair will get there without being robbed. If Allerton is elected he will be responsible to the citizens of Chicago. If Harrison is elected he will be responsible to the thieves and gamblers."

Mr. Hught paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Allerton. He has known him for twenty years. He spoke of him as a humble citizen, as a generous man, always kind to his employés, paid them well, and gave them holidays. In referring to his speech he said it was pure and simple enough to express the sentiments of a good heart. Because a man had been a farmer was no reason why he should not occupy the Mayor's chair. A man must be a philosopher to be a farmer.

The Harmonic Quartet furnished music. Other speakers were Henry Best, W. B. Gibson, S. J. Farnham, F. W. Blair, J. F. Higgins, C. J. Tisdell, and E. G. Root.

ROUSING MEETING IN WEST TOWN.

Mr. Allerton and the Citizens' Ticket Heartily Indorsed—Those Who Spoke.

West Town Citizens' candidates and their friends were out in force last night at Bahnfrei Hall, Ogden avenue and Twelfth street. James L. Monaghan, candidate for West Town Assessor, presided. The auditors were enthusiastic in their support of Mr. Allerton. John F. Finerty and Washington Hesing were to have delivered addresses, but they failed to appear and their time was given to the different candidates, who improved the opportunity.

Lawrence Harmon addressed the meeting in favor of Mr. Allerton. After dwelling upon the stirling integrity and worth of the Citizens' candidate he said he doubted the expediency of electing a Mayor who was the boon companion of gamblers and whose campaign was being managed by the king of all gamblers.

Ex-Senator Monaghan and Joseph Brucker urged the necessity of voting for Allerton as a means of protection to life and property.

Fourteenth Warders for Good Government.

Four hundred citizens of the Fourteenth Ward met at Schoenhofen Hall, No. 880 Milwaukee avenue, last night and indorsed Mr. Allerton's candidacy. The first speaker was Fulton Gardner, whose address was well received. He was followed by H. F. Hogan, who spoke on the question of clean streets, saying that if the City Hall was cleaned first the streets would be cleaner. G. W. Russey said he was a Democrat but not a Harrison man. Ferdinand Brittschneider, the Sixteenth Ward candidate for Alderman, William L. Kamerling, the citizens' candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward, and Odin Severson also spoke.

Allerton Cheered at Roseland.

Barry's Hall at Roseland never held a more enthusiastic gathering than that which last night greeted Samuel W. Allerton. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, G. Otto acting as Chairman and J. H. Nichols as secretary. The first speaker, Frank O. Lowden, ably discussed the issues of the present campaign, and was heartily cheered. While Mr. Lowden was speaking Mr. Allerton entered the hall. He was recognized at once and was given a hearty welcome. When quiet was restored Mr. Allerton briefly addressed the meeting, reviewing the questions at issue and paying his respects to the "gang" candidate for Mayor in a few well-chosen words.

Discussed Needed Reforms.

At a mass-meeting held in Lion Czeslawski's Hall, No. 867 Thirty-second street, last night the Citizens' ticket was indorsed, clean streets and a clean City Hall advocated, and the necessity of having honest officials for the World's Fair discussed. Stanislau Rokosz, Christopher O'Brien, and others were the speakers.

Washington Hesing on "Gang" Rule.

An Allerton mass-meeting was held at Liberty Hall, Thirtieth street and Union avenue, last night, at which 200 voters were present. Washington Hesing spoke about the "gang" rule that would govern the city should Harrison be elected, and referred to the necessity of clean streets. Addresses were also made by John Schaeffner and William Aldenburg.

Enthusiastic for Allerton.

A large and enthusiastic Allerton meeting was held at Folz's Hall, Larrabee street and North avenue, last night. The speakers were Charles Alling Jr., S. R. Keogh, and J. R. Cheesebrough. Many German voters were in the audience and heartily approved all that was said in favor of the Citizens' movement. There were over 500 present.

Germans Listen to A. C. Hesing.

Northwest Turner Hall, Southport and Clybourn avenues, was filled last night with Germans who next Tuesday will vote for Allerton and reform. A. C. Hesing made a telling speech. Others to address the gathering were J. W. Hoffman, Theodore Gestefeld, Col. James A. Sexton, William Meyer, and J. W. Ela.

Indorsed Allerton and the Citizens' Ticket.

Mr. Allerton and the Citizens' ticket nominees were heartily endorsed last night at the Royal League Hall, Ravenswood. Strong speeches were made by John N. Hamlin, D. W. Owen, E. L. Judd, George Dupuy, and John S. Miller.

PRESIDENT GREENHUT SAYS IT IS A FAKE

No Truth in the Report, He Insists, of a Receiver for the Whisky Trust.

PEORIA, Ill., March 29.—[Special.]—Whisky trust certificates fell several points today on account of a rumor to the effect that parties in Cincinnati had made application for the appointment of a receiver and that the trust was going to pieces. J. B. Greenhut, President of the trust, was seen at a late hour this evening, just as he was leaving for Chicago. He stated that the rumor reached New York about noon, and was responsible for the break in prices. He had been busy all day answering telegrams from Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and other places to the effect that he regarded the story as a fake. He had heard nothing to authenticate it, and considered that he would had there been anything to it. His idea was that the only grounds on which a receiver could be asked was the non-payment of debts. The trust had met its obligations promptly. He did not know where the story originated, but branded it as false.

TO HEAR HARRISON.

TWELVE HUNDRED DEMOCRATS ASSEMBLE IN DOUGLAS HALL.

Fourth Ward Bourbons Sound His Praises and Then Carter Tells What He Thinks of the Citizens' Movement and Asks Suffrage for Himself and Confreres—He Speaks Also at Rosalie Hall—Supporters of Cregier Hard at Work for Their Candidate—Think His Prospects Good.

Twelve hundred Harrison sympathizers crowded into the Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, last night to hear Harrison speeches. It was the regular Fourth Ward Democratic meeting, and W. J. Bulger presided. Frank W. Walker said that he had done all in his power to prevent the nomination of Mr. Harrison, but, after the success of the latter, he was with him heart and soul for the good of the Democratic cause.

"They talk about a citizens' movement," continued Mr. Walker. "It is simply a movement on the part of the Republicans, aided by some Democratic soreheads and two or three newspapers that have the sole purpose of crushing out the Chicago *Times*. Whenever any man among the American people becomes influential, the newspapers at once rise up to demolish him. Next to the Presidential campaign of last fall the campaign on which we are entering is the most serious canvass in the history of this city. The eyes of the world are upon us. It isn't a mere canvass of men; there is a demand that the people of this city shall be governed by the party of the people."

Carter H. Harrison was received with rounds of ringing applause and proceeded to review his own political career; as Mayor elected four terms, as Congressman, and as public citizen. He said:

"I am a Jeffersonian Democrat, and I believe that the people are the best judges of a man's character and honesty of purpose. Now, if the people are to be believed, I am not such a bad and corrupt man as the newspapers would have you believe. And I hold now and always that a man is better with a party behind him. For that reason I believe in politics even in municipal affairs. So I want you to vote for me. The Citizens' movement aims to be a panacea for all municipal ills. It isn't by any means."

F. A. Herring of the Thirty-second Ward was introduced as a Carter Harrison Republican.

"As an old-line Republican," said he, "from the days of Fremont, I appear tonight as an advocate of that grand old hero, the most glorious product of the Northwest—Carter H. Harrison, because he is an honest man, a competent man, and a man vilified and traduced by his enemies."

Other orators were Stephen A. Douglas, Fred Olinger, candidate for Alderman, William Fitzgerald, and John P. Long.

Hyde Park Democrats ratified the candidacy of Carter H. Harrison last night. Rosalie Hall, Fifty-seventh street and Jefferson avenue, was packed to the doors. About 600 citizens were present, chiefly residents of the Thirty-second Ward. Capt. P. F. Ryan presided. Mr. Harrison delivered the principal address of the evening. He said that there was a feeling abroad, shared by many good people in Hyde Park, that a non-partisan ticket was a panacea for all the ills that municipal corporations are heir to. And he pointed out the fact that a few months ago some very good persons, including proprietors of the leading newspapers of Chicago, urged him by all means to take a citizens' nomination for the Mayoralty, but he declined, preferring to be the standard-bearer of Democracy straight-out and unadulterated. "I struggled eight years," said Mr. Harrison, "while I was Democratic Mayor to make Chicago a Democratic city and Illinois a Democratic State."

Among the other speakers of the evening were Judge Logan D. Wallace and S. B. McGoorty.

CREGIER MEN ARE HARD AT WORK.

Two Meetings in the Ex-Mayor's Favor Held Last Night.

Politicians, it is said, may as well begin figuring on Cregier as a factor in the coming election. The labor people of the city are rallying to his support in an earnest way. The campaign of the party is being managed cleverly. Alfred M. Clark, who is Chairman of the Campaign Committees on Halls, Speakers, Music, and Printing, is working incessantly. Three bands in wagons are on the streets labeled and playing for the cause and from three to six meetings are being held nightly in the interest of the ticket in halls located in neighborhoods populated by working people. The speakers who are addressing the workingmen are representative labor men, officers in prominent unions, and acknowledged as labor leaders. The party is now also flooding all the labor residence neighborhoods with campaign literature.

Two mass-meetings were held by the Cregierites last night. Both the halls were crowded. At Baer's Hall, Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, a thousand men were assembled. Thomas Griffin, ex-International President of the Horseshoers' Union, presided. On taking the chair he said:

D. C. Cregier, the candidate of our party, while Mayor gave the workingman a chance, and I esteem it an honor to preside here tonight in his interest. When he was Superintendent of the West Side Street Car company and we horseshoers asked for a raise of wages he gave us our demands and treated us fairly. J. J. Linehan, our candidate for City Clerk, holds today the highest position in labor ranks in Chicago, President of the Trades and Labor Assembly. He is a representative trades unionist worthy of your support. B. H. Ettelson, candidate for Attorney, has an envious record, and C. A. Stalter, candidate for Treasurer, has ever been a friend of labor and is one of the West Side manufacturers well worthy of your suffrage.

Hoyt Raymond of the Gasfitters' Union said:

There are in Chicago 128,000 organized labor men. Where do all their votes go? They should go to the friends, not enemies, of labor. Cregier has ever been known as the friend of labor. Harrison has ever been a persistent enemy of labor. Cregier, as Mayor, kept only union painters and tinners in the city shops. Harrison, as Mayor, lengthened the working hours of bricklayers on the North Side water-works. Harrison refused us a cent for Homestead sufferers. He refused us a penny for our Labor day parade. When he put an addition to his house he openly refused to hire union labor and sneeringly said: 'I am out of politics now. I do not need labor votes and I will get this work done as cheaply as I can.' I challenge Carter Harrison to show me a bit of his campaign literature that has on it the imprint of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

I worked under Harrison's Mayoralty at my trade for $1.25 less a day than I now receive and I worked two hours a day longer. How long will workingmen continue being used as tools by designing politicians? Labor represents seven-tenths of the voting force of the Nation. Let us vote our grievances and our demands, and soon politicians will feel our power and our wrongs will be righted.

James J. Linehan, candidate for Clerk, was introduced as President of the Trades and Labor Assembly. He said.

We have no men on our ticket who ever went into office poor and came out rich. Cregier has worked hard for many years. He is yet a poor man. He has ever been a friend of labor. Give him your support.

Mr. Cregier on entering the hall was loudly cheered. He made a speech which was frequently interrupted by applause. Following him addresses were delivered by B. H. Ettelson, C. A. Statler, John Coyle, Bernard Dolan, and William Rersenegger.

At Fortschritt Hall, No. 1824 Milwaukee avenue, 800 people assembled at the Cregier rally. John Carney, President of the Coal Unloaders' Union, presided. Addresses were made by D. C. Cregier, J. J. Linehan, C. A. Statler, B. H. Ettelson, Bernard Dolan, John Coyle, Robert Lattman, and Hoyt Raymond.

Tonight at Battery D the party will have its greatest rally. The candidates, as well as several distinguished labor leaders from abroad, will address the people.

M'DONALD JUST CHANGED ROOMS.

And He Is Still Laboring for Harrison's Success—Other Candidates Sore.

The crap-shooters and gamblers who Monday missed the face of Michael Cassius McDonald from its familiar place at the Harrison headquarters, No. 137 Monroe street, had found his location yesterday and were no longer at sea. It was given out that Michael Cassius had swallowed the slight put upon him and would work just as earnestly for the "gang" ticket from another room. Consequently the stream of people from the levee who had "important business" no longer flowed so steadily up the dark stairs at the corner of Monroe and Clark streets. Then, too, they had other "important business" on hand. Word had been sent that pool rooms, crap games, and other pleasing amusements were to run wide open from now on through the next two years in case Harrison was elected. Consequently the dealers and cappers, most of whom have already paid their campaign assessment, were back at their old stands brazenly and openly doing business.

"I will admit," said Inspector Ross, "that a little more license is being given this class of people just now than heretofore, but then, you know, it is always the custom to do it just before a municipal election."

At 4 o'clock a meeting of the Harrison Executive committee was held; several members did not attend. It is common gossip about the headquarters that the friends of the town and Aldermanic candidates and of the remainder of the city ticket are disgusted with Harrison's selfishness in demanding that all the work be done in his behalf. So far has this feeling gone, in fact, that the heads of several of the more important subcommittees have practically abandoned their posts and do not go to headquarters as often as once a day. "The feeling of party loyalty," said one of the Democratic workers, "makes some of us shout for the 'old man,' but when we get inside the pooling booth, with nobody near to see, we may feel inclined to express our honest sentiments as to the selfish old hypocrite who is willing to let the whole ticket go down if he can only be saved from the wreck."

TO PLACE WATCHERS AT EVERY POLL.

Independent Democratic Executive Committee Prepares for Election Day.

The Independent Democratic Executive committee met yesterday at Citizens' headquarters and completed arrangements for having watchers at each of the polling places on election day. Reports from all but two wards showed a healthy feeling among the respectable Democrats in favor of decency in the management of the City Hall.

The former Secretary of one of the largest labor unions in the city said: "Our people are not saying much and are not taking any active part in the campaign, but I know very few among our members who will not vote against Carter Harrison. Some of the labor people have long memories.

A young German-American, whose duties as city salesman for a large wholesale house take him all over the city, said yesterday: "Everywhere I go among my countrymen I find a feeling in favor of honesty in the city government. The German voters are not so much influenced by the fact that they have been entirely neglected by the Harrison party as by their constitutional liking for men and methods that are honest and straightforward."

AFRO-AMERICANS DISCUSS THE RACE.

Its Interests Considered at Their Iowa State Convention—Master Plumbers.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 29.—[Special.]—Iowa Afro-Americans are holding a State convention in this city. About 200 delegates are in attendance, including many women. George E. Taylor of Oskaloosa was elected Chairman. The meeting is not of a political nature, but is to discuss the advancement of the colored race in Iowa and in the country generally. A number of papers were read this afternoon and speeches were made upon questions relating to the race. The convention will remain in session two days.

The State convention of Master Plumbers adjourned today. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. Burnside, Des Moines; Vice-President, Robert Clayton, Davenport; Secretary, J. A. Harris, Sioux City; Treasurer, Henry Ewinger, Burlington.

The Jubilee Paid.

The pecuniary result of the Papal jubilee is a gain to the coffers of the Vatican of about $1,250,000, and jewels, plate, and other valuable articles estimated to be worth about $1,000,000.

That's right! We're glad to have you consult your wife about the merits of these Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Spring Suits, Spring Overcoats, &c. Bring the ladies with you every time; they're better judges of fabrics; they know more about tailoring as a rule than men folks do; the more fully you realize the merits of these goods the more persistently you'll buy them. You wouldn't catch us urging the ladies to come here if we sold the ordinary ready-made clothes; they're not over-fond of making over poorly made garments, sewing on buttons, &c.

EASTER SPRING OVERCOATS of R., P. & Co.'s better tailored qualities cost $10.00 to $25.00—new lengths, new fabrics. Our better grades are lined and faced with pure silks. All are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

EASTER HATS of the most fashionable spring styles, $2 to $3.50, including the new Fedoras and Derbies. You will find us $1.00 to $1.50 under the price asked by "tony hatters" and our qualities just as good.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor.
Madison and Clark-sts.

Short Breath
Chest Pains

Palpitation, weak and sore lungs, pleurisy, coughs, colds, asthma and bronchitis relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster. For weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weakness it is simply wonderful. It *vitalizes* the nervous forces, and hence is unrivalled for nervous pains, weakness, numbness, and paralysis. Beyond question the surest, safest, sweetest and best plaster in the world.

Price: 25c; five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

GETS ALL HIS MONEY.

COLORED WOMAN PICKS J. H. DICKERSON'S POCKET OF $6,050.

She Snatches His Hat and in a Hallway on Plymouth Place Robs Him—Is Arrested—Checks Destroyed but Cash Recovered—Chief Swenie Thinks It Wise to Leave Mr. Rhodes' Wall Standing, Although Ordered to Take It Down—Plunder Secured by Footpads.

J. H. Dickerson, a stockman of Burgen, Ky., was robbed of $1,050 in cash and $5,000 in checks in a hallway at No. 436 Plymouth place by a colored woman, at 7:30 o'clock last night.

In less than thirty minutes after the robbery the woman was behind the bars at the Twenty-second Street Station. The checks she had destroyed, but $1,029 of the money was found on her person. To Harry Weisskopf, who drives Cab No. 489, and Detectives Horner and McNamara of the Twenty-second Street Station is due the credit of the capture and the recovery of the money.

Mr. Dickerson is a tall man, apparently 50 years old. He stopped at McCoy's Hotel and while in the city had sold several carloads of stock. He was on his way to the Polk street depot when a woman approached him and grabbing his hat threw it into a hallway. Mr. Dickerson followed the woman into the dark passage way and a scuffle for the hat ensued between them. When finally Mr. Dickerson regained the hat he hurried to the station, anxious not to miss his train.

Then he suddenly missed his wallet, which contained the money. In a few minutes he appeared at the Harrison Street Station and told his story to Sergt. Ward. The colored woman in the meantime hurried to the nearest cab, and jumping into No. 489 asked Weisskopf to drive her to Twenty-first and Clark streets. There she went into a basement and on coming out hid something in an ash-box on the street. She was then driven to a saloon at Twenty-first and Dearborn streets. There she discharged the cabman.

Weisskopf became suspicious and drove back to the ash-box, where he found an empty pocketbook. He immediately notified an officer to watch the woman and returned to the Harrison Street Station and reported the case. Dickerson identified the pocketbook, and, together with Sergt. Ward, started for the saloon where the woman was left by the cabman. In the meantime, however, Detectives Horner and McNamara noticed that a colored woman was spending her money freely at the saloon and followed her into the street. She visited a wine room and ordered five bottles of champagne. When she was placed under arrest the woman attempted to escape. She ran half a block, but was finally captured. Ten colored men followed her and wanted to release her and the officers were obliged to keep the hoodlums away at the point of revolvers.

At the Twenty-second Street Station $1,029 were found on her person, concealed in her stocking. The checks she had thrown in a stove and payment will be stopped on them. The woman refused to give her name. Mr. Dickerson will stay in the city to prosecute her. The police are elated over the capture, as women robbers have made the neighborhood of the Polk Street Station dangerous for pedestrians. Two to four robberies of this class take place nightly.

LEAVES THE RHODES WALL STANDING

Chief Swenie Thinks It Would Be Wasteful to Obey the Commissioner's Order.

Chief Swenie has refused to obey the order given him day before yesterday by the Building Commissioner to tear down the walls of the building at Lake and Union streets destroyed by fire last Friday night. The Chief says he was met with so much opposition from the fire insurance adjusters, who backed their complaints by such a good showing, that he would not take the responsibility of razing the walls. The owner of the building, J. Foster Rhodes, promised, however, to see that the walls were made safe, and yesterday set to work a gang of men taking down the walls in all the dangerous places. It is believed the greater part of all the walls may be saved. "For us to tear down walls means simply for us to destroy them," said the Chief. "We could not take the time to pull brick from brick, but would push over the whole wall. That, of course, would leave the material so it could not be used again, and would also, in all probability, destroy good and safe portions of the walls. It is better, therefore, for the owner to do that work himself. Since the York Building disaster the Building Department is ordering every wall left standing at a fire torn down. We are using our discretion in doing the work, however."

FOOTPADS AND BURGLARS ARE BUSY.

A Number of Robberies Reported to the Harrison Street Police.

Footpads and burglars held high carnival in the Harrison street police district Tuesday night and a number of robberies were reported to the police yesterday morning.

L. H. Obendorf, No. 2531 Vernon avenue, was on a Cottage Grove avenue car Tuesday evening on his way home. The car was crowded and Mr. Obendorf stood on the rear platform. At Hubbard court two men boarded the car and after crowding and jostling Mr. Obendorf for a few seconds jumped from the car. Mr. Obendorf then discovered that his diamond stud valued at $125 had been stolen from his shirt front. The thieves made their escape.

C. H. Secrist, who lives at Kimball and Washington avenues, was held up on State street, near Van Buren, about midnight Tuesday by two men, who stole his diamond stud, valued at $180, and made their escape.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Frank Banbis of No. 6649 Greenwood avenue was walking along State street, near Polk street, when he was seized by two colored women who dragged him into a hallway and robbed him of $20, a gold watch valued at $300, and his overcoat and hat, after which they threw him out into the street.

The room of Jacob Weiss, No. 381 State street, was entered by burglars Tuesday night and $200, a gold watch, and diamond stud were stolen.

DOUBLE WEDDING IN RIVERSIDE.

Miss Lord Becomes Mrs. Blayney and Miss Blayney Is Now Mrs. Woodruff.

At 7 o'clock last evening the weddings of T. C. Blayney to Miss Edith Bird Lord of Evanston and James Woodruff of Quincy, Ill., to Miss Louise Blayney were solemnized in the Riverside Presbyterian Church. The brides wore costumes that were almost identical—cream crystal silk richly trimmed with lace, en train, tulle veils caught with diamonds, pearl ornaments, and carrying bouquets of lilies of the valley and white roses. The maid of honor for Miss Blayney was Miss Elenore Kinzie, who was gowned in pink silk and carried pink roses. Miss Caroline Grover, who acted as maid of honor to Miss Lord, wore pale blue and yellow changeable silk and carried yellow roses. Assisting Mr. Blayney as groomsman was his brother, W. N. W. Blayney, of Denver, while George Gould of Chicago was groomsman for Mr. Woodruff. The ushers were L. T. Carpenter of Chicago, Will Woodruff of Quincy, Ill., Fred Lord of Evanston, and Walter Lord of Springfield. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

At 8 o'clock a reception was held at the Blayney house and the newly-wedded couples received the congratulations of their friends. Mrs. Louise Blayney and Mrs. J. Woodruff, both attired in black silk, assisted in receiving. The rooms were crowded, there being 200 guests invited. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. James Leedon, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. David Hull, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blayney, Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Blayney, Mr. and Mrs. Willett Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Weems, Quincy, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shedd, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. John Pierier, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Mundy, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cross, Miss Ripley, Miss Barnum, Miss Smith, Miss Richards, Miss Higginston, Miss Underwood, Miss Goodrich, H. K. Allen, A. Barnum, F. G. Badger, W. J. Campbell, W. Thompson, George Chambers.

Mr. and Mrs. Blayney will sail for Europe April 5, and will be at home after Aug. 1 at [illegible] road, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff will receive after May 1.

Would Probably Allow Special Clerks.

Officials of the Internal Revenue Department think that what will happen if the Chinese laborers of Chicago should suddenly decide to comply with the requirements of the Geary law. It is estimated that there are about 2,800 laborers in the city and not over a dozen of these have procured certificates. Should all of those unregistered apply for certificates the demand could not be supplied before May, after which date no certificate can be issued. Not more than thirty-five certificates could be issued by the authorized officer in a single working day, allowing but twelve minutes in which to conduct the necessary examination and properly make out the papers. At this rate only about 1,100 Chinese could receive certificates before May 5 if they stood in line all day and every day. Under the law every Chinese in making a demand for a certificate is entitled to secure one before May 5. It is probable, however, that in such a contingency the Commissioner at Washington would authorize the employment of a force of special clerks.

Hearing the Charges Against Kunz.

Ald. Stanley M. Kunz and Constable Joseph Keistén were arraigned before Justice Doyle yesterday morning on a charge of assault and battery. Mrs. Emma Graham testified that when she was in a concert saloon on Milwaukee avenue three weeks ago she was invited by Ald. Kunz to join his company. After drinking wine for some time some one suggested that Mrs. Graham should buy the next round of drinks. She did so. A little while later, she alleges, Kunz and the constable approached and insulted her. She resented this and a fight resulted. She says the two men beat her about the face and kicked her and finished by placing her in the hands of an officer. She was arraigned before Justice Severson the next morning charged with disorderly conduct. Her case is still pending. At this stage in the case Ald. Kunz's attorney asked that a change of venue be granted to Justice C. J. White, which was granted. Justice White will hear the evidence this afternoon.

Nolan Takes the Stand.

The trial of James W. Nolan for the alleged murder of his wife, Annie, occupied Judge McConnell's court yesterday. The testimony for the State was presented and when the State rested at noon the attorney for the defense moved to acquit on the ground that no case had been made against the prisoner, if his own admission were taken out. The court overruled the motion and the defense put on a number of witnesses to prove that Nolan was insane. They all testified to his unbalanced mental condition and his excitability. Nolan was then put on the stand in his own defense. Six weeks after their marriage, he said, he asked her to come back to live with him. She refused and he shot her. The case will be concluded today.

Edward Levell Kidnaps His Child.

Mrs. Clara Levell, who was several days ago decreed a separate maintenance and the custody of her 8-year-old child by Judge Collins' court, made application yesterday in the same court for an attachment for her husband, Edward Levell, who, taking advantage of his prerogative to visit the child, kidnaped it Tuesday afternoon. The child was in charge of Mrs. Teresa Dysen, No. 133 Chestnut street, who is Mrs. Levell's sister. Levell called about 3 o'clock, and the child was not missed until it was observed that Levell had taken leave without acquainting the hostess with the fact that he was going. A letter was found written by Levell and addressed to his wife. In it he told her that he had taken the child, and that in future she would be in good hands. He closed by saying he had gone to New York City. Judge Collins ordered the attachment to issue.

Northwestern's Spring Term Opens.

The spring term of the College of Liberal Arts of the Northwestern University at Evanston was opened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a vacation of one week with the regular chapel exercises. Nearly all of the students who spent the vacation at their homes have returned, and the books of the registrar show the names of several new students, some of whom have left other institutions and come to Evanston on account of the World's Fair. Some of the old students, it is said, will not return, although the attendance is expected to be larger than that of last term. Many of the lecture courses will be continued during this term. Regular recitation work will begin this morning and close June 5 for the summer vacation. Athletic sports will be the main college amusement during the term.

Capt. Brainard Not Sustained.

A meeting of the Evanston Town Board of Auditors was called yesterday afternoon for the consideration of the petition drawn up by Capt. W. N. Brainard, which charged that the petition placing James McMahon and others in the field as candidates for town offices was illegally drawn. Mr. Brainard's objections were not sustained by the board in any particular. The members of the board claim that by their investigation it was found that, while some of the signatures of people to the petition were not those of voters of Evanston, there was a sufficient number of legal voters who had signed the petition to make it legal. Capt. Brainard still insists, however, that they are not legal candidates and that if an appeal is possible he will take one.

Adam Misacke Seriously Injured.

Adam Misacke, a Pole 25 years old, is in a serious condition at his home, No. 4502 Paulina street, from the effects of injuries he received yesterday at the hands of a watchman employed by the Switching association. Misacke was picking up coal on the company's tracks at Ashland avenue and Fortieth street when he was assaulted by the watchman, who, according to eye-witnesses, knocked him down. Then he struck him on the head and kicked him. Misacke was left on the ground by the watchman, who walked away. He was unconscious when two women found him, and after restoring him to consciousness they took him home. A physician said his injuries might prove fatal. The women say they can identify the watchman.

A Bold Norwegian Navigator.

John Dahl of Norway is a mariner who wants to sail across the ocean in a little steam yacht sixty feet long and carrying an engine of twenty-five horse-power, and make a direct water passage to Chicago. Mr. Dahl has written his desire to do this to the Foreign Affairs Department. He wants to have the credit of crossing the ocean in the smallest vessel in which the voyage was ever made and then he wishes to exhibit his little craft at the Fair. He will build the boat at his own expense and asks that it be shown in the Transportation Building, near the famous Viking ship which is to be sent here from Norway. His wish will doubtless be granted. He expects to sail May 1 and reach Chicago by June 1.

Raymond Will Recover.

It was said at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital last night that Edward W. Raymond, No. 302 Illinois street, who tried to kill himself Tuesday, will recover. The physicians say his brain was temporarily affected by the excessive use of stimulants. About 7 o'clock Tuesday morning Raymond attempted to strangle his wife, but she and her young daughter Florence ran from the house. Mrs. Anna Cooney, who lives on the second floor, heard her cries, and went down-stairs, where the two met. They entered Raymond's room together, and found him lying on the bed. His throat was gashed, and in his right hand was a large penknife.

Says He Was a "Common Chinaman."

The mystery surrounding the finding of the body of an unknown man, supposed to be Japanese, in a grave at Rogers Park last Sunday, is not yet cleared up. Yesterday a delegation of Japs visited the morgue and after viewing the remains they waited upon Deputy Coroner McNally. They informed him that the dead man was not Japanese, but a "common Chinaman." They said that he had evidently renounced his native land and gods and cut off his queue, or had it taken off by some Chinese society as a mark of their displeasure. The verdict of the Coroner's jury gave the cause of death as pneumonia.

Testifies to a Confession.

The trial of John Luviene and William Blunck, the boys charged with the murder of Albert Eckroth, was continued yesterday before Judge Hutchinson. Police Justice Severson testified that Blunck admitted in the police station shortly after his arrest that he and Luviene met Eckroth on Western, near Bremer avenue, at about 11 o'clock at night, and while Luviene held a revolver at Eckroth's head he (Blunck) took his watch. As he pulled the timepiece from Eckroth's pocket Luviene shot him. Blunck was arrested while running away from the scene, and on his confession Luviene was apprehended.

Given for Little Miss Wright.

A pleasant entertainment for the benefit of Arville Piatt Wright, a miss of 11 years, was given Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. A. C. Harding, No. 3155 Rhodes avenue, under the auspices of Mrs. A. L. Dailey, Mrs. Frank Lewald, and Mrs. Harding. Little Miss Wright and her playmates, Ethel Snow, Mabel Ellis, and Verna and Bonaline Magin, were the performers. The program comprised recitations, vocal and instrumental music, and skirt dancing. Mrs. S. L. Clark acted as pianist. The numbers were rendered in a creditable way, and the evening was thoroughly enjoyable.

For Life-Saving Positions.

Applicants for positions in the life-saving service are now being received and Surgeon Hamilton is kept busy in his office in the Government Building conducting the examination of certificates. Each applicant must be in perfect physical condition and be possessed of good sight and free from color blindness. In the Port of Chicago crews are maintained during the season of navigation at Evanston, Chicago, the World's Fair, and South Chicago. Seven men are kept at each station in charge of a Captain who is permanently retained in the service. The crew goes on duty April 1 and remains until early in December.

Pannell-Royal Nuptials.

Miss Marian Royal and George Nelson Pannell were married at the home of the bride's parents, No. 211 Oak Park avenue, Oak Park, last evening, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Kimball, pastor of the Methodist Church of Oak Park. The simple service was attended by a large number of society people of Oak Park. Miss Caroline Pannell acted as bridesmaid and George Royal, a brother of the bride, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Pannell left for a short bridal tour. They will be at home at No. 1386 West Monroe street after April 26.

Will Investigate Banker Williams.

On recommendation of State's-Attorney Kern the grand jury will today investigate charges made against William C. Williams, the President of the defunct Englewood and Grand Crossing Savings Banks. Williams is accused by a number of the depositors of willfully causing the failure of his banks. It is claimed that a large proportion of the assets of the banks disappeared in a suspicious manner shortly before the failure. Williams is not in the city, and the depositors say that he has left to evade judicial proceedings.

Columbian Stamped Envelopes in Demand.

Columbian stamped envelopes were greatly in demand at the Postoffice yesterday. Not only at the retail windows, but in the wholesale department sales were frequent all day long, and at its close it was found that a total of about 75,000 of the new envelopes had passed over the counters. If the demand continues the stock will likely be exhausted today. None can then be procured until early next month. The envelope most called for is of the new square shape bearing a two-cent stamp.

Clement Hausser's Death Accidental.

An inquest was held yesterday over the remains of Clement Hausser, the 7-year-old boy who was killed Tuesday by being run over by a heavy wagon on Clybourn, near Cleveland avenue. From the testimony of the witnesses it was impossible to tell whether he was trying to climb on the truck or was crossing the street in front of the horses when the accident occurred. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Labor Day April 30 This Year.

The labor people of Chicago will probably observe April 30 as Labor day this year so as not to interfere with the ceremonies incident to the opening of the World's Fair. An order has been issued calling for a delegated mass-meeting to be held the night of April 7 at Greif's Hall, No. 54 West Lake street, to take action in the premises and prepare for the proper observation of Labor day.

Division of Cicero Proposed.

The Oak Park Cycling club will hold a meeting at the club house tonight to discuss the advisability of a division of Cicero Township and the disposition of school lands should division be made. The following speakers will address the meeting: H. R. Pebbles, H. P. Sinden, E. S. Tomlinson, F. Q. Ball, W. A. Hutchinson, Judge Wood. All residents of Cicero Township are invited to attend.

Wine Stealers Arrested.

Edward Kent and John Farrean are locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station, charged with burglary. Officer Reddy caught the men with some of the plunder they stole from E. Feligson's wholesale wine and liquor house at No. 187 Michigan street. A dozen or more cases of wine were in the basement. The men had carried them down to take away at the first opportunity.

Divided Among Nieces and Nephews.

Letters testamentary were filed yesterday in the Probate Court on the estate of J. Bradner Smith. C. F., C. M., and J. M. Smith qualified as administrators under the will. The estate is valued at $300,000. All of this is left in shares of one-fifth each, to the testator's nieces and nephews, children of C. M. and J. M. Smith.

Should Employ a Watchman.

The Coroner's jury in the case of William Arnold, who was killed at the south entrance of the La Salle street tunnel Monday night, recommended that the North Side Street railway company should employ a watchman to protect the public after the policeman who stands there during the day had gone.

Laundrymen Form an Association.

An association of laundrymen was formed yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific for protective purposes. Members from the 150 laundries in Chicago were enrolled, and the association will become a permanent organization to promote and centralize the laundry business during the World's Fair.

To Give an Easter Party.

Illinois Council 615, R. A., will give an Easter party and promenade concert Easter Monday evening in the observatory and conservatory of the Masonic Temple. Accommodations will be made for 2,000 persons. There will be music, dancing, and refreshments.

Auxiliary No. 11 Meets.

A meeting of Auxiliary No. 11 of the Home for Destitute Cripples was held at the West Chicago Club House yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. L. Lebot, Mrs. Stein, and Mrs. M. M. Hirsh. The membership has increased from thirteen to ninety-three.

Mrs. Dunham Gives Up in Dakota.

Mrs. R. W. Dunham, wife of ex-Congressman Dunham, has given up her idea of getting a divorce from her husband in Sioux Falls, S. D., and will fight the case instituted against her in this city by her husband last Saturday.

Items.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the dry goods store of E. Biegeman, No. 224 North avenue. The building was damaged $75 and the stock $200.

Samuel A. Freeman, a merchant tailor at No. 186 Dearborn street, made a voluntary assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are $8,860 and his liabilities $9,000. Francis Lautz is made assignee.

Nicola Bendetti, an Italian 50 years old, was killed by a switch engine early yesterday morning while picking up coal on the tracks of the Pan-Handle road. He was thrown twenty feet in the air and then crushed by the engine.

John Spinks, a young man, arrived in the city yesterday from Syracuse, N. Y., on his way to Kansas City, Mo. While waiting for a train Spinks met a man who invited him to the Lake-Front. When they got there they met three other men, who introduced the shell game. Spinks showed his money, $35, and it was quickly taken away from him by the crooks, who made their escape.

Ed Herman, the Milwaukee avenue shoe dealer who was arrested the other day on a capias issued by Judge Hutchinson, was released from custody yesterday, as the court quashed the affidavit on which the capias was issued. Herman was charged with concealing his assets after making an assignment and also with making false statements to obtain credit. He has taken action against Guthman, Tilling, and Carpenter, the complainants against him, for $10,000 damages, alleging false imprisonment.

IHLE BROUGHT BACK FROM MILWAUKEE.

He Is Charged with Larceny as Bailee by Herman Berholzheimer.

Detective Hurley returned from Milwaukee yesterday with Gustav Ihle, who is charged by Herman Berholzheimer, a shoe dealer at No. 4834 Ashland avenue, with defrauding him out of $300 worth of shoes. Ihle, it is said, obtained the goods on commission. He sold them, but, it is alleged, failed to turn the proceeds over to Berholzheimer. Some of the shoes were found in a local pawnshop. Detectives Hurley and Thompson of the Central were put on the case and traced Ihle to Milwaukee. He was arrested there Monday while he was enjoying the sights. He is now locked up at the Central Station with the charge of larceny as bailee opposite his name on the docket.

United Energy and Capital.

A dispatch from North Galveston, Tex., dated March 29, says: "A corporation to be known as the North Galveston and Gulf Guaranty Investment company is now being organized by Canadian, Chicago, and Galveston parties for the further improvement of North Galveston.

"The capital stock of this company is half a million dollars, divided into shares of $10 each, of which amount $50,000 is already subscribed.

"It is intended to make extensive purchases of city realty and to erect an immense number of residences and cottages as well as business-houses.

"North Galveston is attracting industries and the highest class of home-seekers from all over the country. Hence this enterprise in the light of the above fact, and considering the natural advantages and ideal location, which insure a permanent growth, will certainly prove very profitable to its projectors and to North Galveston."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is never too late to cleanse the teeth, and render the breath odoriferous with fragrant SOZODONT, but it is best to use this wonderful Vegetable Elixir before the teeth begin to fail and the breath to lose its freshness.

Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay the irritation which induces coughing, giving immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever." for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle.

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, 25c. a box.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters indorsed by physicians and chemists for purity.

WILL DECIDE LATER.

BOARD OF EDUCATION POSTPONES THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Consideration of the Study Made the Special Order for a Meeting to Be Held April 10—Many Urge the Immediate Disposition of the Subject—A Motion by Mr. Rosenthal, However, Prevails—Principal Keenan's Case Causes a Lively Discussion, as Also Does Good Friday.

A decision as to the teaching of German in the public schools was again postponed by the Board of Education last evening. At the preceding regular meeting of the board the Committee on School Management presented a report in which it was stated that, in the opinion of the members of the committee, the study of German in the primary schools should not be discontinued. This report, together with a minority report, was made the special order of last night's meeting. As soon as it came up a German advocate asked that the special order be laid over until a special meeting to be held April 10. The motion was made and carried after considerable debate.

President McLaren brought the German question before the meeting by announcing the special order to be the report of the Committee on School Management. Mr. Rosenthal was on his feet in a moment. "This is a regular meeting," he said, "and there is a great amount of business before us. I move we proceed to that business, and postpone this special order to a special meeting to be held the evening of April 10."

Mr. Halle objected. "We already understand the situation," he said. "The matter should be disposed of tonight." "I am not in favor of postponing this business," said Mr. Boldenweck. "The matter should be disposed of now." "There certainly can be no reason for delay," said Mr. Trude. "Let it be disposed of. There is a necessity for a disposition." "I favor Mr. Rosenthal's motion," said Mr. Preston. "We can't get a majority vote on the question and we must have a majority to take action any way."

Second Speeches Not Allowed.

Mr. Rosenthal again claimed the floor. Later Mr. Trude attempted to make another speech, but Mr. Rosenthal raised the point of order that no member was allowed to speak more than once on the same question. Mr. Trude persisted in his effort, but was called to order by the Chair.

Mr. Duggan moved to amend the motion so that the consideration of the German question should not be taken up for five years. The Chair refused to entertain the motion. Mr. Trude attempted to speak to the amendment, but was again called to order. He then declared he should speak in some way, and appealed from the ruling of the President. Finally the question as to whether Mr. Trude should speak came up for a direct vote. Eight members voted yea and eight nay, and the Chair declared Mr. Trude could not speak.

Mr. Halle then moved to amend Mr. Rosenthal's motion so that postponement should be for three months. That, too, the Chair refused to entertain. The previous question was then called for from various quarters, and Mr. Rosenthal's motion to postpone until April 10 was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Badenoch, Rosenthal, Warner, Mrs. Flower, Gunderson, Beebe, Malette, Preston, Stanford, McLaren—10.

Nays—Boldenweck, Duggan, Cusack, Halle, Bluthardt, Trude—6.

Mr. Brenan, Mr. Cameron, Miss Burt, and Mr. Revell were not present.

Principal Keenan's Case Considered.

The case of Principal Keenan was then taken up. At the meeting held March 16 a motion was made that the matter of the salary of Patrick Keenan, principal of the Hancock School, Town of Lake, also one of the Election Commissioners, be referred back to the Committee on School Management. Just previous to this action a motion to make Mr. Keenan's salary $700 a year, on the ground that he already received a good salary from his position as Election Commissioner, had failed to pass. The motion to refer back was carried by the board, but the clerk in preparing the minutes failed to make note of the action. This left Mr. Keenan without any standing with the Treasurer of the School Board. Mr. Rosenthal asked last night for a reconsideration of the vote by which the minutes were passed in order to have notice of that action inserted.

Mr. Badenoch casually mentioned something about falsifying the records in speaking of the matter. Mr. Boldenweck at once took the accusation to himself and strongly objected to the remarks. Then Mr. Trude said the matter was purely a political one, Mr. Keenan being a member of the Election Commissioners, and the Chair refused to allow him to speak on the ground that his remarks were too personal. A long discussion followed. The clerk was finally ordered to correct the minutes as desired.

The matter of salaries of high school principals was taken from the board and referred to a special committee of which the members are also the members of the School Management committee.

Dispute Over Good Friday.

To the recommendation of the School Management committee that the public schools be closed Good Friday Mr. Beebe objected. "There has been too much discussion of the question of religion in the public schools," he said. "There is no reason why the schools should close that day." Mr. Duggan spoke warmly in favor of the holiday. "Good Friday is not only observed but revered by all religiously inclined persons," he said. Mr. Rosenthal also objected to closing the schools. "The Supreme Court of the United States adjourns for Good Friday. I think that is a sufficient example for us," said Mrs. Flower.

The motion to adopt the committee's report was lost on a tie vote. Mr. Cusack then moved that the matter of making that day a holiday be left with the President with power to act. That motion was carried and the President announced the schools would be closed that day. It was ordered that the schools close April 28 for one week's vacation and June 23 for the summer vacation.

The special committee appointed for the purpose of conferring with the inspectors of the House of Correction relative to the establishment of a manual training school for the benefit of juvenile inmates of that institution reported that the City Council had appropriated $80,000 for that purpose and that the inspectors of the House of Correction had set apart a plat of ground for the site of a building. It was recommended that the board take immediate action to provide for the erection of the school building at a cost not to exceed $80,000. The recommendation was adopted.

It was agreed that the City Council shall be asked to concur in the purchase for $9,000 of a lot adjoining the Von Humboldt School upon which it is desired to build an addition to that school. An adjournment was then taken to April 10.

FUNERAL OF HORACE O'DONOGHUE.

Simple Services at the Residence Followed by Interment at Graceland.

The funeral of Horace O'Donoghue, who committed suicide while temporarily insane, took place yesterday at 1 o'clock at his late residence, No. 2970 Wabash avenue. The Rev. Henry T. Miller, formerly of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, who, twenty years ago, performed the marriage ceremony of Mr. and Mrs. O'Donoghue, officiated. The house was crowded with friends of the family. Flowers covered the casket and several large set pieces surrounded it. At the head stood an ivy column fully five feet in height. Encircling it near the top was a large wreath composed of white hyacinths, while the base, which was over three feet in diameter, was composed entirely of Easter lilies. The piece was sent by the employés of Mr. O'Donoghue. Another handsome piece was an immense pillar composed of Easter lilies, sent by Henry G. Young. The pall-bearers were: Anthony Gignon, Scott McVeigh, Harry C. Breckinridge, Harry J. Faithorn, Thomas O'Larry, and George M. Hill, all heads of departments in Mr. O'Donoghue's printing establishment. The interment was at Graceland.

David B. McMaster.

David B. McMaster, who died Tuesday, was an old resident of Chicago. He was born in Sloansville, N. Y., and came to Chicago in 1859. He went into the commission business on South Water street, forming one of the firm of Bacon & Co. Twenty-six years ago he withdrew from active business. He was a member of the original Tippecanoe club and after the formation of the Republican party steadfastly voted its tickets. He also belonged to the Old Settlers' Association. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Elizabeth Griffin of New York State, and one daughter, who is the wife of Charles A. Wright of this city. The funeral services will be held this morning at his residence, No. 523 West Jackson street, by the Rev. E. R. Davis. The remains will be taken to Morrison, Ill., at noon today.

Melzar F. Merick.

Melzar F. Merick of Green Bay, Wis., died yesterday at the residence of his cousin, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, No. 135 Rush street. Mr. Merick, who has been engaged in the lumber business at Green Bay for many years, came to Chicago a short time ago to secure medical treatment, having been in poor health for about two months. He was a son of the late E. G. Merick, formerly a prominent vessel-owner of Detroit, where the remains will be taken today for burial.

To Take Charge of Gen. Smith's Funeral.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—Orders have been issued from the headquarters United Confederate Veterans that Maj.-Gen. W. H. Jackson, commanding Tennessee Division of United Confederate Veterans, shall take charge of the obsequies of Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

Obituary Notes.

James McMurty, a resident of Knox, Ill., since 1829, and a pensioner of the Black Hawk war, died yesterday aged 85 years.

Allen Austin, aged 88, who had resided near Ramsey, Ill., for seventy years, died suddenly Tuesday night. He served in the Black Hawk war.

St. Louis and Galveston Limited.

On Sunday, April 2, a new fast train will be put in service between St. Louis and Galveston over the St. Louis and San Francisco and Santa Fé route. This train will be of Pullman vestibule cars throughout and will carry the only line of dining cars in the State of Texas. The train leaves St. Louis Union Depot at 9:30 every night, arriving at Fort Smith 12:15 noon, Paris, 5:50 p. m.; Dallas, 9:40 p. m.; Houston, 10:15 a. m.; Galveston, 10:30 a. m., giving the fastest time and the highest class of service into Texas. For tickets, etc., apply at No. 212 Clark street, Chicago.

Bibles in Abundance.

Thirteen thousand copies of the Bible are issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society every day, and during last year nearly 4,000,000 Bibles in all were issued. The scriptures have been published in 304 languages.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., Photographers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH 29.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses to incorporate the following new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

The Anaconda Zinc and Lead Mining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for mining; incorporators, Charles G. Welton, David L. Snediker, and Wilbur B. Jones.

The American Smoke Preventer company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of smoke preventers; incorporators, William R. Mills, Charles Smith, and Charles A. Pratt.

The Columbian History company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to publish a history of the World's Columbian Exposition and for general publishing; incorporators, John Stirlen, Samuel B. King, and John King.

American Steam Boiler Compound company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of a boiler cleaning compound; incorporators, William E. Deuer, William I. Cronin, Charles P. E. Dumas, Charles E. Coogan, and James Young.

Corning & Co., at Peoria; capital stock, $1,000,000; for distilling, rectifying, and compounding alcoholic spirits; incorporators, Franklin T. Corning, John V. Barr, and William H. Rich.

The Metropolitan Pure Water company, capital stock, $100,000; for the production of pure water by evaporation and condensation; incorporators, B. W. Taylor, A. L. Gettys, and G. M. Miller.

The W. J. Kelley company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; for the manufacture of drugs and patent medicines and for dealing in soda water, cigars, books, and stationery; incorporators, H. W. Darling, W. J. Kelley, and John C. Pirie.

The Automatic Furnace company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of furnaces and appliances for steam heating and power; incorporators, Charles F. Haines, C. S. Wallis, and Charles M. Weaver.

Champaign Fuel and Light Gas company, at Champaign; capital stock, $50,000; to furnish fuel and light; incorporators, Warren Maltby, Peter S. Replogle, and John W. Stipes.

The Dr. Springsteen Medicine company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for dealing in medicines and novelties; incorporators, S. H. Herbeson, Ira A. Parish, and W. D. Pearne.

The Turkish Medicine company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of proprietary medicines; incorporators, W. F. Dunham, J. W. Wraith, and L. O. Wilkinson.

Palm, Knott & Co., at Chicago; capital stock $10,000; for printing, lithographing, and stationery business; incorporators, Warren S. Palm, George J. Knott, and Mary L. Knott.

The Almquist Tailoring company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for the manufacture of clothing; incorporators, Frank Nittburg, J. F. Almquist, and Arthur Savage.

The United Laundry company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for a general laundry business; incorporators, Leroy E. Miller, Max Schuchardt, and Theodore Roermer.

The Pinkel Mercantile company, at Waterloo; capital stock, $13,000; for a general merchandise business; incorporators, George Pinkel, Armin B. Pinkel and William Pinkel.

Hersher Hall company, at Hersher; capital stock, $2,000; to conduct a public and private hall; incorporators, R. P. Easton, Eugene Comstock, A. E. Benson, F. B. Whittmer, I. H. Zerene, and E. S. Wright.

The Chicago Portrait company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; for a general art business; incorporators, Thomas J. Ogara, Thomas J. Durkin, and C. M. Stumcke.

The Empire Clothing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $7,500; for a wholesale and retail clothing business; incorporators, Hugo Pam, William Wilhartz, and Julius Schwieger.

Monte Claire Cycling club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social and athletic purposes; incorporators, William F. Kemper, Nick Wietor, John N. Weletr, and Henry Zender.

The Oblique Manufacturing company, of Chicago; surrendered its charter and was dissolved.

The Seeibach-Heppenheimer Lithographing company, at Chicago; filed a certificate to change its name to the Hildebrand-Heppenheimer Lithographing company.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Thomas D. Van Fasser, Georgianna B. Collins	21—19
Victor Peterson, Helma Carlson	23—23
Fred C. Lange, Anelia Boening	27—19
John Barnhoff, Mary Benter	30—23
Jens Johanson, Christine Springer	27—24
Theodor Johrings, Bertha Wall	27—22
Michael Bernath, Maria Prokscha	26—20
Charles Gustafson, Tilda Johnson	30—23
John Lavin, Bridgie Dolan	28—20
William Boylan, Katharina McGrath	27—26
John Ettl, Wilhelmine Fleischmann	47—28
William R. Marques, Emma Ahlstedt	21—26
Willy Fischer, Ida Fehrmann	32—19
Oskar Larson, Theresa Blongren	23—20
Samuel Brown, Alice Hyland	36—29
James Heale, Cassie McCay	28—23
Carl Iverson, Johanna Wikkelson	28—30
William Fricke, Della Masters	24—22
Andren Vrguhart, Johnnna McRae	31—28
Henry Berger, Elfreda Schroeder	23—22
August Joske, Amelia Kranitz	49—42
Peter Peterson, Alma Hagberg	36—27
Walter Cramblett, Della Baker	25—26
Edwin Carpenter, Maud Dearborn	24—21
John Holby, Millie Lewis	22—20
Charles Sapointe, Lillian Smith	19—18
Harry Spaulding, Annie Schench	23—27
John Markgraff, Louisa Bolzien	26—19
Anderson Donald, Bertha Kennedy	29—18
Henry Maher, Agnes Casey	29—23
William Berg, Lizzie Penning	8—18
Albert Lammlein, Anna Hehn	29—29
Gustaf Ericksen, Christina Rosen	29—28
Dennis O. Hare, Mary Ann Carney	30—20
Yolna White, Lillie Gre-wald	26—23
James Akhurst, Jessie Powers	21—21
Willard Partridge, Charlotte Budd	21—19
Sylvester Washington, Clementine Johnson	36—9
Edward Kelly, Louise Beacken	36—31
August Berndt, Lena Manten	33—29
Edward Tenfel, Lizzie Wilsen	21—17
John Rohwelle, Jennie Wilson	35—38
James Nolan, Mary Beggs	58—49
John Finbecker, Elizabeth Miller	24—24
Nickolas Welter, Louise Thinners	25—20
William Jackson, Emma Moulton	30—27
George Becker, Caroline Terras	30—22
Fred Heller, Minna Bopp	25—26

DEATHS.

ATWELL—March 29, at his residence, 1241 West Harrison-st., William Atwell, aged 56 years. Funeral services today at 9 p. m. Burial at St. Louis, Mo.

BERESFORD—March 29, James William, beloved husband of Emeline Paul Beresford, aged 54 years, at his residence, No. 1052 Monroe-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

BECKER—March 28, Tonybs Becker, beloved husband of Minnie Becker and father of John, Tony, and Willie Becker, and Mrs. Sherwin, aged 55 years. Funeral March 31, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Waldheim.

BODFISH—March 29, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. S. P. Pugsley, 1855 Melrose-st., Cyrus K. Bodfish, aged 79 years. Funeral notice later.

GRAY—Charles Wells Gray, formerly of this city, suddenly of pneumonia, March 26, 1893, at his home in Winchester, Mass.

HART—Frank, beloved son of Edward and Elizabeth Hart (nee Carney), aged 4 years and 5 months. Funeral from his parents' residence, 6951 Oglesby-av., thence by cars to Calvary at 1 p. m. Friday, from Chicago and Northwestern depot.

HAUSSER—Clemens, youngest son of Adolph and Hattie Hausser (nee Stupe), aged 7 years and 1 month. Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 17 Clybourn-av., Friday, March 31, at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

KENNEDY—March 29, Dennis J., infant son of P. F. and Annie Kennedy, aged 1 year and 11 months. Funeral from the residence, No. 37 Elm-st., Thursday, March 30, by C. and N. W.

MERICK—March 29, Melzar F. Merick of Green Bay, Wis., of heart failure, at the residence of his cousin, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, 135 Rush-st. Funeral private. Burial in Detroit.

McMASTER—At his residence, No. 523 Jackson-blvd., March 28, in the 75th year of his age, David B. McMaster. Funeral from the residence Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Morrison, Ill.

McDONNELL—At his residence, No. 3147 Wabash-av., Tuesday, March 28, Peter, father of the Rev. S. P. McDonnell. Funeral Friday, March 31, at 10:30 a. m., to St. James' Church, thence by cars to Calvary, via C. M. & St. P. R. R.

NELSON—Mrs. Mary Nelson, March 29, at her home, 3202 Dearborn-st., aged 79. Funeral Friday, March 31, at 1 p. m., to Oakwoods.

O'CONNOR—At his father's residence, 107 Sholto-st., Franckie T. O'Connor, son of Thomas J. and late Mary O'Connor. Funeral by carriages to Calvary Cemetery Thursday at 11 a. m.

QUINLAN—Wednesday, March 29, 1893, Thomas A. Quinlan, at his residence, No. 938 W. Van Buren-st. Funeral Friday morning, March 31, at 11 o'clock, to St. Jarlath's Church, hence by C. M. & St. P. cars to Calvary Cemetery. Morris, Minn., and Le Roy, N. Y., papers please copy.

SULLIVAN—March 28, at his residence, 177 Forquer-st., Jeremiah, beloved husband of Susan Sullivan. Funeral Friday, March 31, to Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Covington (Ky.), Cincinnati (O.), and South Chicago (Ill.), papers please copy.

SMITH—March 28, 1893, Susan P. Smith, beloved wife of Israel G. Smith. Funeral Thursday, March 30, at 1 o'clock, at residence in Norwood Park.

WILKINS—March 29, Edna Lemoyne, infant daughter of Dr. Frank S. and Minnie B. Wilkins, aged 2 years 6 months 8 days. Funeral at 1 o'clock Friday p. m. from the residence, 935 W. Adams-st., thence to Forest Home Cemetery.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Weather conditions and general forecast for Thursday:

For Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, warmer, generally fair weather; southwesterly winds for Thursday.

For Lower Michigan, fair during the greater portion of day, possibly local showers during the afternoon or night, warmer westerly gales.

For Upper Michigan, light showers, followed by clearing weather, high westerly winds, cooler in western portions.

For Wisconsin, generally fair, possibly local showers in northeastern portions, warmer in southeastern, cooler in northwestern portion, westerly winds.

For Kansas, fair, south to west winds, warmer in southeastern, cooler in northwestern portion.

For Iowa, fair, possibly followed by local showers in western portion during the afternoon or night, warmer in southeastern, cooler in northwestern portion, westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n 12 hours
Abilene	30.36	66	68	S.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.00	44	52	N. W.	Fair	
Boston, Mass.	30.52	34	42	S. W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.34	32	36	S.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.40	52	58	S.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.32	48	48	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	58	64	S. W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.16	48	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	30.38	48	52	S.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.34	36	38	S. E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.10	48	52	S.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.12	66	74	N. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.06	54	56	S. W.	Fair	
Detroit, Mich.	30.24	34	40	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.08	72	80	S.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.72	48	52	W.	Fair	
El Paso	30.16	78	78	E.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.32	30	36	W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.44	60	64	E.	Clear	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.08	40	40	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.90	40	44	S.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	29.82	66	72	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	29.98	46	60	N. W.	Fair	
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.34	46	52	S. W.	Fair	
Jacksonville	30.28	40	56	N. W.	Rain	1.28
Kansas City, Mo.	30.20	54	60	S.	Fair	
Keokuk, Ia.						
Knoxville	30.40	50	56	S.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.94	52	56	S.	Fair	
Little Rock, Ark.	30.30	54	58	S. E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.40	52	54	S. W.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.	29.96	42	[illegible]	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich	30.58	46	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Memphis, Tenn.	30.42	54	60	N.	Cl'udy	
Miles City	29.90	58	72	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.00	44	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Minnedosa						
Montreal	30.32	30	34	S. W.	Clear	
Moorhead	29.94	38	40	S. W.	Cl'udy	
New Orleans, La.	30.40	58	62	N. E.	Clear	
New York City	30.54	38	38	S. E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	64	68	S.	Fair	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.32	34	38	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Palestine	30.42	60	66	N. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.98	52	60	Calm	Fair	
Pittsburg	30.38	50	54	W.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.24	36	38	S.	Cl'udy	
Pueblo	30.06	72	78	S.	Clear	
Rapid City	29.90	66	78	S. W.	Fair	
St. Louis	30.30	54	58	S.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.90	48	50	W.	Cl'udy	
Salt Lake	30.06	68	72	S. W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	30.16	62	66	N. E.	Clear	
Sioux City	29.90	60	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.26	48	52	S.	Fair	
Springfield, Mo.	30.34	52	58	S.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.28	42	44	S. W.	Fair	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 40 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 40; 10 a. m., 42; 11 a. m., 45; 12 m., 48; 1 p. m., 48; 3 p. m., 52; 6 p. m., 50. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.93; 6 p. m., 29.73.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON—Arrived—Nessmor, from Boston.
LIZARD—Passed—Gallile, from New York.
MOVILLE—Arrived—Devonia, from New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Lahn, from New York.
CAPE HENRY—Passed—Munchen, from Bremen.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrived—British Princess, from Liverpool.
NEW YORK—Arrived—European, from London; Nordland, from Antwerp; Chester, from Liverpool; Strasburg, from Bremen; Teutonic, from Liverpool.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ALLERTON SPEAKS TONIGHT.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

The last Allerton Citizens' demonstration at Central Music Hall will be held tonight at 8 p. m. sharp.

Samuel W. Allerton, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, will address the meeting. Among the other speakers are:

The Hon. John H. Hamline,
The Hon. William Vocke,
Judge J. M. Longenecker,
Capt. J. Harlan, State Commander G. A. R.,
The Hon. S. H. Kerfoot,
The Hon. C. G. Dixon,
The Hon. Miles Kehoe,
Seymour Stedman,
Charles Bary, and others.

The issues of the campaign will be discussed from the Democratic, the Republican, the Labor, and the Citizens' standpoint, the platforms of the two parties will be compared, and the records of the two candidates in their attitude to organized labor and their position in relation to municipal government defined.

Reserved seats can be had at the Allerton Citizens' headquarters, southwest corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av., or at the box office Central Music Hall. All citizens, irrespective of party, are cordially invited.

☞TONIGHT—TONIGHT—TONIGHT—
CREGIER LABOR MASS-MEETING.
BATTERY "D" THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.

Hon. De Witt C. Cregier and other good speakers will address the meeting.

Three full bands will be in attendance.

Let every friend of Union Labor and Honest Municipal Government attend.

Cregier will be elected Mayor of Chicago on April 4th.

☞ALLERTON MEETING! Zeof's Hall, W. Lake-st., Thursday evening, March 30, 1893. Charles Alling Jr., E. J. Lindholm, J. W. Foltz, and others.

☞ALLERTON MEETING! Skandia Hall, Ohio and Milwaukee-av., Thursday evening, March 30, 1893. Speakers: H. P. Brusewitz, Chas. Bary, W. E. Odin, Theo. Gestefeld.

☞ALLERTON MEETING—JACOBS' HALL, Division and California, Thursday evening, March 30, 1893. Speakers: Ralph E. Hogt, Charles Hughes, and others.

☞ALLERTON! ALLERTON—STAR HALL, Polk-st. and Western-av., Thursday evening, March 30, 1893. Speakers: Charles O. Fowler, T. A. Berkebile, Albert Wahl, and others.

☞ALLERTON MEETING — NETHERWOOD Hall, Taylor and Marshfield-av., Thursday evening, March 30, 1893. Speakers: The Hon. Jas. S. Ryan, F. L. Pochin, and others.

☞ALLERTON MEETING—FLORY TURNER Hall, 3609 S. Halsted-st., Thursday evening, March 30, 1893. Speakers: H. E. Bartholomew, W. H. McDougall, and others.

☞ALLERTON—MEETING. Henrich's Hall, Albany-av. and 12th-st. Thursday evening, March 30, 1893. Speakers: Capt. Peter Casey, P. J. O'Reilly, Hon. C. G. Dixon, and others.

☞ALLERTON—MEETING. Brighton Park Hall, 2001 38th-st. Thursday evening, March 30, 1893. Speakers: M. J. Fitzgibbon and others.

☞THE CHICAGO CERAMIC ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting Saturday, April 1, at Room 49 Athenaeum Building, at 2:30 p. m. A paper will be read by Mrs. J. H. Hartog. Subject: "Delft and Its Potteries."

☞ALLERTON MEETING—BAUER HALL, 501 Lincoln-av., Friday evening, March 31, 1893. Speakers: R. C. Craft, Arthur D. Rich, C. H. Chamberlain, and others.

☞ALLERTON MEETING—FOLZ HALL, Larrabee and North-av., Friday evening, March 31, 1893. Speakers: Hon. S. H. Kerfoot, W. J. Luddy, P. J. O'Reilly, and others.

☞ALLERTON MEETING—REBMAN'S HALL, Lake, near 42d-st., Friday evening, March 31, 1893. Speakers: Chas. O. Fowler, and others, will address the meeting.

☞ALLERTON MEETING—GERMANIA HALL, 2311 Wentworth-av., Friday evening, March 31, 1893. Speakers: H. P. Hogan, Seymour Stedman, W. H. Rathbun, Fulton Gardner, and others.

☞ALLERTON MEETING—Dunn's Hall, 51st and State-sts., Friday evening, March 31, 1893. Speakers: The Hon. C. G. Dixon, the Hon. H. S. Taylor, and others.

☞ALLERTON MEETING—West Twelfth-st. Turner Hall, Friday evening, March 31, 1893. Speakers: Geo. M. Muller and others will address the meeting.

☞ALLERTON MEETING—Fourth Ward Hall, 37th and Wabash, Friday evening, March 31, 1893. Speakers: W. H. Kliver, W. H. McDougall, C. H. Ripley, and others.

☞ALLERTON—MEETING. Fasking's Hall, 3012 Archer-av. Thursday evening, March 30, 1893. Speakers: Geo. Wahl, C. R. Temple, Button, and others.

☞REV. RICHARD L. MARTIN WILL LEAD the noon prayer meeting today in Willard Hall, The Temple. Gospel temperance prayer meetings daily (except Sunday) from 12 to 1 o'clock.

☞THE REV. DR. DAVID R. BREED, PASTOR of the Church of the Covenant, will give an address on "The Prodigal Son" at the Chicago Avenue Church Friday evening, to which all are invited.

☞A MEETING OF THE DENTISTS OF CHICAGO will be held in Orpheus Hall, Schiller Theater Building, Thursday, March 30, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Dental Legislative Association, to hear report of the committee, and present status of the new dental law.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

MAN—TO TRAVEL FOR A WHOLESALE CLOTHING house on a commission in the States of North and South Dakota and Colorado; must have trade there; also man for Indiana and Illinois; good inducements to right parties; state full particulars as to trade and whom formerly employed. Address S 160, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CITY: BY WHOLESALE CLOTHING house to work on a commission; must have a good trade; good inducement to right party; state full particulars as to where employed, etc., or no notice will be taken of letter. Address S 121, Tribune office.

403 SUPERIOR-ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS with private bath; superior table; refined family; ref.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
SPRING MEETING—1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m.; stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning trains will leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races. C. B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular trains, leaving depot at 2:30, will transfer passengers for the races at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.

RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND 75c

SCHILLER THEATER.
—EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 3—
First Time in Chicago of
A NEW FRENCH COMEDY
With Specialties.
English adaptation by HARRY PAULTON (author of Niobe and Erminie).
SEATS AND BOXES ON SALE.
A SHINING LIGHT
Played by the Original "GLORIANA" Company.
DIRECTION CHARLES FROHMAN.

ROBY RACE TRACK.
SPRING MEETING AT THE
Roby Race Track
5—RACES EACH DAY—5
Starting at 2 o'clock.
BOOKS MADE ON FOREIGN RACES.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Trains leave Van Buren Street Depot at (Special) 11:35 a. m., 12:01, and 1:05 p. m. Returning at 2:28, 4:36, and (Special) 5 p. m. Regular trains stop at all stations. FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, 35c. Tickets sold on trains.
ADMISSION FREE.

THE AUDITORIUM.
LAST 2 WEEKS
Tomorrow Afternoon at 2:30, and Saturday Evening at 8:15,
LAST POPULAR CONCERT.
Chicago Orchestra under the Direction of
THEO. THOMAS.
SOLOISTS: WHITNEY MOCKRIDGE, Tenor. EDWARD SCHUECKER, Harpist.
APRIL 14 and 15 | LAST TWO CONCERTS. WAGNER NIGHT.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL
FOR THE MASSES.
FRIDAY, MARCH 31st, 8 P. M.
Second of the World's Fair Educational Series under the Auspices of
THE CHICAGO PRESS CLUB.
POPULAR PRICES. To All Parts of House, 50c
PROF. LORADO TAFT'S ☆ ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ☆
American Sculpture and Sculptors—THE SCULPTURE OF THE EXPOSITION.
Other First-Class Attractions.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Augustus Pitou's Company.
THE AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE POWER OF THE PRESS
Matinee Saturday.
EASTER SUNDAY—A BIG EVENT.
THE NAVAL SPECTACLE,
The WHITE SQUADRON
Sale of Seats Ready This Morning.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST 3 NIGHTS
Of the remarkably successful engagement of the THOMAS Q.
SEABROOKE
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
In the Brilliant Spectacular Comic Opera, THE
ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Monday—RICHARD MANSFIELD.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
TONIGHT, THURSDAY, March 30, 8:15.
ELEONORA DUSE
Under the Management of CARL and THEODOR ROSENFELD.
"CAMILLE."
The performance announced for Friday, March 31, will be given tonight. Friday's tickets are good for tonight. Saturday, April 1, Matinee—Fedora. Monday, April 3—Fernande. Tuesday—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Locandiera. Thursday—Fedora. Friday—Farewell performance—"Camille." Seat and Box sale now open.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
Thirty-sixth year under the same management.
Eugene Tompkins' Gorgeous Spectacular Ballet Sensation.
The magnificence of this spectacle has never been equaled in America.
THE BLACK CROOK.
Every Night, including Sundays, Matinees Wednesday and Sat. Seats reserved two weeks in advance.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
LAST 3 NIGHTS OF
ARISTOCRACY
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Sunday Night, April 2—COUNTRY CIRCUS
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TODAY.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Paderewski's
LAST RECITAL IN CHICAGO,
At Auditorium, Tuesday Afternoon, April 11th, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HAVLIN'S—Tel. South 127.
CARROLL JOHNSON In a New Play. THE IRISH STATESMAN
Next Sunday—Hopkins' Big Boom—The Howard Athenaeum Co. and Trans-Oceanic Consolidation.

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
Two Performances Today—2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
HAVERLY'S UNITED MINSTRELS.
EVERYTHING NEW! ALL NEW AND BRIGHT!
Revised Editions of the Great Acts—
"KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN KEY,"
"THE CRINOLINE WEDDING."
General Admission, 25c. Seats, 25c and 50c Extra. Musee Department open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE
Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2168.
BRIGHT BEAUTY allied with the ARENA'S STAR!
Today at 2. Every night at 8. Lilly Clay's Colossal Company and KING KELLY! Poets say lily is fair and slow—poor devils, they should see our Lily. Prices—Mat. 25, 50c; night, 25, 50, 75c.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
25c Matinees Thursday, Saturday, Sunday.
MR. POTTER of Texas.
Next Week—"THE CRUISKEEN LAWN."

PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
JO. BAYLIES, Proprietor and Manager.
NEXT SUNDAY MATINEE, THE EARLY BIRDS' BIG BURLESQUE CO.
Today at 2—Night at 8—the Metropolitan Stars.
The Big Variety Show in Town. Two Shows Every Day at 2 and 8.
PRICES......15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.
H. R. JACOBS ... Sole Manager.
ALL THIS WEEK, The Struggle of Life
Easter Sunday—KATIE EMMETT in KILLARNEY.

ILLINOIS MEN HEARD.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT LAST LISTENS TO THEIR PETITIONS.

J. J. O'Donnell Encouraged to Believe That He May Become Public Printer—Frank Lawler Manages to Roll in His Monster Petition—He May Get the Chicago Postoffice—Martin J. Russell Presents Himself for Collector of Customs—Crowds of Officeseekers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—[Special.]—It was a great day for Illinois. The President talked as though he really intended not to appoint any people from other States to the local offices. He went further than this and encouraged Mr. J. J. O'Donnell, the new Chicago candidate for Public Printer, to believe that coming late into the race would be no disadvantage. Then he talked as though he thought something of Senator Palmer, which must have surprised those people who have expected Mr. Palmer's indorsement to count for something, but have seen no evidences that he had influence. Palmer today was trying to straighten out the local offices. He gave Mr. Durborow a letter indorsing James A. Twohig for Collector of Internal Revenue. This puts a nail in the coffin of Mr. Spangler, who was supported by Gen. Cable and a pretty big element of the working Democracy of Cook County. Palmer has been talking that he was not satisfied with either Twohig or Spangler, but he seems to have found it easier to take Durborow's man than to stick to Brandecker, who was his original candidate. Brandecker was entered in the race for Appraiser as a salve to his wounded feelings in not getting the internal revenue office.

Palmer had in his train today Sherwood Dixon. Gen. Black was along to vouch for Dixon. The President "cottoned" to Dixon, as they say out in the country, and at the same time complimented Palmer. He generally does this when he is going to throw down a United States Senator. When Palmer made known that Dixon was his choice for District-Attorney the President said to the latter: "You have a good man behind you; Senator Palmer generally gets what he wants."

"You're the only man that can beat Mr. Dixon," said Gen. Black, addressing the President. Mr. Cleveland smiled, as if to say that he did not intend to beat Mr. Dixon, and Caleb Johnson, who was one of the party, smiled also.

J. J. O'Donnell was introduced by Senator Palmer and made a very good impression. He handed the President his papers for the Public Printer, explaining that they were mostly from business-men and that he became a candidate on that ground. He said he would have had the support of some of the politicians also, but most of them had given their indorsement before he entered the race. The President seemed pleased with O'Donnell's statement. Glancing at the papers he remarked: "Why, you are just the kind of a man that I am looking for." Mr. O'Donnell is wise in his generation. He went home tonight and will come back to see the President when the latter is getting ready to appoint the Public Printer.

Lawler Calls on the President.

The call of the day was made by Frank Lawler. He did not need to have any of the Congressmen to introduce him. He went right in, and the President was glad to see him. Lawler said he had some papers to present and he handed Mr. Cleveland a bulky package, calling the President's attention to the following interesting letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1893.—To the President: The business-men of Chicago and a vast number of the Democratic party of Cook County having united in requests for the appointment of the Hon. Frank Lawler as Postmaster at Chicago we, in deference to their expressed wishes, unite with them in recommending his appointment.

JOHN M. PALMER.
JOHN C. BLACK.

Previously Mr. Lawler had received the indorsement of Congressmen L. E. McGann and A. J. Hunter. In presenting the above and many other strong business letters from Chicago Mr. Lawler said to the President: "I now have the good wishes of the newspapers at Chicago, a strong business indorsement, and on my general petition are found nearly 66,000 indorsers, and all I need now is your indorsement."

The President smiled good-naturedly and admitted that Lawler had all the indorsements needed, but said owing to the demands upon his time by the constant stream of visitors he found it impossible as yet to take up the papers in the Chicago Postoffice matter and others of importance which require his attention.

It is believed here the Chicago Postoffice matter will be settled shortly and that Frank Lawler, with the backing which he has now secured, will be given the Postoffice.

Mr. Lawler said, after coming from the White House, that if appointed Postmaster he would select none but first-class business-men to place in charge of the heads of departments and to the important position of cashier of the office he would give his especial attention, so as to protect his bondsmen and himself. Mr. Lawler hopes, by giving his entire time and attention to the duties of the office, to make a popular Postmaster.

Ex-Senator Millard B. Hereley has something from the administration. It only took him a week to get it. This afternoon Secretary Carlisle appointed him a special inspector of customs in place of Miles Kehoe, who resigned. Another Treasury appointment was that of Jacob C. Steube as Superintendent of the Public Building at Danville.

Illinois Men Willing.

Illinois came up smiling as usual at the Treasury Department today and five patriots who are willing to serve their country for a financial consideration enrolled themselves in the books of martyrs, as the big red volume in the appointment-room has been designated by those willing to immolate themselves on the altar of their country. For the Collectorship of Customs came Martin J. Russell of Chicago, his paper bearing the indorsement "by a friend." Miles Brooks of McLean County covets the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Eighth District. Herbert M. Green of Peoria thinks he is fitted to occupy a chair as Chief of Division in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department; A. H. Gambrel of Chicago has similar longings for a berth in the Second Auditor's office, and Lee Harvey of Bloomington would not grumble if some one insisted upon his being Inspector of Public Buildings.

Indiana has a trio of patriots. John E. Foley and James W. McGinnis, both of Indianapolis, want to be Deputy Third Auditor and Special Agent of the Treasury Department on Internal Revenue Service respectively. Dan Burton, also of Indianapolis, is being urged for Collector of Customs at that port.

Two Buckeyes, Charles J. Marshall of Cincinnati and Joseph M. Richardson of Marietta, have set their nets for the Supervising Inspectorship of Steam Vessels in the Seventh District and for the Deputy First Auditorship.

Dr. James F. McCarthy of Dubuque, Ia., thinks he has experience enough to justify his appointment as Acting Assistant Marine Surgeon at his town.

CROWDS OF OFFICESEEKERS.

They Keep the President Busy Listening to Their Appeals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—[Special.]—With appetites whetted to a keen edge, caused by three days of abstinence, place-hunters poured into the Executive Mansion in droves during the morning and kept the President busy listening to their tales of woe until he was called down-stairs by a persistent but patient public. From the rock-bound coast of Maine to the blazing sands of Florida and between the two oceans every section of the United States was represented by applicants for a tenure of office at the governmental pie counter. Far-away Wyoming was the first whose representative was admitted to the President's sanctum, Senator Beckwith calling by appointment at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He was succeeded by Attorney-General Olney, who held a long conference, during which a host of Senators and Representatives assembled in the Cabinet room and discussed the chances for helping their constituents. Senator Palmer and Representative Springer were promptly on hand dancing around in the corridors and the office of the Executive Mansion to give the members of the delegations who accompanied them an opportunity to see how well acquainted they are at the White House. It was doubtful, however, whether the delegation was impressed with the greatness of the Illinois Congressmen after they had duly presented them to the President, who received them courteously, b[illegible]e no assurances that the wishes of their hearts would be gratified with a public trust.

Senator Coke and Representative Kilgore of Texas found the crowd too great during the morning to say what they wanted to the President and they made an appointment for a later hour in the day. They were punctual to a moment, but were compelled to cool their heels in the ante-room while the President went down to assist Mrs. Cleveland in receiving the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps. Through an oversight when the Diplomatic Corps was received in the Blue Room several days ago the names of the ladies of the legations were omitted from the invitations, and to remedy this oversight a special audience was accorded them today, the entire lower part of the house being thrown open for this purpose.

One of the most important positions in the Treasury Department, that of First Assistant Secretary, was under consideration by the President today and it is understood that he practically determined upon the appointment of ex-Collector Daniel Magone of New York to succeed Judge Spaulding. It had been suggested, however, that owing to his familiarity with the subject it would probably have been as well to retain Judge Spaulding until the World's Fair has been formally inaugurated, for his knowledge and experience concerning customs regulations would be of great benefit to Secretary Carlisle at this time. While Mr. Magone has the reputation of being a clever lawyer he was not a shining success as Collector of the Port of New York when Mr. Cleveland appointed him about eight years ago. There were several changes during the Cleveland Administration in that office, but Mr. Magone was known to be a stanch adherent of the head of the administration and stands very close to Mr. Cleveland at present.

WILL CALL AN EXTRA SESSION.

It Is Said President Cleveland Wishes to Dispose of the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—To a few Congressmen who have talked with him on the subject Mr. Cleveland has intimated that he will call an extra session of Congress to dispose of the tariff question. No definite time has been set, but the session will begin either in September or October. Beyond the decision to call the extra session no details for the consideration of Congress have been arranged and the subject has progressed no further than the determination to have Congress meet in one or the other of the months named. Mr. Cleveland, it is said, was led to call the session by the Republican defeat of 1890, following so close on the enactment of the McKinley tariff law. He believes that a fair test of a new tariff law cannot be had in a few months, and therefore has deemed it wise to have Congress assemble two or three months earlier than usual. Representative Springer of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which is charged with the preparation of tariff bills, was questioned today relative to the time it would take to enact a new tariff bill. He said it would be impossible for Congress to enact any measure of the kind wanted earlier than May if the subject were considered at the regular session beginning in December. An extra session would, of course, bring the matter to a settlement much quicker, as it met in advance of the regular session, and would give the people a fair opportunity to judge of the merits of the measure adopted before the general elections in November.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Officeseeker Thought His Papers Were Thrown into a Waste-Basket.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March [illegible].—There was one of the President's callers today who came away feeling very much aggrieved. The caller had brought his papers to present in person to the President and to make his application for office. The President listened to the application and received the precious bundle of papers, which he straightway tossed into a basket on the table near by. "Did you see that?" gasped the officeseeker as he passed out. "He threw my papers into the waste-basket." He refused to be comforted until it was explained to him that the basket was designed to hold the accumulation of papers until they could be properly assorted and filed.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Max Judd of Missouri, Consul-General at Vienna; William H. Sims of Mississippi, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; John S. Seymour of Connecticut, Commissioner of Patents; Edward A. Bowers, Washington, D. C., Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office; Henry C. Bell of Illinois, Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; Frank F. White of Nebraska, Marshal of the United States for the District of Nebraska. F. P. Cayle of New Mexico, Receiver of Public Moneys at Roswell, N. M. Postmasters—Ohio, Nerei A. Hanna, Cadiz; Indiana, Philip Zoocher, Tell City; Iowa, Charles F. Chase, Atlantic.

Crowds in the Departments.

The departments were thronged with visitors today merely political, who made up for the time they were compelled to lose yesterday. The Secretaries had scarcely a minute to themselves, and were practically unable to attend to their regular departmental business. The question has arisen as to the expediency of amending the President's order prohibiting the reception of visitors at the departments on Cabinet day so as to include one or two more days of the week. If today's experience is repeated throughout the week the heads of departments will have to transact all of their official business on Tuesdays and Fridays and surrender the remaining four secular days of the week to the officeseeker and his friends.

Cutting of Timber in the West.

Secretary Hoke Smith has announced that next Friday he will hear all persons interested in the permits recently granted by Secretary Noble, and since suspended, to the Big Blackfoot Milling company and the Bitter Root Developing company to cut 50 per cent of the timber on about 26,000 acres of land in Montana. Secretary Smith holds strongly to the opinion that the granting of permits to cut large bodies of timber in the West is against the public interest.

A Mascot for the President.

Andrew Jackson Long of Cedar Hill, Tenn., sent to the President through Congressman Washington a silver half dollar of the coinage of 1837, the year of the President's birth. This coin is claimed to be a veritable mascot and a charm against dangers by flood, fire, or field. The President slipped it into his pocket and promised to carry it. The coin was accompanied by a letter which seemed to amuse Mr. Cleveland very much when he read it and he promised to answer it personally.

Admission of Cereals Into Mexico.

United States Minister Ryan has forwarded to the State Department a dispatch giving the details of the decree of the Mexican Government admitting certain cereals into Mexico free of duty. After March 15 corn (in grain and in flour) and beans imported through the maritime and frontier custom-houses of Mexico will be exempt from the payment of import duties.

To Visit Mare Island.

A board consisting of Capt. Matthews, Chief Engineer Farmer, and Naval Constructor Taylor has been appointed to visit the Mare Island, California, Navy-Yard and make a general examination into its condition and working with the view of ascertaining what, if any, improvements are necessary. The board will not survey the Monterey.

Gossip of the Capital.

President Cleveland has tendered the office of Solicitor-General to Mr. Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati, O. Mr. Maxwell is now in Washington and his conversation with friends on the subject indicate that he will accept the office.

The confirmation of Mr. Risley to be Minister to Denmark, heretofore announced, was made public today.

Secretary Herbert has decided to name torpedo boat No. 2, being built by the Dubuque iron-works, the Ericsson.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell today appointed forty-nine fourth-class Postmasters. All but thirteen of these involve removals.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nomination: Herman Stump of Maryland, to be Superintendent of Immigration, vice William D. Owen, resigned.

In the list of officers agreed upon by the Mississippi delegation for recommendation to the President for appointment the position of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury was not included, and the delegation did not unite in presenting the name of a candidate for that place.

ARREST OF A WEALTHY BEGGAR.

An Aged Man Asks Alms, Although Possessed of About $25,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 29.—[Special.]—An old man was arrested today while begging on the street. At the station he was searched and there were found two pockets full of silver, $165 in bills, a bank book showing a balance of $1,500 to his credit, and certificates of deposit on New York banks for over $20,000. A book was found containing papers and letters in German, and then came the secret of the old man's wealth in the shape of two patent-right papers, in German and English, showing that he is the inventor of a successful tide and river motor. These papers show that the patents were secured in May of 1892. The papers were made out to Joseph Sutter, No. 200 Worth street, New York, and that is what the strange old man says is his name. He says that he has been arrested twice before, once in Chicago and once in Buffalo, and admitted that he was begging on the street, but would give no reason for it.

SHOUT FOR M'KINLEY.

OHIO REPUBLICANS ENTHUSE AT A BANQUET AT CANTON.

Toastmaster Fawcett Presents the Governor as the Coming Man—Senator Sherman and ex-Secretary Foster Give Some Sound Advice—Ready for the Next Contest—Women's Suffrage Bill Defeated in the Wisconsin Assembly—Hot Fight for Postmaster of Marshalltown.

CANTON, O., March 29.—[Special.]—Four hundred persons tonight attended the banquet of the Canton Republican club and hundreds were in the galleries of the Tabernacle, where the celebration was held, to hear the after-dinner speeches. Among the guests were: Secretary of State S. M. Taylor, Judge James Holder of Carrollton, Judge Tripp of Carrollton, Treasurer of State Cape, and Republicans of note throughout a large section of contiguous territory.

Everything was carried out on an elaborate scale and the gathering was a notable one. Gov. McKinley was the subject of much eulogistic comment and the toastmaster, J. W. Fawcett, introduced the subject to which he responded, "Our Republican Presidents," with a sketch of Lincoln, Grant, Arthur, and others, concluding:

> These are all names which will live and live forever and will pass into history as the synonyms of loyalty, patriotism, purity of heart, and true greatness. Yet, great, good, and patriotic as these men have been, the Republican party of the State of Ohio and the City of Canton in the near future expects to furnish the party and the Nation a President whose greatness, goodness, and patriotism will outlive and outshine them all. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you our esteemed citizen and distinguished Governor, William McKinley Jr.

This struck a responsive chord in the audience and was applauded to the echo. Gov. McKinley said:

> The Presidents of the United States, since the beginning of the government, have been citizens of lofty character, chosen because of some distinguished service either in civil or military life. While we are not a military people in the European sense, still, the country has never failed to reward its most distinguished soldiers and has crowned them with its highest honors. Not only did the fathers of the country make Washington—who was their most illustrious soldier—the first President because of his distinguished war service, but their descendants bestowed upon Gen. Grant, the most illustrious soldier of the late war, the same high honor, and both were accorded a triumphant reëlection.

Lincoln and Harrison.

Gov. McKinley then reviewed the lives and services of the Republican Presidents, paying an eloquent tribute to Abraham Lincoln. Of Benjamin Harrison he said that his administration was pure, vigorous, and patriotic, and his own contemporaries will give him his true place in history. His administration taught the nations of the world that no country can with safety molest an American seaman or insult the American flag. In conclusion he said:

> The history of the Republican Presidents is the history of the party for more than thirty years. The Presidents, however, did not create the party—the party created them. They did not create the cause for which the Republican party had contended. That cause was created in the consciences of the people of the North, and it has been triumphantly sustained and vindicated by the repeated verdict of the American people and the deliberate judgment of mankind. The cause is just as great and good and triumphant as it ever was. The country needs the Republican party, for its principles and purposes and policies underlie every American interest and are allied with its true growth and advancement. We have now reached in the national pathway the place where the ways turn. Since 1859 until March 4 this year the Democratic party has been without power to do anything with public measures without the sanction of the Republican party. Now they are in full and undisputed possession. There is no longer any excuse for pretense: no longer any room for hypocrisy. If they believe in themselves and their professions of thirty years they can now make them effective. What they will do I do not know; I cannot know, for they do not know themselves. There is no cause for discouragement on our part. We have but to move on with our old-time vigor, yielding nothing of principle. As Mr. Lincoln said Nov. 19, 1858: "This fight must go on. The cause must not be surrendered at the end of one or even a hundred defeats."

Letters of regret were read from ex-President Harrison, Senator John Sherman, Gen. W. H. Gibson of Ohio, J. C. Burrows of Michigan, ex-Gov. Foraker, ex-Speaker Reed, Senator Manderson of Nebraska, and Congressman John Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

Senator Sherman's Letter.

With the exception of that of Senator Sherman the letters of regret contained no significant utterances. Senator Sherman took occasion to discuss the financial question. He said what was needed was an honest currency and his experience had shown him that the notes of the National banks secured by an equal or greater amount of United States bonds formed the best currency that had yet been devised. He says:

> Notes of the United States carefully limited in amount and backed by the credit of our whole people, supported with ample reserves in coin and with clear authority in case of necessity to redeem them in coin by the sale of bonds, has been proved by our experience since Jan. 1, 1879, to be a wise and safe currency, the profits of which inure entirely to the benefit of the whole people. The chief fear is that these notes will not be safely restricted by law, and that their credit may be impaired and destroyed by the carrying out of wild and visionary notions regarding the coinage of silver. I hope, however, that the silver coinage delusion has passed away. The real solution of the silver problem is to put into our silver dollar enough silver at market value to be equal to a gold dollar and to maintain all forms of money, whether coin or notes, of equal and interchangeable value.

Ex-Secretary Charles Foster, who was to have talked of "The Power of Unity in Polities," could not leave home. He writes:

> The Republicans of Ohio will renominate Gov. McKinley and will stand by the great principles of finance through which the country has achieved a condition of unparalleled prosperity. And when the issues are joined and the verdict given Ohio will remain true to her time-honored faith.

"Young Men in Club Work" was responded to by W. I. Squire of Toledo, ex-President of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs. State Senator J. P. Green of Cuyahoga County, the only colored man in the General Assembly of Ohio, spoke of "American Citizenship." Mahlon Chance of New York, ex-Secretary of the American Protective League, was assigned "The Tariff." "The Young Republicans" was the subject assigned James A. Garfield.

AIMED AT LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Bill Offered at St. Paul to Prohibit Newspapers Publishing Certain Matter.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 29.—[Special.]—The House today repassed the anti-scalper bill. A bill was introduced prohibiting coroners from giving information to the press concerning any dead person subject of an autopsy or inquest which would have been derogatory to the character of the person in life. It also prohibits the publication of such matter in the newspapers. Bills were also introduced to prevent the contamination of food, and amending the law holding shareholders in banks not issuing bank notes individually liable for stock held by each.

NO WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.

The Assembly Defeats the Bill by a Vote of 75 to 14.

MADISON, Wis., March 29.—[Special.]—A debate lasting over two hours took place in the Assembly this evening over the proposed amendment to the State Constitution extending unqualified suffrage to women. The women of the State, as well as many male champions of the cause, have made a bold fight over this question and have had one of the hardest-working lobbies that has brought its forces to bear on the legislators during the present session. The lawmakers are hardly of the right complexion, however, and the cause met ignominious defeat, the final vote being 75 to 14.

ANSON ENCOURAGED AT WASHINGTON

Working for His Father's Appointment as Postmaster at Marshalltown.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 29.—[Special.]—A. C. Anson, the Chicago baseball player, arrived here today from Washington, where he has been interceding with President Cleveland in behalf of his father's candidacy for the Marshalltown Postoffice. He is confident his father, who has just retired from two years' incumbency as Mayor of this city, will receive the appointment. It is said Anson Sr. has promised his friends that in the event of his being successful he will contribute $2,000 of his salary towards starting a Democratic daily here. While the Ansons are so sanguine Byron Webster, editor of the Marshalltown *Statesman* and ex-Revenue Collector at Dubuque under Cleveland, feels equally sure of becoming Nasby at Marshalltown. It is going to be a warm fight from this time on. Webster is generally conceded to be in the lead thus far.

PASSED BY THE MICHIGAN SENATE.

Bill to Take the State School for Deaf and Dumb from the Central Board.

LANSING, Mich., March 29.—[Special.]—The fighting was all in the Senate today, where a battle was on during the entire session. The first engagement was over the bill taking the management of the State School for the Deaf and Dumb from the Central Board of Control and replacing it in the hands of a special board, and it was passed by a strict party vote. The other contest was over the passage of the bill authorizing county or district agricultural societies, commerce or navigation companies, train railway manufacturing, banking or mercantile companies organized under the general law, whose term of existence has expired or is about to expire by limitation, to reorganize for a further period of thirty years. It failed of passage by three votes. Another attempt will be made to pass it. The bill appropriating $95,000 for colony houses at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane was cut to $72,000. A favorable report was made on a bill requiring fire insurance companies of other States operating in Michigan to place insurance on Michigan property through offices in this State only. In the House the Gordan bill taxing bank and insurance companies on the full amount of capital stock regardless of their holdings of real estate mortgages was passed, as was also the Place bill authorizing the use of any voting machine which secures a secret ballot. An appropriation of $30,000 for two additional cottages at the Eastern Asylum for the Insane was recommended.

Cleveland Loses the Albany "Argus."

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—One-half of the stock of the Albany *Argus* was today transferred to William McMurtrie Speer. The probable outcome of the transfer will be that James H. Manning, President of the *Argus* company and managing editor of the paper, will resign and that the policy of the paper will be changed from that of a Cleveland organ to a State Democratic organization paper. Anthony N. Brady, an Albany capitalist and a close friend of Senator Hill, is supposed to have furnished most of the money behind the deal.

RECEIVED BY MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND

Ladies of the Diplomatic Corps Formally Visit the President's Wife.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cleveland, assisted by Mrs. John G. Carlisle and Mrs. Bissell, received the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the blue room.

In the absence of Baroness Fava, Mme. Romero, as wife of the Minister ranking next in length of service to the Italian Minister, was summoned by the usher to lead the coterie of ladies who followed in the same order observed by their husbands at the reception tendered by the President to the Ministers March 18. Lady Pauncefote is tenth on the list and until the proceedings now pending to make Sir Julian Ambassador to this country have been formally completed she will not be entitled to assume the position of wife of the Dean of the corps.

Mrs. Cleveland received in an elegant gown of corn-color bengaline, of which the yoke and sleeves of white crêpe were elaborately embroidered in gold. The back was made with Watteau effect. Mrs. Carlisle stood next to Mrs. Cleveland in a gown of black satin brocade. Mrs. Bissell's gown was of tan-color cloth. The guests of honor all wore handsome visiting costumes. The reception lasted a quarter of an hour and was attended by Mme. Romero, Mme. Guzman, Mme. Tateno, Mme. and the Misses de Mendonca, Lady Pauncefote, Miss Sybil Pauncefote, Countess Sponneck, and Mrs. Alan Johnstone.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson left the city this morning for her home in Illinois, where she will remain until Nov. 1, at which time she will return to the Ebbitt while looking about for a suitable house. Mrs. Stevenson had not intended on first coming to Washington to have remained so long, but finding her stay so pleasant she put off her departure from time to time.

NORTHERN INDIANA CONFERENCE.

It Begins at South Bend, Bishop Joyce Presiding—Racine College Trustees Meet.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—A large number of ministers from all over the North Indiana Conference District are in attendance at the fiftieth annual conference at Mishawaka, which began its business this morning, Bishop I. W. Joyce presiding. Secretaries were appointed, after which a long list of standing committees were announced for the year. The Rev. Dr. Moore, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, addressed the conference briefly. The Rev. Dr. Reese, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Agricultural Society, spoke at length in the interests of the society. Reports of presiding elders were read and a resolution was adopted demanding a better plan for the support of superannuated preachers. This evening's session was devoted to the anniversary celebration of the Freedman's Aid Society.

RACINE, Wis., March 29.—[Special.]—A meeting of the trustees of Racine College was held here today. There were present the Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren and Myron C. Lightner of Chicago and William Horlick, John G. Meacham Sr., Horatio G. Winslow, Daniel A. Olin, and the Rev. Arthur Piper, Warden of the college, all of this city. It was for the purpose of taking action upon a proposition of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad to buy a strip owned by the college and lying alongside of their main track, consisting of one and one-quarter acres of land. They agreed to sell the company the land at the price of $2,000 an acre. A committee was appointed to make the sale. They also passed resolutions of condolence upon the death of the Rev. William Bliss Ashley, D. D., one of the trustees, whose demise recently occurred in Milwaukee.

PROSECUTION WILL NOT BE DELAYED.

Case Against Lombard Investment Company Will Be Pushed.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—[Special.]—It is understood that the action of the Attorney-General's office in the case of the Lombard Investment company will not be delayed until the return of the Attorney-General himself from Florida, where he has gone to recover from the effects of a serious illness, but that the matter will be attended to in its due order. Commissioner Reed was asked what could be done in the case if the Supreme Court should decide that the charges were not sustained and should refuse to grant an injunction, and he answered, "Nothing could be done." It is just the same as if the District-Attorney authorizes a case to be brought to a jury and the jury decides against him. That ends it. Whether the company is to keep out of the State or not depends not on the Attorney-General but on the decree of the court. Mr. Reed added that the company was freer to do business now than it was before he made the case public. Before that the company had agreed to do no more business in this State as long as the matter was being heard in a private way; now it could do as it pleased. "It," Mr. Reed continued, "Mr. Pillsbury had been at home I should not have made this affair public at all; but the annual meeting of the company is to be held April 6, and I thought it proper that the stockholders should know how affairs are going, and then they can govern themselves accordingly. President James L. Lombard stated that the company has a capital of about $4,000,000, but he really could not say how much of that amount was sold in New England. He could not even guess."

WISH TO ISSUE MORE CERTIFICATES.

Receivers of the Reading Road Desire to Have Enough to Cover All Obligations.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—Holders of Reading railroad securities met today in the office of George L. Crawford, the Master in the receivership, in anticipation of a hearing being given on the petition of the receiver to issue certificates to the amount of $5,500,000. Nothing, however, was done, for Thomas Hart Jr. of counsel for the receivers announced that the latter were not ready to proceed, as they desired to amend the petition recently filed in court. The most plausible rumor in connection with the matter is that the receivers wish to increase the issuance of certificates from $5,500,000 to $7,000,000, so that all outstanding obligations can be met.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, nutritious as rich chocolate, easily digested, delicious flavor.

FEAR ANOTHER FIGHT

RIVALS IN THE CHOCTAW NATION READY FOR THE STRUGGLE.

The Militiamen Who Were Taken to Paris Released After an Examination—They Proceed to Arm Themselves and Start Back to Antlers—Locke and His Adherents Ready to Receive Them—People of the Town Fearful That It Will Be Burned.

PARIS, Tex., March 29.—[Special.]—The relations between the rival factions in the Choctaw Nation are still strained to their utmost tension. It is now believed that another battle will be fought at Antlers.

The nineteen militiamen who were arrested there last night and brought here had an examination today before United States Commissioner Easton. After hearing the testimony they were released. They all proceeded at once to a hardware store and each purchased a new rifle. After that they boarded the north-bound 'Frisco train at 6 p. m. Before leaving they said they would get off at Goodland, fifteen miles south of Antlers. When the train reached that place they were all more or less under the influence of whisky. Judge Duke, who led the assault on Locke's house, insisted on going on to Antlers, and swore he was going to stop there in spite of all that could be done. He was told that the other militiamen were gone. Locke had a strong force there. No argument could dissuade him from his purpose. Only three or four got off. The others went on.

The south-bound train met the north-bound train there and passengers on the south-bound train say that Locke had fifty men at Antlers and declared if the militia stopped there and made any demonstrations whatever he would fire upon them. The militiamen were in the smoking car and the lights were out. Locke's son, who was attending school at Denison, arrived here this afternoon. Learning the situation young Locke telegraphed his father, warning him of what was coming. All efforts to reach Antlers by wire since dark have failed.

The Deputy United States Marshals who went to Antlers last night came back this morning. They said that at the time they left all was quiet and the militia was reported to have disbanded. People at Antlers fear the town will be burned. Those wounded yesterday are doing well except Solomon Battiste, Sheriff of Kiametia County, who was with the militia. His recovery is considered almost out of the question. He is reported to be sinking.

DENISON, Tex., March 29.—Intelligence has been received here that Willis Jordan of Jackson County, Choctaw Nation, was called to his door Sunday night and riddled with bullets. Jordan, who is a full blood, was married several months ago to a white girl against the wish of his brother, who swore that the honeymoon would be short.

EARLY OPENING OF THE STRIP.

The Cherokee Council Will Soon Ratify the Measure Passed by Congress.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., March 29.—[Special.]—This has been by far the most interesting day of the present session of the Council. The interest manifested by both Indians and outsiders shows that there is prospect of an early opening of the Cherokee Strip. The chief and members of both branches of the Legislature seem to be thoroughly in harmony with each other, something that has not occurred before in many years. This taken in connection with the general satisfaction expressed in the conditions of trade is considered as a guarantee that the amendments will be ratified within a reasonably short time. There is a small element, however, who favor some amendments to the original bill as passed by Congress, but it is believed that this opposition is too weak to accomplish anything. Another thing which is doing much towards inducing the Council to ratify is the spirited contest now going on in the Eastern money market to get hold of the $8,300,000 in bonds which the Cherokees are at liberty to make pledging the government security. One of the most desirable things liable to occur before this council adjourns is a settlement with the Delawares, Shawees, and freedmen, whose portion of the strip money, as the thing now stands, is to be held in the Treasury of the United States until their status as citizens is finally settled by the United States Supreme Court. This clause in the agreement does not exactly suit those people, the Delawares in particular. A delegation of Delawares headed by Cherokee Campbell are here with a proposition to settle the account with the Cherokees rather than enter suit against them in the United States Court. A compromise will be effected, which will result in the Delawares being paid their share of the strip money at the same time the Cherokees get theirs. The Shawnees and freedmen will endeavor to do likewise.

CAST ASIDE FOR A CHICAGO HEIRESS.

Miss Goodley's Suit for $50,000 Against S. L. Clayton Is Begun.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—[Special.]—"He took me to camp meetings, theaters, and other places of amusement, vowed he loved me, courted me for seven years, and finally promised to marry me in the spring of 1883, but deserted me for a Chicago heiress." Such was the substance of Miss Alice B. Goodley's testimony today in her $50,000 breach of promise suit at Media, Pa., against Samuel L. Clayton, a son of Judge Clayton of Delaware County. The plaintiff was the first witness called. She said the defendant had visited her regularly from August, 1882, up to 1887. He then took a trip to Europe and after his return his visits continued, although less frequently, up to 1889. In this latter year, Miss Goodley says, it was rumored about Chester that Mr. Clayton was engaged to be married to Miss Pardridge of Chicago, a daughter of the famous grain operator, who was reputed to be worth $5,000,000 in her own right. She says she inquired of him as to the truth of the rumor and Mr. Clayton denied it, but two months afterwards married the lady referred to in Chicago. Lawyer Broomall presented a package of letters which he said would prove beyond a doubt the plaintiff's claim of the promise of marriage, and that during the period Mr. Clayton was a suitor for her hand she had no other lover. The letters have not yet been read to the jury. Miss Goodley said after young Clayton's Chicago wife had procured a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty she wrote to the Delaware County schoolma'am advising this breach of promise suit. The case will be continued tomorrow.

LIVED ON A DIET OF NAILS AND STONES.

Abnormal Appetite of an Insane Man—Michigan Gas Men Organize.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 29.—[Special.]—A remarkable case of abnormal appetites among the insane came to light here today. The following conglomeration was taken from the stomach of a patient who has just died at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane: Seventy-five stones, thirty-eight nails from one and one-half to five and one-half inches long, fifteen staples, two screws, two buttons, one piece of glass, several pieces of barbed wire, besides dirt and gravel, the whole weighing twenty-one ounces. The patient lived a long time after commencing this diet, but a long nail finally perforated his stomach and killed him.

The gas manufacturers of Michigan met in this city today and organized the Michigan Gas Association, the object of which is to exchange ideas and for the advancement of the gas business throughout the State. The following officers were elected: President, T. Dean; Vice-President, T. D. Gilbert; Secretary and Treasurer, H. H. Hyde. The next meeting will be held in Grand Rapids the third Wednesday in February, 1894.

Fight with the Wabash Bandit.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—Ernest Whitehouse, at one time known as "The Bandit of the Wabash," was taken into custody today after a fierce fight with three officers. He was in the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis for several years. A year ago he fought with the doorkeepers at the White House at Washington when trying to see the President. In the last few days he had been threatening to take life, and his mother asked that he be taken into custody.

DROP IN MAY WHEAT.

[Continued from first page.]

points of similarity between this deal and the Harper deal of 1887. Every day or two something occurs that gives rise to the remark: "That's just as it was in the Harper deal." There have been many incidents to suggest the corner that brought disaster to so many commission houses, and yesterday's slump was not unlike the break that preceded the grand smash of six years ago.

In the famous Harper deal in June, 1887, the excitement began Saturday, June 11. When it became apparent that the combine would be unable to carry the deal through July wheat dropped from 86⅛ to 82⅛ cents. The trade on 'Change was enormous and the excitement at times intense. Estimates of the quantity of July wheat traded in varied from 10,000,000 to the almost incredible quantity of 25,000,000 bushels. There were no rumors of dangerously heavy losses and no gossip about astonishingly large winnings. All the indications seemed to point to a state of affairs in which enormous quantities of stuff had changed hands several times, leaving few of the holders either richer or poorer. It was not generally believed at the time that the hand of the clique was very apparent in the operations.

There appeared to have been a widespread understanding that the people engineering the corner had "pegged" July wheat at 85⅛ cents and that it would not be allowed to go below that point. The crowd, which was on no particular side, was comforted by the report and they bought heavily up to the highest point. So hopeless did the strength appear that several pronounced bears are reported to have filled their shorts when the price was between 85 and 86 cents.

The turn came very suddenly. That it was anything more than an ordinary reaction of one-quarter or three-eights nobody seemed to imagine. When a clean slump of ⅛c had been recorded the crowd began to wake up and sell July wheat frantically. This did not help hold the market up any, and, much to the surprise of many, the clique was apparently the least interested of anybody as to how far prices went on the downward scale. Up to the time that the 85⅛ peg still maintained its imaginary position some traders were still obstinate enough to believe that the decline would stop abruptly at that point. But at the proper time the 85⅛ peg came out. In short order the price of July wheat was 83. At about 83 cents the decline began to slow up a little. Then came the reaction, and heavy purchases brought the closing price to 83¾.

The manipulation had begun sixty days before. The attention of the world was centered on Chicago. Every man on the board was puzzled. All kinds of rumors were afloat, but no actual information could be obtained.

That was Saturday. Monday July wheat was held close to 84, with a firm close at 83¾. This was only a breathing spell for the clique, however. Tuesday came along with a panic and a slump to 73⅛. Failures and suspensions were on all sides. The corner which had existed since the March before had come to a disastrous end with the phenomenal break of 18⅛ cents. At the close Maurice Rosenfeld & Co. had failed outright, E. W. Bailey & Co. and Hamill & Brine were in little better condition, and C. J. Kershaw & Co. had temporarily suspended. So much wheat had been shipped to Chicago at that time that freights were doubled. Kershaw held 12,000,000 bushels and the clique started in with 10,000,000 bushels long for the month. Thirty to fifty firms depended upon Kershaw's ability to meet the demands for margins. If he failed, all failed.

The men who made the money were William Linn, Norman B. Ream, and Leopold Bloom. The other side was represented by the Cincinnati Fidelity Bank, C. J. Kershaw, Irwin Green & Co., Maurice Rosenfeld and others.

June 14, 1887, the Fatal Day.

No event in the history of wheat speculation offers a parallel to that of June 14, 1887. Everything seemed to conspire to undermine the foundation of the corner. When the bell sounded for the opening brokers representing Linn, Ream, Brega, and other leaders on the bull side instantly began to hammer July wheat. Ten minutes later it had declined from 83¾ to 79 cents. Then the panic commenced. The rush of people who wanted to sell was so great that in a minute or two 77 was reached. Cash June wheat had dropped from 90 to 86⅛. Then June dropped to 86, then 82, and shortly to 78. At 12:30 the Rosenfeld failure was announced and it seemed as if everything had broken loose.

The lowest point touched by cash wheat was 73⅛. Ten million bushels of wheat changed hands within the first thirty seconds after Stone's hammer fell. One hundred million bushels were traded in during the day, representing an average loss or gain of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000. There was a loss of $1,600,000 in cash wheat alone. All the brokers' offices were lighted up far into the night. The brokers were clearing away the wreckage.

Wednesday, June 15, all depended upon Kershaw & Co. The announcement that Kershaw was ready to pay caused July wheat to advance from 75 on the curb to 76⅜ shortly after the opening. Then Hutchinson's traders made their appearance and pounded the price down toward the 70 point. Between 11 and 12 o'clock fluctuations of a cent were indicated. At five minutes before noon the pointers stood at 72⅛. The Secretary did not appear at noon and suddenly there was a rush to the center of the pit. For an instant the hand of the indicator stood still at 72. All at once it completed the circuit of the dial at one jump, wavered an instant, and made another jump and stood stock still at 70 cents for July wheat. Eleven million dollars' worth of property depreciated 3¼ per cent in thirty seconds and in the next minute and a half advanced 4 per cent. At the close July wheat was 72⅝, cash 70⅛. The failures of the day on 'Change, including C. J. Kershaw & Co., were Crosby & Co., H. K. Matthews, J. A. Edwards & Co., M. B. Crafts & Co., B. J. McCleary & Co., Pickering & Co., S. D. Eldredge & Co., Gregg, Son & Co., Hord, Bros. & Co., T. E. Balding & Co., J. H. Yourt & Co., Hibbard & Co., M. S. Robinson & Co., Yourt & Brearly, S. C. Orr. The losses were $361,000. Including the failures of the day before the liabilities were $2,000,000. Early in the day the suspension of Charles Henrotin was announced. The next day the wheat deal was transferred from the board to the courts.

IRON HALL CASE HEARD AND SUBMITTED

Arguments Made Before the Supreme Court of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—Final argument in the Iron Hall receivership case was made before the Supreme Court today. Judge Taylor threw the Iron Hall with its nearly $2,000,000 of funds in the hands of a receiver after an eleven days' trial last August. The original suit was brought against Supreme Justice Somerby and other officers of the order charging mismanagement and fraud. Nearly $750,000 of the society's funds had been used to bolster up an insolvent bank in Philadelphia. Over a million in cash is now here in the hands of Receiver Failey. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the attorneys for the order. Mr. Howe today in asking for a reversal of Judge Taylor's decision said he appeared for the 65,000 members of the order scattered over the United States who were utterly powerless to obtain redress from the corrupt officials so long as the Iron Hall was controlled by a receiver. In reply to this the attorneys for the appellees said the society was an insurance society, that it was being bankrupted by the conduct of the officials, and that Judge Taylor had only exercised the proper function of the court in appointing a receiver. The argument closed at noon, and the court took the case under advisement.

The Cuban Masher.

In a train in Cuba, says an American traveler, a young fellow, passing a mother and her radiantly beautiful daughter on his way out of the car, doffed his hat, stood straight and tall before the couple he had never before seen, and, with the dignity of a veritable Don Quixote, said in Spanish: "Old woman, keep that daughter of heavenly beauty for the unworthy one before you!" Then he strode away and nobody assaulted him. The aged senora responded pleasantly, "I will faithfully keep her!" Possibly the fair senora's fan moved a little more rapidly at the compliment. But nobody thought amiss of the episode, or, for that matter, anything at all about it, save myself.

Roberts Re-elected President.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad organized today and reëlected the following officers: President, George B. Roberts; First Vice-President, Frank Thompson; Second Vice-President, John H. Green; Third Vice-President, Charles E. Pugh; Secretary, John C. Sims; Treasurer, Robert W. Smith.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

OFFICER THORNDIKE'S TERRIBLE BATTLE FOR LIFE.

A Naval Officer's Thrilling Story of Shipwreck. Lost and Saved in an Awful Storm.—Some Remarkable Facts.

Shipwrecked?

Yes. Three times, in all.

Once on a steamer. That only amounted to a little excitement and the loss of my baggage. Once on a Japanese junk, resulting in a vigorous swim of over half a mile. Once I was shipwrecked in good earnest. I shall never forget it:

Our staunch schooner went ashore in the straits of Cape Horn. The wind blew a gale—it always blows there. The night was as black as ship's coffee. We had all fast but the jib forward and a bit of sail to steady her. The sea was running so fast that no anchor could have held her. It was go on, or go down.

We did both.

There was suddenly a fearful flash and the whole ship was aglow. The mast beside me fell in splinters. In an instant I was swept from the deck. The next moment, I was clinging to a floating cask. It saved my life. It did more; for the water in it kept me alive on a barren rock for eight days, until I was rescued."

These words were spoken by Lieut. Col. Thorndike, U. S. N., a well known naval writer, in a recent interview.

A fellow-officer in supplementing his narrative said: "The hardships of a seafaring life, improper food and exposure, kill thousands of strong men each year. It left me in the prime of life a hopeless victim of diabetes, complications of the liver and kidneys which finally resulted in Bright's disease. Physicians failed to give me relief. I was shipwrecked in health. While battling with the currents of death that assailed me, help came from an unexpected quarter, restoring me to health and vigor. How did it happen? While I was in this critical condition, a friend called one day, and told me of what Warner's Safe Cure had done for him. He had been a sufferer from the malady I was enduring, and through the aid of this great remedy had been completely restored. I was prejudiced at first, having no faith in proprietary medicines, as a rule, but I was finally induced to give the Safe Cure a trial.

What has been the result?

"You can see for yourself." The fact that the speaker was the very picture of health and strength, and is engaged in the most arduous duties in connection with the Navy Department was a sufficient answer, and endorsement of the wonderful remedial effect of this great discovery.

Statements such as this are beyond question. They agree, in every particular, with testimony that is given by men and women throughout the country, who speak from past experience. Take, for example, the case of that well-known official, Col. D. A. Grosvenor of Washington, D. C., who gives his opinion in the following outspoken words:

"About 1877," he says, "I received an injury to the kidneys caused by a severe strain. At the time of the injury, I was barely able to get about for several days, suffered great pain, and, at times, passed blood with my urine. I got better, but for three or four years after, I had trouble at times, and my back across the kidneys became very sore. Whenever I took cold, I felt the trouble, and very often I suffered severely and was troubled in passing water. About 1881, I began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which effected a complete cure, since which time I have had no trouble or weakness whatever in the region of the kidneys. I am a well, sound man to-day."

Dr. L. B. Price of Hanford, Va., also speaks from personal experience. He says: "Some years ago, I was a sufferer from a severe kidney affection. Consulting physicians pronounced it Bright's disease, and some of the most prominent and skillful of our profession treated me without the slightest benefit. In despair, I tried several alleged specifics, but got no better. I also tried celebrated doctors, but still obtained no relief. I then read an account of Warner's Safe Cure, began its use, and in a very short time was entirely cured. I have never since had the slightest symptoms of my old and terrible trouble. I have recommended Warner's Safe Cure to many patients and in every case they improved. I firmly believe this splendid remedy was the sole means of saving my life."

The words of such men cannot be questioned, they are above dispute; they are strong and convincing. They prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that for relieving those painful symptoms above described no remedy can compare with the great Safe Cure, which is the only sure means known to medical science of relieving the misery they cause and effectually driving them out of the system.

SAFE CURE,
The Cure that Cures.

MRS. THRUN ACCUSES HANSON AND GILL

Wife of the Insurance Swindler Says She Will Prosecute "Conspirators."

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 29.—[Special.]—Since the arrest of her husband Mrs. J. F. Thrun has been working incessantly on the case and now has a satchelful of letters, etc., which will cut considerable figure at the coming trial. She is permanently established at No. 531 Algoma street with her two youngest children, the oldest one being left at Fredonia. She said today that the report that she found $3,000 at Neenah and $11,000 at Abbottsford was without the slightest foundation. In regard to the insurance policies Mrs. Thrun said:

> Thursday, Jan. 19, I was in Milwaukee and met Attorney Thomas Gill of Chicago. I receipted for all the insurance policies and gave them to him. He said he would return them to the different companies. This he did not do, but gave them to T. G. Hanson. Hanson, after receiving the policies, collected $1,000 from the Northwestern company and $1,000 from the New York Mutual. This I found out through a person who has worked on the case and who has helped me all along since we were burned out. I don't want him known in the affair. I wrote to Hanson in regard to the policies but received no reply. I then telegraphed him, and he answered with a dispatch telling me to come to Chicago. I went there and saw both Gill and Hanson. Hanson denied that he drew any money on the policies. I asked Gill for the policies and he would not give them to me, and refused to let me see them."

"Who sent the policy back to the American Mutual Accident Association of this city?"

"Gill did after my husband was arrested."

While she was in Chicago, she says, Hanson and Gill tried to have her sue the insurance companies, which she refused to do, knowing that such an action would incriminate her. She says: "I know my husband did wrong, but he was the victim of sharpers, which it is my duty, as his wife, to prosecute, and I do not intend to leave a stone unturned in the fulfillment of that task." She asserts that the best legal talent in the United States has been obtained to prosecute the alleged conspirators and that it is the opinion of officials with whom she has had conferences that there is no possible show for them to avoid punishment.

TRAIN OF JAPS EN ROUTE TO THE FAIR.

It Reaches Cheyenne, Wyo., on Its Way to Chicago.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 29.—Two special trains arrived in this city this afternoon from the West, bearing nearly 300 Japanese, who will aid in forming the exhibit at the World's Fair. The party consists, first, of twenty-five officials, who are in charge of the showing to be made by the populous island, and three families of citizens, who will make up the city to be established for four months at Jackson Park, Chicago. Among the number were several families of some caste in the country from which they came.

Of Course They Will.

Maud—"What *shall* we do if those horrid hoop-skirts really become fashionable again?"

Mamie—"I suppose we shall wonder how we ever *could* have worn those horrid skimpy dresses."—*Puck.*

Birds of Passage

Between this and the other side of the broad Atlantic, in the shape of tourists, commercial travelers, and mariners, agents on "the road," steamboat captains, ship's surgeons, and "all sorts and conditions" of travelers, emigrant and new settlers appreciate and testify to the preventive and remedial properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in sea sickness, nausea, malarial and rheumatic trouble, and all disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Against the prejudicial influences of climate, crudely cooked or unaccustomed diet and impure water, it is a sovereign safeguard, and has been so regarded by the traveling public for over a third of a century. No form of malarial fever, from the calentura of the Pacific and the broken-bone fever of the Mississippi to its milder types, can resist the curative action of this benign preserver and restorer of health, a veritable boon to persons in feeble health or liable to incur disease.

FIRE CREATES HAVOC.

GERMAN TOWN OF KAERNTEN NOW IN FLAMES.

Fifteen Persons Burned to Death and Many Others Reported Missing—Andrieux's Offer to Secure the Arrest of Arton Accepted by the French Government—Cholera Breaks Out in a Galician Town—The Chamber of Deputies Pensions the Widow of Ernest Renan.

BERLIN, March 29.—The mining town of Kaernten, near Bleiberg, is burning. Two churches and sixty-five houses have been destroyed, and the fire still spreads. Fifteen persons are known to have died in the flames, and several others are missing.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT IN GALICIA.

Three Deaths and Many Cases Reported at the Town of Zalesce.

VIENNA, March 29.—Cholera has appeared at Zalosce, a market town of Galicia. Every attempt has been made by the town authorities to check the disease, but despite their efforts it is spreading. Three deaths from cholera have already occurred, and a number of new cases were reported today.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—It is stated in an official report issued today that on an average 150 new cases of cholera and fifty deaths from the disease are reported every week in the government of Podolia. An extensive trade is carried on between Podolia and Austrian Galicia and also between Germany and Podolia.

ACCEPTS ANDRIEUX'S OFFER.

The French Government Desires the Capture of Briber Arton.

PARIS, March 29.—At the session yesterday of the parliamentary commission of inquiry appointed to examine into the Panama scandal M. Andrieux, ex-Prefect of the Parisian police, offered, if the government would place a special officer at his disposal, to arrest Arton, the alleged go-between in a number of bribery transactions, within a week. It has been more than hinted that the government was not at all anxious to have Arton arrested, fearing the effect of the revelation he might make. The government today showed that they really desired to have the man in custody. M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, notified Andrieux that his offer to arrest Arton had been accepted, and that M. Clement, an experienced officer, had been detailed to assist him in capturing Arton. Since the scandal was made public Arton has been reported to have been in many European capitals and smaller towns, where he is said to have spent money lavishly and with no apparent fear of his mode of life attracting attention to him and thus leading to his arrest. His whereabouts at present are not a matter of public knowledge.

MLLE. MEALY'S MODE OF REVENGE.

She Lacerates Mlle. Richard's Face with a File Because She Talked Too Much.

PARIS, March 29.—During the play at the Theater de la Gaite this evening Mlle. Mealy, one of the actresses, invited Mlle. Jeanne Richard, another actress, to call upon her in her dressing-room. Mlle. Richard supposed that Mlle. Mealy gave the invitation out of pure friendliness and after the last curtain hastened to the dressing-room. The moment she entered Mlle. Mealy's maid sprang upon her and threw her to the floor. Mlle. Mealy then caught Mlle. Richard by the throat, drew a file from her pocket and began lacerating her face with it. Mlle. Richard's screams brought other members of the company and they rescued her, but not until her face was raw and covered with blood. After Mlle. Richard had been removed Mlle. Mealy explained that her purpose in making the attack was to avenge herself for disparaging remarks made about her character by Mlle. Richard.

CRITICISES THE FRENCH POLICY.

A German Newspaper Takes Exceptions to the Treatment of Correspondents.

BERLIN, March 30.—The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the organ of Chancellor von Caprivi, contains today a strong leader concerning the treatment of German newspaper correspondents by the French Government. The mobbing of Otto Brandes' family in Paris yesterday is the text from which the article was written. It says:

> The object of the French Government in its unjustifiable proceedings against German correspondents is to divert public attention from the Panama scandal and to direct the passions of the French people against foreigners. It undoubtedly is the good right of the French Government to expel every obnoxious foreigner from the country without assigning any reason. We do not dispute this right, but we say that an appeal to popular hatred is always a dangerous weapon, and that if drawn against the Germans in France to assist the government in escaping the consequences of the Panama and other scandals it will have results which it is not difficult to estimate. We shall know what is to be expected when the French Government finds it necessary to surmount still more serious difficulties than the present ones by diversions against foreign countries.

CHEAP TELEPHONE RATES.

French People Not Compelled to Pay Dividends to a Huge Monopoly.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 29.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—For 400 francs, if you are a resident of Paris, you can have the use of a private telephone for a year, during which period it is kept in order by the State. At Lyons the rate is cheaper still, 300 francs, and where overhead wires are in use even lower. Thus when the population is over 25,000, the rate is 200 francs; below 25,000, 150 francs per annum. These are figures which victims of the New York monopoly will find hard to digest. Three years ago, when Paris was also under the yoke of a monopoly, whose rates, however, did not come near the Bell company's charges, the outcry was so general that the government took the telephones in its own hands.

I spent an hour today with M. Berthot, chief engineer of the French telephone service. He was not surprised, when I told him the American rates, to hear that the company paid dividends of over six and a half millions. He then gave me some indications as to the privileges of French subscribers. In case of what we call a supplementary subscription the Concierge of your house has A telephone on the first floor, B on the second, and so on to the sixth. You can have a switch connecting with the telephone in the Concierge's lodge by a payment of only 160 francs a year in Paris and 120 francs in the provinces. A large firm or shop can likewise have switches at every depot at the same rate. Clubs or other public establishments are charged 50 per cent above the usual rate. Of course subscribers are allowed the use of the postoffice telephones without extra payment, non-subscribers paying 50 centimes for a five-minutes' conversation. Then, subscribers can have telegrams dispatched and forwarded over their private telephone by communicating with the postoffice at the ordinary cost of the telegram. Did the City of Paris allow overhead wires, continued M. Berthot, rates would be lower.

I next saw M. Caubin, chief of the financial depot of the telephone administration. He said:

> Three years ago I was sent to examine the telephone system, and would rather not express my opinion regarding the American rates, for that was not the subject of my investigation. I will say, however, that so far as France is concerned, even at our rates, the administration is not a drain on the budget, despite the great expenses of laying the new lines necessary in a country where the telephone is a new institution. In due time, with an extension of the habit of using telephone, the receipts will increase, and possibly a reduction of rates might follow. Overhead lines bring a handsome profit. We have copied the American system to a large extent; Germany has done so altogether. The German system is probably the best in Europe. I do not know exactly what the German rates are, but I believe they are about the same as the French.

Besides the annual charge of the government the French subscriber has the initial expense of the purchase of a receiver, but this is small at the Compagnie Generale des Telephones. I learned that a receiver with an electric alarm complete cost only 92 francs; the highest price is 212 francs. Telephoning is cheap in France.

Americans at the French Capital.

Americans registered: Jessie Richards, Louis Rosensewieg, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Steinhardt, New York; Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, Frank Cuott, San Francisco; Everett Hayden, Charles Howland, Washington; A. J. Lavallee, Chicago; A. G. Plumer, Philadelphia.

Pension for Renan's Widow.

The Chamber of Deputies today voted an annual pension of 6,000 francs to the widow of Ernest Renan.

Fine Weather at Paris.

The weather is superb. Temperature, 42° to 69°; barometer, 30.08; light breeze, southeast to northeast.

REVOLUTIONISTS NOT SUBDUED.

Large Body of Brazilian Insurgents Reported Intrenched at Alegrete.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, March 29.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A large body of Brazilian revolutionists is intrenched at Alegrete, around which point so much fighting has been reported. That point is being used as the base of all their operations. The report of the killing of Col. Malta, whose troops butchered 100 revolutionists several days ago, is denied. Gen. Telles, who has command of 800 men sent from Rio de Janeiro by the national government, is reported to have invaded Uruguay to punish the citizens for aiding the revolutionists. His troops are said to have committed many outrages upon the citizens of Uruguay.

The revolution in Catamarca, Argentina, has not been suppressed. Disorders are reported from nearly all the depots of that State.

The Brazilian warships which will take part in the naval review sailed yesterday from Rio forNew York.

The police of Buenos Ayres are active in watching the Radical leaders, among whom there is reported to have been formed a conspiracy against the government.

Demingo Sana was yesterday nominated Chilean Minister to the United States in place of Blest Gana.

MORE TROUBLE FOR BRAZIL.

It Is Probable She Will Become Involved in War with Paraguay.

VALPARAISO, Chile, March 29.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A conflict between Brazil and Paraguay seems now to be inevitable. A dispatch from Asuncion says the Brazilian monitor Alagoas has arrived at that city and that she may begin a bombardment at any moment. The trouble between the two republics began several days ago. Officers of a Brazilian gunboat which was lying off the city got into a controversy with the local authorities. Criticisms of the most insulting character were made by the naval officers, which so incensed the authorities of Ascension that an apology was demanded. When the commander of the gunboat received the demand for an apology he cleared the decks of his vessel and began bombarding the city, but no great damage was done. It is now believed that a conflict is inevitable.

To Protect American Interests in Hayti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 29.—The United States war vessel Kearsarge sailed for Port-au-Prince today with the object, it is understood, of protecting American interests in the event of a revolution which the followers of Gen. Manigal are endeavoring to excite in Hayti. Last evening a seaman belonging to the Kearsarge got into trouble on shore and was assaulted by a local constable. The constable almost killed the seaman. His recovery is doubtful.

CHOLERA SCARE AT HALIFAX.

Two Norwegian Immigrants Cause Excitement in the Nova Scotian City.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 29.—[Special.]—When the steamer Lake Superior of the Beaver line arrived here yesterday Port Health Officer Wickwire visited her at quarantine and allowed the steamer to come to the immigrant wharf with a clean bill of health. Several passengers had landed, and the work of fumigation had been begun when two Norwegians among those who first came ashore had violent fits of vomiting, accompanied by other alarming symptoms, which caused the crowd to stampede. United States Quarantine Officer, Dr. McDowell and Port Health Officer Wickwire were summoned. They were unable to say what the disease was, but unhesitatingly said they did not think it was cholera. Thirty-six hours have now elapsed since the couple were sent to the hospital, and the doctors are still unable to say what the disease really is. The vomiting has continued at intervals, but other symptoms which would be present in Asiatic cholera are lacking. Dr. McDowell was asked if he was positive that it was not cholera, and he replied, suggestively: "The Victoria Hospital authorities would certainly isolate the cases if they believed them to be cholera and would be careful not to allow them to remain in the general ward as you see them."

BOSTON FURNITURE DEALERS FAIL.

Tight Money and the Atkinson Crash Pull Down W. P. Brooks & Co.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—William P. Brooks & Co., dealers in furniture, carpets, etc., at No. 191 Hanover street, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to John Crandall of John H. Pray, Sons & Co. The liabilities amount to $100,000, of which $33,000 is secured by the transfer of leases. The available assets are stated to be about $50,000. The causes of the failure are said to be the stringency in the money market and the Atkinson failure, which unsettled the furniture trade.

CINCINNATI, O., March 29.—Abraham Rosenthal, manufacturer of shoes, assigned today to D. & J. Workum. Before the assignment preferences were given to the amount of nearly $20,000 in the form of a chattel mortgage and in confession of judgment. Assets estimated $40,000; liabilities, $50,000.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 29.—[Special.]—Evans &Shepard, wholesale lumber dealers, filed mortgages aggregating $8,000, securing local creditors, today. It is stated that every creditor will be paid dollar for dollar.

MAKING READY THE GREAT CRUISER.

Likelihood That the New York Will Take Part in the Naval Review.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—There is every probability that the cruiser New York will take part in the naval review April 27. Officials of the William Cramp & Sons company today expressed themselves as willing to man the ship if the government wants her to appear before she goes into commission and while incomplete. Charles H. Cramp, President of the company, will meet Secretary of the Navy Herbert in Washington Friday, when the matter will be discussed and, it is believed, a satisfactory conclusion will be reached. In the event of an early arrival of the cruiser's sponsons, which are furnished by the government, the guns can be mounted in time for the review. Other work can also be done, so that the finest modern warship can be exhibited to advantage and foreign powers given a chance to judge of her qualities.

TO BUY MEXICAN IRON INDUSTRIES.

Representatives of an English Syndicate Inspecting the Various Properties.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29.—F. L. Morris of Sheffield, Eng., and two associates have been in Mexico for several weeks, representing an English iron and steel syndicate of immense capital which is seeking to obtain control of all the iron industries in Mexico. All the principal iron districts and manufacturing concerns of this country, including the celebrated iron mountain of Durango, have been visited by these representatives. They have secured options on several of the most important properties, and if their exhaustive report, forwarded to the syndicate in England, is accepted, the deals will be consummated within the next few weeks.

Altgeld Pardons a Chicago Lad.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—[Special.]—George Doyle, an 18-year-old lad who was convicted of burglary at the March term of the Cook County Circuit Court in 1892 and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Joliet, was pardoned today by Gov. Altgeld on the ground that he was not mentally capable of judging the gravity of his crime and because none of his relatives were present to speak in his behalf during the progress of the trial.

Interest and Dividend to Be Paid.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—The receivers of the Reading railroad today notified Treasurer Church to pay the interest falling due on the bonds of the company April 1 and the Lehigh Valley dividend due April 15. The payments for interest and the dividend will amount to a little over $1,000,000.

RATES FOR THE FAIR.

REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT FROM NEW YORK.

At the Meeting of Passenger Agents This Tariff Is Agreed Upon, Without the Privilege of Any Stop-Overs—The Reduced Rate, However, Applies Only to Slow Trains—Legislature Asked to Interfere in Carlyle Harris' Behalf—The Colleges and Fayerweather's Will.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—The subject of World's Fair rates was talked over with considerable spirit by the members of the joint committee of the Trunk Line Association and the Central Traffic Association in this city today. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the reduction of 20 per cent from the regular passenger rates during the operation of the Fair; also providing that round trip tickets shall be sold only from New York to Chicago and not from Chicago eastward; that no one way tickets shall be sold at reduced rates; that there shall be no stop-over privileges with the reduced rate tickets and that a ticket shall be good only over the road issuing it.

There was an earnest discussion on the round-trip ticket resolution. The representatives of the Pennsylvania and the Erie railroads favored one-way tickets at reduced rates, and argued against the exclusive application of reduced fares to round-trip tickets on the ground that such a policy would afford tempting opportunities for ticket scalping and would divert a great deal of money into scalpers' hands which the railroad companies ought to get.

Vice-President Hayden and Assistant General Passenger Agent Richards of the New York Central road were strongly in favor of the round-trip ticket, however, and, being backed by the representatives of all the other Vanderbilt roads, they carried their point by a large majority. The argument was used that the putting of one-way tickets on the market at reduced rates would lead to a serious disturbance of the rates between intermediate points.

The proposition to allow no stop-over privileges with the reduced rate tickets received the cordial support of the Central Traffic Association representatives. The 20 per cent reduction will apply only on the slow trains, that is, on the trains that take thirty-five hours or over in going from here to Chicago. No reduced fares are contemplated on the limited expresses, which make the trip in from twenty-four to twenty-seven hours. The New York Central Chicago limited goes through in twenty-four hours. On these fast trains the regular fare of $20 each way will be maintained. The regular fare from New York to Chicago on the Erie road, the Lackawanna, and other roads which are allowed differentials is $18.

Commissioner Aldace Walker presided over the meeting today and the attendance was full, including the managing officers of every railroad in the two associations. There will be another meeting tomorrow to consider the question of differentials. This same joint committee will meet in Chicago next Wednesday for the purpose of fixing the World's Fair rates in the central traffic territory.

LEGISLATION IN HARRIS' BEHALF.

The Condemned Murderer May Get a Respite from New York Solons.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—The life of Carlyle W. Harris may be saved after all without appeal to Gov. Flower if an amendment to an act to amend Sec. 465 of the code of criminal procedure, introduced in the State Senate today by Senator Coggeshall, should pass. It reached a third reading in the afternoon.

This latest move in behalf of the condemned wife murderer originated with Howe and Hummel, Harris' lawyers. The amendment, which is here given, was prepared by Mr. Howe last Monday and Tuesday was in Senator Coggeshall's hands at Albany:

> In the case mentioned in Subdivision 7, where the application is made in a case where sentence of death has been imposed and such application is denied, the defendant may, within sixty days after service of a copy of the order denying the same, have the right to appeal in the general term of the Supreme Court, in the department where such application is made, from the order denying such application, and the general term may, upon such application, examine the facts and ascertain whether justice demand a new trial or not, and may grant a new trial where justice demands the same; and that pending an appeal in such a case the execution of the sentence shall be stayed upon the filing of notice of appeal from such order until after the determination of such appeal by the general term of the Supreme Court. This act shall take effect immediately.

FAYERWEATHER'S WILL CONTEST.

Five Colleges Seek to Secure Control of the Entire Educational Bequest.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—A new complication arose today in the contest over the millions left by Daniel B. Fayerweather. Ex-Judge Arnoux made a motion before Judge Lawrence on behalf of the executors of Mr. Fayerweather's will to strike out certain portions of the answers to the complaint interposed by Dartmouth, Williams, Hamilton, and Amherst Colleges and the Rochester University. In the answers interposed by them and other colleges they deny the invalidity of the releases given by Mrs. Fayerweather and her nieces, and set up that the gift of the residuary estate to the executors was a secret trust, which must be enforced for their benefit. They insist that the deed of gift by the executors to other institutions than themselves cannot be upheld, and they seek to get control of the entire sum distributed to other institutions, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, for themselves. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

COULD IMPROVE ON TAMMANY.

Ward McAllister's Rival a Candidate for Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew, William Rockefeller, C. L. Tiffany, and twenty-three other heads of big corporations have signed a petition addressed to Mayor Gilroy asking for the appointment of Oliver Sumner Teall to the office of Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Mr. Teall is rich and a member of the 400. He is, in fact, Ward McAllister's great rival in New York society. Mr. Teall thinks he can do what Tammany has failed to do—keep the streets of New York fairly clean—if given a chance.

Mr. Teall said today: "I am willing to guarantee that I can keep the streets of New York clean, and I will ask for no money in addition to the present appropriation. I will use the present plant and employ exactly the same force as is now used.

"There is another thing I will agree to if appointed, and that is not to apply one dollar of my salary to my own use. I would use it in giving entertainments to poor children Christmas day."

FLAMES TO FULFILL A LAW.

Homestead of a Former Governor's Nephew Burned by Commissioner Daly.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—There was the sound of sledge hammers and ax in Westchester County today, and the work of these implements was supplemented by the torch until the fierce flames of blazing buildings announced to the residents of Kensico that Public Works Commissioner Daly had lost no time in carrying out the provisions of the Webster law framed and passed by the Legislature to protect New York City's water supply.

First to suffer under the stern enactments of the new law was Gotham Tompkins, a nephew of a former Governor of New York, whose house, after a brief inspection by Commissioner Daly, was condemned and ordered burned to the ground with all its contents. This was on account of the extremely filthy character of its interior and its proximity to a beautiful rippling stream, which has been misnamed Bear Gutter, and which empties direct into Kensico Lake to have its waters borne thence into the Croton aqueduct.

KILLS A FRIEND AND THEN HIMSELF.

Double Tragedy Results from a Supposed Case of Temporary Insanity.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—M. Vincent Kelly, who for twenty years has been bookkeeper in the great gun and ammunition store of Hartley & Graham and for some years head bookkeeper, put on his hat at 5:25 p.m. today and, throwing his overcoat over his arm, started for the door and home. About fifteen paces away stood William W. Reynolds, the manager of the export department. The two men were old employés and personal friends. As Kelly paused at the door Reynolds stepped up quietly behind him and without a word pressed a revolver against his neck just behind and beneath the right ear. The former started at the contact and turned his head. Before he could utter a sound Reynolds pulled the trigger, and the body of his friend fell over against a showcase and thence to the floor—dead. Then Reynolds stepped back about fifteen feet, put the pistol to the same spot on his own head, fired again, and dropped in a heap beside the man whom he had slain. Reynolds died at 11 o'clock tonight. Insanity is the only cause suggested for the crime.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS OF GOTHAM.

Clothing Manufacturers Ask for an Injunction Restraining the Boycott.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—The Clothing Manufacturers' Association of this city has appealed to the courts for assistance in fighting the boycott instituted by the United Garmentworkers and the American Federation of Labor. General Secretary Charles F. Reichers of the Garmentworkers was served with an order to show cause before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court in chambers at half-past 10 o'clock why a temporary injunction should not be issued restraining the continuance of the boycott and the sending out of circulars. Judge Lawrence adjourned the case for one week on condition that the labor leaders should cease to issue circulars in the meanwhile.

Col. Shepard's Will.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard left a will, which will probably be offered for probate in a few days. By one of its provisions, it is said, the executors are empowered to sell the *Mail and Express* if they deem such a course wise. A sale is understood not to be favored by the persons interested. Wall street has had a report since Col. Shepard's death that his newspaper could be bought for $400,000, but that figure is said to be far below the valuation put upon the property by the holders.

"Times" Company Is Incorporated.

The New York *Times* Publishing company of New York City was incorporated today with the Secretary of State. The capital is $1,250,000, and the company is formed to publish the New York *Times* and any other newspaper or newspapers, daily, semi-weekly, weekly, or otherwise, or magazines which it may hereafter acquire or establish. The directors are Charles R. Miller, Charles E. Mellen, Samuel H. Ordway, New York; George F. Spinney and Henry Yonge, Brooklyn.

Chester Tows in the Strassburg.

The White Star steamer Teutonic arrived here today and reported that she had passed the American line steamer Chester a short distance out from the Hook with the North German Lloyd steamer Strassburg in tow. The Strassburg left Bremen March 12 and was due here Monday. The Chester arrived at quarantine late tonight and reported that it had met the Strassburg in latitude 42°, longitude 61° 12', with its screw shaft broken.

Appraiser of Gould's Estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald today appointed David McClure appraiser of the estate of Jay Gould. Under the transfer tax act passed by the Legislature last May 1 per cent of all estates including more than $10,000 in personalty goes to the State. At the time of Mr. Gould's death his lawyers fixed the value of personal property, excluding real estate, at $72,000,000. On this basis the State should receive $720,000.

Macomber's Story of Buchanan Stands.

This was a bad day for Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, who is being tried for the murder of his wife by the subtle use of poisons. Charles W. Brooke, the chief counsel of the accused, tried hard but failed to shake the testimony of Richard W. Macomber, Buchanan's old crony, who the day before told the story of the prisoner's disordered life.

White Forfeits His Bond.

Charles A. White, who was arrested in this city on Oct. 15 last upon a requisition from Wyoming for the larceny from his wife of money and securities aggregating about $100,000, failed to appear when his case was called in the United States Circuit Court last Friday morning, and an order has now been entered forfeiting his bail of $10,000 in cash, now in possession of the court.

Gotham News Briefs.

Five deaths from the grip were reported today.

Melville E. Stone and J. W. Mackay Jr. were among the arrivals from Europe on the Teutonic today.

A jury in the Court of General Sessions not only acquitted Conrad Zegerbecker of the crime of burglary today but voluntarily took up a collection for him in open court and presented him with $16.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Miss Cornelia Martin, the Earl of Craven of Scotland, and Rupert Craven and a small army of men and maid servants arrived on the Teutonic from Liverpool this morning.

Dr. W. Seward Webb and the guests who are to accompany him on a 12,000-mile tour of the United States left the Grand Central station at 10 o'clock for Chicago in what is said to be the most gorgeous private train which ever left the city.

The celebrated Mann-Hamilton divorce case will yet go to trial. Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court having today denied the motion of the attorneys for the plaintiff to strike the case from the calendar on the ground that Mann was insane.

The fact that William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne have given up their offices on the fourth floor of the Mills Building has led to a report that on his return from his Southern trip Mr. Whitney will make arrangements to retire from active business.

Dr. Joseph Bryant resigned the office of Health Commissioner today. He is a warm personal friend of President Cleveland and has been his family physician here. It is hinted that Dr. Bryant will accept some lucrative appointment under the present administration.

No changes in prices were made by the sales agents of the anthracite coal companies today. The Western agents adjourned to April 25. The Eastern agents' meeting left prices as they were fixed March 14. It was decided to restrict the production for March to 3,000,000 tons.

FATALLY SHOT OVER A GAME OF POOL.

John Evarts Loses His Life in a Desplaines Street Saloon.

John Evarts, living at No. 257 Desplaines street, was shot and fatally injured by James Hoolihan during a quarrel over a game of pool last night. Evarts, Hoolihan, and a man named James White played several games in a saloon at No. 241 Desplaines street. A quarrel arose over who should pay for the games and it is said that Evarts knocked Hoolihan down. Hoolihan drew a gun and shot Evarts through the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the County Hospital in a dying condition. Hoolihan and White are locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

Ex-Marshal Charged with Incendiarism.

MADISON, Wis., March 29.—[Special.]—Ex-Marshal W. B. Atkinson of Stoughton was arraigned in municipal court this morning charged with incendiarism and pleaded not guilty. It is alleged that he has set over twenty fires in that city during the last two years.

Clipping Perquisites from Federal Offices.

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 29.—[Special.]—Consternation has seized the United States Commissioners and Deputy Marshals at the receipt of copies of the sundry civil bill passed at the last session of Congress. A clause in it provides that Marshals shall be allowed mileage only to the towns to which they go to arrest prisoners, and instead of taking the prisoners before the United States Commissioners, Marshals are instructed to cause them to appear before the nearest Justice of the Peace, who will be empowered to look after the preliminary examination. This will leave the Marshals with fees so small as to make the office undesirable. As far as the Commissioner's office is concerned it practically abolishes it.

Adventist Superintendents Elected.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 29.—The Executive committee of the Seventh Day Adventist international conference has elected the following Superintendents of the different general conference districts: District No. 1, Elder I. D. Van Horn; No. 2, Elder R. M. Kilgore; No. 3, Elder J. N. Loughborough; No. 4, Elder J. H. Durland; No. 5, Elder A. J. Breed; No. 6, Elder E. W. Farnsworth; No. 7, Elder W. C. White; No. 8, Elder D. A. Robinson.

Railroad Accidents.

There were 2,444 railroad accidents in this country in 1892; 790 persons were killed and 2,685 injured.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

The Southern Indiana Teachers' Association is in session at New Albany.

John Pease, a student of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, was killed yesterday by the bursting of a circular saw at a mill in Lebanon, Ind.

The Western Construction company incorporated at Dubuque, Ia., with a capital of $800,000. It has a contract for building 200 miles of railroad for the Santa Fé in Arizona.

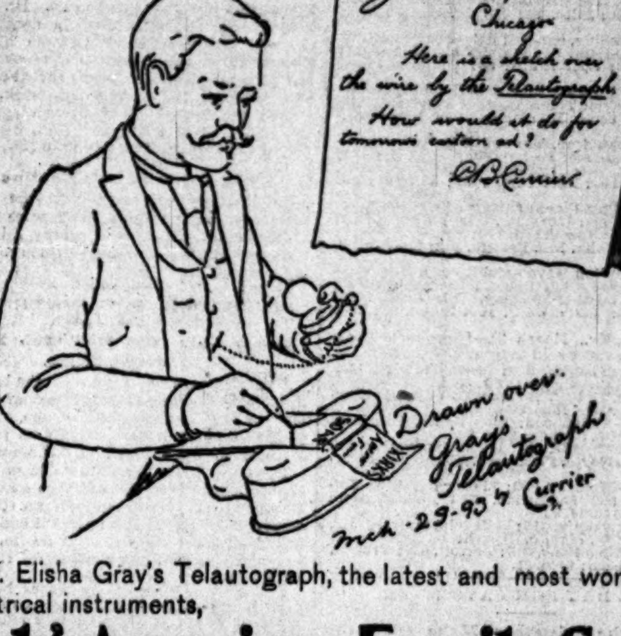
The ninth annual session of the Nebraska Teachers' Association is in session at Beatrice, with an attendance of 300. John J. Ingalls is to lecture before the association tonight.

Mrs. M. J. Bunyan began suit in the District Court at Keokuk, Ia., against several saloonkeepers for $35,000, alleging damages for that amount in her husband becoming a confirmed drunkard.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Recognized by medical faculty as a useful stimulant.

By being the first to make commercial use


Telautogram
Highland Park, Ill.
Mch 29-93
Jas S Kirk & Co
Chicago
Here is a sketch over the wire by the Telautograph
How would it do for tomorrow's carton ad?
A B Currier
KIRK'S
Drawn over Gray's Telautograph Mch-29-93 by Currier

of Prof. Elisha Gray's Telautograph, the latest and most wonderful of electrical instruments,

Kirk's American Family Soap

as usual takes the lead—Electricity is hardly quicker in action, than American Family in removing dirt—This is because it is PURE; not cheapened with Silicate of Soda, a soluble glass; or Silex, a ground rock; like the cheap five cent soaps, which tear, chafe and destroy the clothes—American Family will not injure the most delicate cobweby lace—

Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap does for the hands what American Family does for the clothes

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,
New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation,
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PUT IN THE SOLITARY

LATIMER, THE JACKSON MURDERER, AT LAST LOSES HIS NERVE.

When Locked Up in the Dungeon He Breaks Down—Says He Had Been Planning for a Year and Thought the Poison Would Not Kill—Capt. Gill Declares He Will Reveal Something Discreditable to the Penitentiary Officials—Guard Haight's Son Too Late to Get Revenge.

JACKSON, Mich., March 29.—[Special.]—R. Irving Latimer lost his nerve and bravado this evening when Warden Davis ordered him placed in solitary confinement. His notorious cold indifference left him, and for the first time, it is said, he broke down completely. In the face of all the outraged feeling and indignation aroused by the young villain in these parts he smilingly greeted those who received him when he was brought back to the prison this morning, and cheerily remarked to G. Major Tabor, the old clerk, "I want to talk with you as soon as possible."

During the day Latimer entertained Warden Davis, Sheriff Peck, and one or two others with an interesting recital of the manner in which he planned and consummated his escape. He had been working and thinking out ways and means for more than a year to liberate himself.

"I started," he said, "with a fundamental scheme or motive, as an artist would express it, and have never deviated from my original conception. But it miscarried and in a most wretched manner. My first move was to secure a standard work on toxicology, in which I made an exhaustive study of the subject of poisons and their varied effects. Then I simply waited for an opportunity. It came Sunday night, and had not the noise of falling dishes attracted Watchman Rice's attention would have proved successful."

Latimer declared that he did not intend to kill anybody. His purpose was to put Capt. Gill and Guard Haight to sleep with a potion composed of a mixture of nitro-glycerine and prussic acid, the logic of which he explained is an immediate though not fatal effect. When told, after being captured, that Haight was dead he expressed great surprise and exclaimed that a bad blunder must have been made by him. He said he had taken a dose the night before equal to that given to Haight and Gill to determine its power.

"I gave the poison," he went on, "in a lemonade, and, as I supposed, treated both men alike. It was my intention to lock the guards all in, release five other convicts, and we would have had fully three hours' start before anybody could have been out in search of us. But the falling dishes spoiled everything. Rice came in, and his presence delayed matters. Rice got so rattled, however, at seeing Haight lying unconscious on the floor that he forgot where he was and that I had no business to be running around out in the main corridor. I ordered him about as if he were a child. When I told him to go in the little room and attend to Haight he went, and no sooner was he out of sight than I darted through the front door, which had previously been unlocked by me, and escaped."

Latimer says he secured a gun with which to intimidate Rice, but could not have shot him without arousing the entire prison. He exonerates Gill of the charge of conspiracy. In his flight he tramped across fields and through swamps, stopping Monday morning at the farmhouse of Nathan Soules, near Horton, for breakfast. When he stepped into W. S. Walworth's store at Jerome last night James Westover, the clerk, who used to live in Jackson and knew Latimer, at once recognized him and gave the alarm.

Capt. Gill was seen in his cell at the County Jail this afternoon, and stated that if he ever has to go on the witness-stand he will tell some things about what goes on at the prison that will place certain people in an embarrassing position.

Deputy Warden Cellem made a similar remark last night.

The funeral of Guard Haight was held this afternoon and was attended by a large number of people. Allen Haight, a son of the murdered man, whose home is in Mexico, arrived this morning and expressed regret that Latimer had been safely landed back in prison before he got a chance to see him. As he made the remark Mr. Haight displayed an ugly-looking six-shooter and declared that the scoundrel would certainly have received the contents of at least one chamber in his treacherous heart.

T. J. Sowery, John Van Allen, Lester Carpenter, Charles Phelps, and Mr. Moreland, the Jerome citizens who captured Latimer and brought him in will receive $1,000. They put in their claim before returning home. The Warden assured them it would be paid and each agreed to take $200.

New disclosures of the loose management of affairs at the prison were made today. Prisoners confined there appear to have about all the privileges as well as luxuries they want. Talking with each other is prohibited by rule, but they visit and dicker among themselves in jewsharps, mouth-organs, banjos, tobacco, and other things. When supposed to be at work they gather in groups in the yard and tell stories. The trading feature was exposed by a clerk showing his books and complaining about the amount of work required to keep the books.

FIRE AT THE AUBURN, N. Y., PRISON.

Several Shops Burned at a Loss of Nearly One Hundred Thousand—Other Fires.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 29.—A fierce fire broke out in the shops of the prison at noon today. The old furniture shop, the pearl button shop, the broom shop, Stickley & Simonds' cabinet shop, and the molding shop were destroyed. The fire caught in the finishing room of Stickley & Simonds in two places and in the button shop, and was presumably the work of convict firebugs. Warden Durston estimates the loss to the State on buildings and stock at $40,000. No insurance. Stickley & Simonds place their loss at $50,000; insured for $25,000.

NELSONVILLE, O., March 29.—Fire was started in the Phœnix Coal company's mine No. 2, at Jacksonville, O., this morning. Fire caught from a "shot," which ignited the gas, carrying the fire to the fine coal which had been shoveled aside. The "shot" that resulted so disastrously was fired just before the miners left the mine and the fire was not discovered until the men went to work this morning, thus giving it a good start. The fire is still raging. The mine will prove a total loss.

GRINNELL, Ia., March 29.—[Special.]—Another fire visited Grinnell this morning, destroying about $20,000 worth of property. It was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the Grinnell laundry. Wheelock's machine shops and Kitchen's feed store were destroyed. Union Block, containing five stores, with offices upstairs, was badly damaged; also the Hatch tenement row.

UTICA, N. Y., March 29.—The carding and spinning, packing, stock, and boiler buildings belonging to the plant of the Camden Knitting company in the Village of Camden, Oneida County, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The main building, however, was saved. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000. The fire is thought to have started in a card.

LLANO, Tex., March 29.—Fire here yesterday destroyed property to the value of $55,000, with $20,000 insurance. The losers are: W. A. H. Miller, building, $22,000; B. H. Lauderdale, building, $12,000; B. Yates, drug store, $10,000; H. W. McGhee, bar, $7,500; Dr. C. F. Darnall, office and household, $2,000; C. R. Porter, household, $1,000. The fire was incendiary.

LYNN, Mass., March 29.—The Clifton House, on the Clifton shore of Marblehead, was burned this morning. Cause, incendiary. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $23,000. The house was a popular summer resort and was getting ready for business.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 29.—Coxe's iron coal breaker at Oneida burned today. The total loss to machinery and building will run up to $200,000. The structure was the only one of its kind ever built. It was supposed to be entirely fireproof.

MENOMINEE, Mich., March 29.—[Special.]—The town hall and a large blacksmith shop at Stephenson, this county, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $3,500. The Milwaukee Mechanics carried an insurance of $500.

SCRANTON, Miss., March 29.—Fire at Moss Point this morning destroyed fifteen buildings in the business quarter of the town. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance $10,000.

TORONTO, Kas., March 29.—A large part of the business portion of this town was destroyed early this morning and $40,000 damage caused. But little insurance was carried.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—A dispatch from Scranton, Miss., states that thirteen business houses were destroyed by fire there this morning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 29.—[Special.]—The public school at Pipestone, Minn., was burned today. Loss $30,000; insurance $12,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29.—St. Barnaby's Protestant Episcopal Church was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $60,000.

City Steam.

Teacher—"Do you know what steam is?"

Little Girl—"Yes'm; it's something that cracks awful and never gets warm."

"Humph! Where did you get that idea?"

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What is going on today in Chicago.

Concert for Crippled Children.
Woman's Medical College Commencement.
Illinois Dental Association Meets.
Twentieth Century Club.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

Sight seeing and large buying in our Cloak and Suit Room.

We may say without risking contradiction that those who have failed to visit our Cloak and Suit Room within the past few days have missed an interesting sight. Those who come today will see:

Capes of Silk,
Capes of Cloth,
Capes of Satin,
Capes of Lace,
Capes of Velvet,
Jackets of Velvet,
Jackets of Cloth,
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SPECIAL.

C'ie Generale Transatlantique.

French Line Steamers.

The fast express steamer La Normandie will be dispatched from New York to Havre-Paris as an extra steamer on Wednesday, April 5th. Special rates for this steamer only.
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HUGH PENNY LANDED.

HAWTHORNE'S CRACK JOCKEY SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY.

A Bad Ride on Uncle Bob and a Miserable Showing by Glenoid Bring Him Into Trouble—Mrs. W. W. Lyles Wins Three Races with Jack Richelieu, Rosemont, and Ruby Payne—Roby Opens to a Small Crowd and Horace Argo Is Arrested—Racing at Other Points.

The Columbian Stable's colt Glenoid, carrying heavy commissions from his joint owners and backed heavily by a smart contingent, ran another villainous race yesterday and as a result Hugh Penny, who rode him, is on the ground indefinitely.

Bob Toombs was really the favorite in the race, but Glenoid was an equal choice almost and carried a ton of money.

Off well Penny tried to go to the front with him, but failed, and after running third to the stretch the colt fell out of the race and did not show. Penny and the Columbian people were brought into the stand and questioned. As a result the popular jockey was suspended indefinitely. His ride on the heavily-backed Uncle Bob in the first race was really worse than the one on Glenoid. It seems a pity that Penny should have fallen into bad ways after a career noted for its honesty. This rebuke should bring him to his senses. He has been in bad form lately, the result of lack of care of himself. He is easily the most popular boy in the West and can ill afford to take any chances with his reputation.

The racing was good. The feature of the day was the work of Mrs. W. W. Lyles' horses, they capturing three races, including the handicap. The wins were very popular.

Jack Richelieu won the first race in a gallop. Rosemont won the handicap handily, and Wautauga captured the third race with a bit to spare. In the fourth race Ruby Payne shot out into the lead and held the advantage throughout. Gaylord off in front staid there and captured the last race by two lengths.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, five and a half furlongs—Jack Richelieu, 103 pounds (Shealey), 5 to 1, won; Settle Up, 106 (W. Mooney), 5 to 1, second; Barbara, 105 (F. Carr), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Uncle Bob, 110 (Penny), 5 to 2; Belva L., 102 (McCue), 10 to 1; Bevis, 110 (F. Bell), 15 to 1; Ruth Cleveland, 92 (Fisher), 15 to 1; Bob Arthur, 104 (Tucker), 15 to 1; Enterprise, 104 (Taylor), 15 to 1, and Twenty-One, 104 (Cousins), 30 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $500, a handicap for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Rosemont, 100 pounds (F. Carr), 5 to 1, won; Bob Toombs, 94 (Taylor), 2 to 1, second; Jennie S., 90 (McCue), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:27. McGinty, 108 (Tucker), 6 to 1, and Glenoid, 117 (Penny), 2 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $400, for all ages, seven and a half furlongs—Wautauga, 90 pounds (Fisher), 8 to 5, won; Johnny Campbell, 85 (F. Carr), 5 to 1, second; Morgan, 94 (McCue), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:27. One Time, 101 (Tucker), 4 to 1; Tenor, 97 (Hankins), 12 to 1; Berwyn, 88 (Daly), 12 to 1; and Gilford, 102 (Shealey), 10 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $350, for all ages, five furlongs—Ruby Payne, 105 pounds (Shealey), 8 to 1, won; Doubtful, 103 (F. Carr), 3 to 1, second; Kildare, 115 (Penny), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:11¼. Ernest L., 100 (W. Mooney), 6 to 1; Dutchman, 103 (Tucker), 4 to 1; Jennie Schwartz, 94 (Fisher), 10 to 1; Tie Ceser, 108 (F. Bell), 10 to 1; Miss Spot, 82 (Taylor), 8 to 1; and Maggie Lebus, 102 (McCue), 7 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $350, for all ages, four and a half furlongs—Gaylord, 119 pounds (J. Murphy), 6 to 1, won; Laura B., 115 (Penny), 7 to 1, second; Tom Stevens, 119 (Overton), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Mauve, 117 (W. Mooney), 4 to 1; Sir Launcelot, 122 (F. Bell), 4 to 1; Blanche's Last, 117 (O. Lewis), 20 to 1; Stratagem, 122 (Butler), 5 to 1; Fred Fisher, 119 (Fisher), 30 to 1; Jessie H., 113 (F. Carr), 12 to 1; and Restless, 115 (De Long), 50 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, five furlongs, purse $300, for maidens of all ages, allowances—Angoiee, 109 pounds; Elkridge, 108; Concave, 108; Royalty, 105; Rosebud, 105; Guess, 104.

Second race, five and a half furlongs, purse $350, for non-winners of two races in 1893, selling—Alva, 100 pounds; Longbroeck, 97; Ansonia, 94; Jasper, 91; Charlie Ford, 91; Thorns, 89; Pauline, 89; Blanche's Last, 89.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $400, for all ages, selling—Ruth, 99 pounds; Reve d'Or, 95; Spinola, 95; Burt, 93; Santamego, 95; Maggie Lebus, 91.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs, purse $350, for non-winners of two races 1893, selling—Bob Wellbrec, 97 pounds; Vaucluse, 95; Leocolus, 91; Wheeler T., 91; Billy Pinkerton, 91; Unlucky, 91; Rosewood, 91; Pangum, 91.

Fifth race, one mile, purse $350, for all ages, selling—McGinty, 110 pounds; Prince, 106; Zantippa, 101; Gen. Caldwell, 100; Insolence, 100; Sunny Broeck, 98; Red Root, 96; Twenty-one, 95; Johnny Campbell, 82.

ROBY OPENS TO A SMALL CROWD.

Horace Argo Arrested for Pool Selling and Taken to Hammond.

The crowd that visited Roby yesterday was disappointingly small. Only a few hundred people went to see the opening races of the spring meeting. Those that did so were treated to some good racing and at least one sensation.

The sensation came after the third race. Six constables drove up to the track from Hammond, Ind., and inquired for Horace Argo, the manager. When Argo was found he with Bookmakers Brentworth and Van Dyke were placed under arrest and taken to Hammond. The arrests were made on a State warrant charging pool selling.

The talent had a fairly successful day. Two outsiders, two second choices, and one red hot favorite took down the moneys. The only severe dump of the day occurred in the third race. The crowd hesitated some time before deciding on the favorite, but Lord Tom Himyar was finally selected and carried the knowing funds at 3 to 1. He was never in the running. The race went to the 7 to 1 chance Healy John, who with Kangaroo and Sleepy Fred made all the running, the last two finishing second and third respectively.

Ernest Race carried the hopes and money of the knowing speculators in the second event, but could do no better than finish second to the well played second choice, Churchill Clark. Autumn Leaf took the third event handily from Helen Wren, and Lou Hicks, at 5 to 2, won the fourth in hollow style from Gen. Miles. The last event was taken by the topheavy favorite, Northwestern.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $250, four and one-half furlongs, selling—Healy John, 100 pounds (Howard), 7 to 1 won; Kangaroo, 105 (Hancock), 4 to 1, second; Sleepy Fred, 105 (Avery), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Silver Mint, 105 (Vignes), 5 to 1; McGinty, 100 (Arnold), 15 to 1; Lord Tom Himyar, 105 (Irving), 3 to 1; Vattell, 100 (Phillips), 6 to 1; Carlow, 100 (Chamness), 15 to 1; Bessie Briggs, 100 (Cottrell), 5 to 1; and Cora W., 95 (T. Sloan), 6 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Churchill Clark, 100 pounds (Irving), 2 to 1, won; Ernest Race, 105 (Hancock), 8 to 5, second; Royal Flush, 100 (F. Sloan), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:27. Zillah, 95 (Howard), 4 to 1, and Berndine, 100 (Vignes), 6 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $250, five furlongs, selling—Autumn Leaf, 104 pounds (Irving), evens, won; Helen Wren, 94 (Cottrell), 4 to 1, second; Lilly Lochiel, 98 (Chamness), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Maggie Murphy, 97 (Arnold), 2 to 1, and Pearl C., 88 (Phillips), 15 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $250, one-half mile, selling—Lou Hicks, 108 pounds (Vignes), 5 to 1, first; Gen. Miles, 94 (Cottrell), 3 to 2, second; Log Cabin, 108 (Avery), 3 to 1, third. Time, :55. Red Oak, 138 (Logan), 3 to 1; Springwell, 122 (F. Clayton), 8 to 1; Ohio Boy, 117 (Steele), 10 to 1; and Santa Catalina, 115 (M. Carter), 10 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, four and one-half furlongs—Northwestern, 90 pounds (T. Sloan), 2 to 5, won; Isabella, 85 (W. Flynn), 10 to 1, second; Josie G., 85 (Phillips), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Contrary, 85 (Howard), 5 to 1; Tryphosa, 99 (Ewing), 10 to 1; Little Willie, 104 (Hancock), 10 to 1; and Bonnie Annie, 94 (Chamness), 15 to 1, also ran.

Today's Roby card is:

First race, one-half mile, purse $250, for non-winners since March 1, selling—Arundel, 115 pounds; Pete Harlan, 115; McGinty (by McFadden), 115; Willie H., 105; Bob Miller, 100; Gen. Miles, 100; Black Maria, 95.

Second race, five furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Brown Idle, 110 pounds; Viola Guild, 109; Catian, 108; Sweetbread, 105; Tryphosa, 103; Pullman, 99; Pearl C., 90.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile, purse $350, owners' handicap—Ernest Race, 100 pounds; Long Ten, 90; Warren Leland, 85; Roy Lochiel, 80; Turk, 80; Helen Wren, 56.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $250, for all ages, selling—Silver Mint, 105 pounds; Bessie Briggs, 105; Hamline, 105; Spaulding, 105; Fauntleroy, 105; Kangaroo, 105; Lou Hicks, 100; Lilly Lochiel, 100.

Fifth race, five furlongs, purse $250, for non-winners of two races since March 1, selling—Artemus, 105 pounds; Little Willie, 105; Tamerlane, 105; Speedwest, 101; Sonoma Boy, 100; Whitehead, 100; Jolly Tar, 100; Norrino, 95; Contrary, 95.

IT MADE BOOKMAKERS SMILE.

Khallin, Hamilton, and Gloster Beaten at Guttenberg by Long Shots.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—Aftermath, backed at 20 to 1 for third place in a selling race at Guttenberg today, would have won a small fortune for his owners had his neck been a few inches longer. Summaries:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Fleurette, 95 pounds (F. Leigh), 11 to 5, won; Balbriggan, 102 (F. Doane), 16 to 5, second; Guard, 105 (Carroll), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Aftermath, 103 (Sweeney), 150 to 1; Philadelphia, 105 (N. Hill), 7 to 2; Capulin, 105 (Morrisey), 6 to 1; Even Weight, 103 (J. Jones), 25 to 1; Hazelhurst, 102 (Ballard), 12 to 1; Vera, 95 (Donohue), 200 to 1; and Himlex, 105 (T. Flynn), 100 to 1, also ran.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Allan Bane, 105 pounds (F. Doane), 1 to 1, won; Richal, 108 (N. Hill), 8 to 1, second; Headlight, 103 (Neary), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¼. Belwood, 120 (Hueston), 7 to 2; Tammany Hall, 100 (Brooks), 15 to 1; Fair Play, 112 (Clerico), 25 to 1; Aunt Jane, 98 (Williams), 50 to 1; and Jack Batchelor, 105 (Cole), 15 to 1, also ran.

Third race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Sir Catesby, 108 pounds (McDermott), 3 to 1, won; Khallin, 111 (Dwyer), 1 to 2, second; King Leo, 107 (J. Jones), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:24. Stonington, 114 (Whitehead), 8 to 1; Panhandle, 102 (Griffin), 40 to 1; and Fassett, 99 (Donohue), 20 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—St. Denis, 104 pounds (Ballard), 8 to 1, won; Hamilton, 115 (McDermott), 7 to 5, second; Lester, 105 (Griffin), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:43¾. Sorrento, 104 (J. Jones), 20 to 1; King Mac, 110 (Martin), 6 to 1; Void, 116 (Morris), 15 to 1; Double Cross, 101 (Brooker), 10 to 1; Buddhist, 105 (W. Morris), 50 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Azrael, 104 pounds (Griffin), 9 to 10, won; Fagot, 109 (F. Doane), 18 to 5, second; Capt. Wagner, 105 (Clerico), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¾. Gladiator, 100 (Martin), 4 to 1; Panway, 104 (J. Jones), 12 to 1, also ran. Lottie, 106 (Cuenin), 100 to 1, was left at the post.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—False B., 104 pounds (Griffin), 6 to 1, won; Gloster, 114 (McDermott), 3 to 1, second; Hesperus, 111 (Ballard), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¼. Van S., 120 (H. Lewis), 15 to 1; Tasso, 110 (Dwyer), 7 to 2; Chauncey, 110 (Mackey), 60 to 1; Van Wart, 111 (Morriss), 20 to 1; Character, 101 (J. Jones), 12 to 1; and Lord Auckland, 101 (F. Leigh), 12 to 1, also ran.

Entries for Thursday at Guttenberg:

First race, selling, beaten horses, three-quarters of a mile—Quartermaster, 110 pounds; Dalesman, 108; Hyacinthe, 105; Padre, 105; Adjourn (Adalgisa colt), 105; Ben March, 103; Ilispent, 103; Tammany Hall, 100; Bolivar, 100; Atlas, 98; Moonstone, 98; Idea, 98; Midget, 93.

Second race, selling, one-half mile—Miss Annie, 98 pounds; Tody Smith, 96; Unfaithful, 95; Violetta (Vietta filly), 96; Spaldie filly, 96; Lady Hood filly, 96.

Third race, selling, six and a half furlongs—McMurtry, 109 pounds; Thiers L., 105; Fagot, 105; Oxford, 105; My Gyps, 104; Innovation, 100; Blackburn, 97.

Fourth race, handicap, four and a half furlongs—Mohican, 110 pounds; Play or Pay, 110; Krikina, 104; Shell Bark, 104; Strathmaid, 103; Pedestrian, 100; Red Elm, 100; Tom Tough, 95; Robusta, 90; Jack Lovell, 85.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Philadelphia, 114 pounds; Irregular, 108; Polydora, 106; Bon Voyage, 105; Hazelhurst, 103; Misery, 103; May D., 103; Duke John, 102; Peralto, 102; Lucy Clark, 94; Sam B., 88.

Sixth race, selling, seven-eighths of a mile—Cynosure, 113 pounds; Allan Bane, 113; Detroit, 110; Transit, 110; Leather-Stocking, 110; Seven, 110; Blacklock, 108; Josie Wells, 103; Relief, 95; C. O. D., 89.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—[Special.]—Pools on Guttenberg races sold tonight as follows:

First race—Ben March, $10; Moonstone, $8; Adjourn, Dalesman, Ilispent, $5 each; Hyacinthe, Tammany Hall, Midget, Bolivar, $3 each; Quartermaster, Padre, Atlas, Idea, $2 each.

Second race—Violet, $15; Tody Smith, $10; Miss Annie, Unfaithful, $5 each; field, $3.

Third race—Thiers L., $15; Fagot, Innovation, $10 each; Oxford, Mysyps, Blackburn, $5 each; McMurtry, $2.

Fourth race—Mohican, $20; Play or Pay, $15; Krikina, Strathmaid, Pedestrian, Red Elm, $5 each; Tom Tough, $3; field, $8.

Fifth race—Polydora, $15; Philadelphia, Irregular, $10 each; May D., Peralto, $5 each; field, $8.

Sixth race—Allan Bane, $15; Detroit, $10; Transit, Blacklock, $5 each; field, $8.

FAIR DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Three of the Selections Make Glad the Hearts of New Orleans Bettors.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—[Special.]—Three favorites won on a fast track today, with a fair crowd and good betting. Tee Mike and Rexetta revived after their bad races last Monday and were the only non-favorites to win. Tee Mike came into the Troy scandal and Rexetta is owned by Ted Berry, his accuser. After Belfast had won a runaway race he was raised $500 on John McCafferty and bid in. Hennessy was suspended for thirty days for fouling Frank Ellis in Tuesday's last race. Yet Zampost, the horse Hennessy rode, got the purse—another racing absurdity. Bookmaker Troy's case does not improve. Berry declares that he made a direct offer to have Shields "place" Ittie Reno, and that March 22, when Troy made a Chicago killing on Loftin Jr., he offered to let Sid Berry's Kindore win if his owner "thought he had a chance." Troy says he did this to throw off Berry and his friends and make betting against Loftin Jr. Owner Bellew corroborates Troy about Tuesday's Ittie Reno race. The summary follows:

First race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, non-winners, five furlongs—Rexetta, 104 pounds (H. Shields), 3 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Rebel, 96 (Berger), 8 to 1, second, driving, by a length; Dick Willis, 95 (Sargent), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½. Oak Forest, Lillie Trumbull, In Time, Lucy Anderson, Reindeer, Rebecca, and Joe Lee ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $200, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, five furlongs—Loftin Jr., 110 pounds (Richardson), even, won easily by a length; Little Baltic, 104 (Armstrong), 8 to 1, second, driving, by two lengths; A. C. Tucker, 108 (Thompson), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:0¼. Lemonade, Ettie S., Little Lewis, Billy Duncan, and In Time ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $250, for 2-year-olds, selling, half a mile—Belgravia, 94 pounds (Knight), 11 to 5, won, driving, by half a length; George Berz, 103 (R. Bain), 4 to 1, second, driving, by two lengths; Martini, 97 (Sargent), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 50½. Billy McKenzie and Rhapsody ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, seven furlongs—Belfast, 78 pounds (Macklen), 7 to 5, won, pulled up, by one and a half lengths; Wedgefield, 107 (Thompson), 2½ to 1, second, driving, by half a length; Blaze Duke, 101 (Armstrong), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:28. San Saba, Miss Gilkey, Au Fait, and Julius Sax ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $300, handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile—Tee Mike, 110 pounds (J. McDonald), 3½ to 1, won easily by four lengths; Bill Howard, 101 (G. Taylor), 6 to 1, second, driving, by two lengths; Bret Harte, 106 (Sargent), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼. Reading, Maud, Con Kinney, and Forest King ran unplaced.

Thursday's New Orleans entries are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Bo Peep, 85 pounds; Nellie C., 89; Miss Frances, 92; Georgie Hamilne, 92; Denver, 93; Brown Button, 97; Rebecca, 100; Annie House, 100; Fred Wooley, 100; Bunton, 101; Pembroke, 101; Beecher, 101; Turkstone, 105; Arminit, 109.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Annie Golden, 91 pounds; May V., 100; Little Cad, 102; Au Fait, 104; B. G. T., 104; Bonnie King, 104; Florence Slaughter, 105; Patsey, 105; L. H., 107; Fleetwood, 110; Toe Water, 110; Ed Jackson, 110; Bonnie B., 110.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Ette S., 90 pounds; Montevideo, 98; Sam Farmer, 99; Red Wing, 103; Edwin, Hubert O'Neil, 103; Capt. Pennyweight, 103; Horace Leland, 107; A. C. Tucker, 107; Texas, 107; Swagulator, 111.

Fourth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Florist, 89 pounds; Barker Harrison, 94; John J. I., 97; Whittier, 99; Daphne, 100; Jim Daugherty, 102; Edwin, 102; A. C. Tucker, 105; Cocheco, 106; Boston Boy, 108.

Fifth race, handicap, seven and a half furlongs—Nellie Pearl, 100 pounds; Zampost, 106; Pekin, 110; San Gabriel, 100; Wedgefield, 105; Forest King, 106; Phelan Dorian, 104; Readina, 105.

BACKERS OF OUTSIDERS HAPPY.

Long Shots at East St. Louis Have the Best of the Contests.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.—[Special.]—Two favorites and three outsiders won the East St. Louis purses today. The summary follows:

First race, maidens, three and a half furlongs—King Craft, 108 pounds (Burns), 9 to 10, won; Gladiola, 112 (Monahan), 3 to 1, second; Southernest, 105 (Hook), 12 to 1, third. Time, 46¾.

Second race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Mean Enough, 107 pounds (Gorman), 3 to 1, won; Belshazzar, 89 (W. Smith), 6 to 1, second; Townsend, 99 (Davis), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Venture, 93 pounds (J. Davis), 5 to 1, won; Backwoods, 104 (P. Davis), 10 to 1, second; Ithaca, 108 (F. Bain), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:14.

Fourth race, handicap, five and a half furlongs—Youlinden, 105 pounds (Van Camp), 12 to 1, won; Johnnie Weber, 98 (J. Davis), 11 to 5, second; Jack Kearney, 98 (Barrett), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:15½.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Protelnol, 106 pounds (Barrett), 3 to 5, won; Catoosa, 97 (McCormick), 4 to 1, second; Germanic, 99 (Van Camp), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:00.

Entries at East St. Louis for Thursday:

First race, purse, four and a half furlongs—Red Banner, 97 pounds; Winnie Davis, 108; Stratton, 109; Buckthorn, 113; Encounter, 113; Asa, 108; Silverman, 109; Little Dick, 113; Edgar Johnson, 113; Victor, 113.

Second race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Chloe, 99 pounds; Irish Pat, 104; Fred Knox, 108; Volens, 108; Luke Richards, 109; Utah, 103; Little Dick, 108; Coleraine, 109; King Faro III., 108.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Little Midget, 95 pounds; Esther, 97; Althea, 97; Abe Halsted, 100; Bob Lytle, 106; Mary K., 95; Ethel Fortune, 97; Pebble Rock, 100; Ulf, 102; Murphy, 106.

Fourth race, handicap, seven furlongs—St. Anthony, 90 pounds; Irene H., 102; Eunice, 92; Johnnie Webber, 96; St. Joe, 115; Van Zandt, 102; Mean Enough, 95; Mackey, 108; Dyer, 95.

Fifth race, purse, five furlongs—Lightning, 87 pounds; Jack Kearney, 97; Ed Gartland, 104; Amboy, 108; Barthol, 113; Investigator, 92; School Girl, 103; Jennie Harding, 104; Lizzie V., 108; Cæser, 113.

RESULTS PLEASE THE TALENT.

Events at Gloucester Turn Out Favorably to the Speed Speculators.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—[Special.]—Not an incident occurred at Gloucester today to mar the pleasure of the sport. The weather was fair and the track and the racing were good. Despite the fact that only two favorites won the talent were winners on the result, as, with the exception of Mattie Lee, an 8 to 1 shot, in the first race, the other purse-takers were well-played as second choices. Summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Mattie Lee (Hamilton), 8 to 1, won; Alta (Manlove), 2 to 1, second; Bold Hardy (J. Riley), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Second race, five furlongs—Moderate (Wallace), 2 to 5, won; Postal (Mosby), 4 to 1, second; Bert (Hamilton), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:06½.

Third race, six and a quarter furlongs—Houri (Wallace), 3 to 1, won; Wallace (G. Manlove), 5 to 1, second; John Lackland (Macaully), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:25.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Knapp (Yetter), 6 to 5, won; Bargain (J. Riley), 2 to 1, second; Airtight (Ham), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¼.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Robin Hood (Mosby), 3 to 1, won; Silence (Ham), 3 to 1, second; Pokino (Morgan), 4 to 1, third. Time, :58¼.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Jamestown (Mosby), 4 to 1, won; Capt. Hammer (Custer), 15 to 1, second; Dr. Helmuth (Foster), 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:37.

Thursday's entries at Gloucester are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Experience, 114 pounds; Con Lucy, 111; Iowa Boy, 111; Arizona, 111; Barrientos, 107; Black Knight, 107; Comforter, 107; Apollo, 107; Shamrock, 107; Cloverdale, 107; All Ablaze, 107; John R., 103; Eudora, 102; Bonnie Lass, 102; Edith Van, 102.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, 3-year-olds—Vamoose, 107 pounds; Eli (late Fair May gelding), 107; Lady Belle, 106; Jim Foster, 103; Summet (late Lady Washington colt), 103; Haytienne gelding, 103; Agnes H., 98; Goodness filly, 98; Tom M., 95; Redsky, 95; Pathway, 95; Holiday, 95; The Nun, 94; Austria, 90; Vester filly, 90.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Lizzie McDuff, 111 pounds; Rumson, 108; Arapahoe, 108; Needmore, 107; Blackwood, 107; Montpelier, 107; Paradise, 107; Great Guns, 108; Owen Golden, 107; John Lackland, 107; Vedette, 107; Eddie M., 104; Poor Abe, 104.

Fourth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Lonely, 107 pounds; Pelham, 103; Vevay, 103; Fernwood, 103.

Fifth race, three-eighths of a mile—Nat Goodwin, 108 pounds; William T., 108; Little Bravo, 108; Genie filly, 105; Edith (late Rhodo filly), 105; Carrie Race filly, 105; Pansy colt, 98.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Minnesota, 110 pounds; Boston Tommy, 110; Lasata, 110; Gladstone, 110; Flambeau, 110; Pete, 110; Golden, 110; Blackmailer, 110; Bookmaker, 110; Graduate, 110; Friar, 110; Englewood, 110; Sue Ryder gelding, 110; Maggie, 105; Poor Abes Sister, 105.

EGBERT SOLD FOR $15,000.

Noted Stallion Purchased by F. M. Mills of Des Moines, Ia.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 29.—[Special.]—Egbert, the noted Hambletonian stallion, has been sold by W. B. Hawkins of this county to F. M. Mills, Des Moines, Ia., price $15,000. Egbert has fifty-three performers in the list and is the sire of such racehorses as Egthorne, 2:12¼; Illinois Egbert, 2:16¼; Superior, 2:17¼; Temple Bar, 2:17¾; Eglon (pacer), 2:14¼; and Expert Prince (pacer), 2:13¼. Egbert's dam was Camptown, by Messenger Duroc. He will be shipped to Des Moines next week.

FAMOUS STALLION DYING.

Lobasco, Valued at from $50,000 to $100,000, Slowly Strangling.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 29.—[Special.]—Lobasco, the stallion holding the world's race record of 2:10¼ and owned by J. G. Ladd of this city, is thought to be dying of laryngitis. Dr. Ramaciotti of Omaha, who was called in consultation today with veterinarians of Lincoln and Kansas City, performed an operation of tracheotomy, inserting a tube in the stallion's throat about midway between his breast and neck. Lobasco gained his record at St. Joseph last fall in the third heat of a hot race. He is variously estimated to be worth from $50,000 to $100,000.

Dexter Park Sale Continues.

No big prices were realized at the Berry sale yesterday. Seventy-four head were disposed of at fair prices. Fanny Bull, a gray filly, by Blue Bull, brought $350, the largest price realized during the day.

STUDENTS HAVE A BATTING CAGE.

Chicago University Ball Club Is Now in Active Work.

A batting cage for the use of the baseball candidates is the recent acquisition of the gymnasium of the University of Chicago, and the prospective team will immediately be put to work learning the art of knocking a three-bagger.

The cage is similar to those in use at many of the colleges, composed of large strands as in a tennis net. It is in the form of an ellipse and is swung from the ceiling; thus it can be let down or pulled out of the way at pleasure. It extends half the length of the gymnasium, thus allowing ample space.

Still another piece of apparatus but lately received, and one of great importance in the eyes of Director Stagg, is a base-sliding machine. It is similar to the one used at Yale, which Stagg invented himself when Captain of the team. The boys will be given daily practice with this also.

The numerous aspirants for the team are at last beginning to discover that Stagg means business, and it will be no easy task to get on the nine even as a "sub."

In consequence the numbers are rapidly thinning down, and out of the some thirty or more candidates at first only nineteen now remain. These are McGillivray, Minard, Nichols, Pike, Prescott, Speer, Torrey, Vaughn, Webster, Wheeler, Adkinson, Bliss, Bowers, Chace, Church, Conover, Gale, Hanson, and Manchester. With Stagg's name added the number comes to an even twenty.

There is a great difference in the attitude of the players, some practicing daily and working to the best of their ability while others look upon the matter as so much fun. Prescott, Bliss, and Webster are at present three of the most likely candidates, and have improved daily since the start.

As yet no catcher of ability has appeared, and in all probability Stagg will be forced into that position. The probable pitcher will be Nichols, who is in the first year of the Academic College. He has developed great skill and speed.

CHICAGO LOSES ITS FIRST GAME.

Colts Are Beaten at Chattanooga by a Score of 8 to 3.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 29.—[Special.]—Chattanooga defeated Chicago today by a score of 8 to 3. The victory was accomplished by heavy hitting, four of the runs being earned and three three-base hits and three two-base hits showing up on the local side of the score. Chicago put in three of her pitchers for practice. McGill took the first three innings and gave up only one hit. The Chicagoans show up well. Their work is snappy and full of vim. It is the best looking team that ever touched this part of the country. While the score shows up against them no glaring errors were made. They hit the ball, too, but were unfortunate in placing the hits. Some elegant field work was done on both sides. The score tells the story of the game:

Chattanooga.	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*	*Chicago.*	*R*	*B*	*P*	*A*	*E*
Walsh, s. s.	1	1	1	5	2	Carru'ers, cf	0	0	1	0	0
M'Clell'n, 2b	1	1	6	4	0	Parrott, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Selbach, c	0	2	3	2	0	Dahlen, s. s.	1	4	4	2	1
Abbey, c. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Dungan, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Easton, l. f.	1	1	1	0	1	Taylor, 2b	0	0	2	5	2
J. Men'fee, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Newnan, l. f.	0	0	0	1	1
Nevins, p	2	0	0	3	0	Decker, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
Ryan, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Kittridge, c	1	1	6	2	0
Lerett, 3b	0	2	4	2	0	Lange, c	0	1	2	0	1
						McGill, p	0	0	0	0	0
						McGinnis, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Mauck, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	8	10	27	16	3	Totals	3	6	27	15	5

Chattanooga..........0 0 0 3 0 0 0 4 1—8
Chicago..........0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Chattanooga, 4; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Dahlen (2), Easton, J. Menefee (2). Three-base hits—Ryan, Selbach, Walsh, McClellan. Bases on balls—By Nevins, 2; by McGill, 1; by McGinnis, 1; by Mauck, 3. Bases given for hitting batter—By McGinnis, 1; by Nevins, 1. Passed ball—Lange. Struck out—By Nevins, 2; by Mauck, 1; by McGill, 1; by McGinnis, 2. Hits—Off McGill, 1; off McGinniss, 4; off Mauck, 5. Wild pitch—Nevins.

Opening Game at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—[Special.]—Washington's baseball season of 1893 was begun this afternoon with a game between the local professional team and a nine of amateurs from Georgetown University. Maul, McGuire, Wise, Farrell, Mulvey, and O'Rourke were at hand and the other positions were filled by Kinslow of Brooklyn, Umpire Snyder, and Swayne of the Southern League. For three innings the professionals could do nothing with Georgetown's pitcher, while the collegians pounded Maul and, aided by errors, piled up five runs. Misplays by the amateurs in the fourth inning, however, led to four unearned runs being scored by O'Rourke's men, and two more in the sixth won the game. Only seven being played, the score was as follows:

Georgetown University..........4 1 0 0 0 0 0—5
Washington..........0 0 0 4 0 2 *—6

Another Pittsburg Victory.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—[Special.]—Pittsburg beat New Orleans again today by all-around better playing. Terry and Ehret were wild, but could not be hit with effect while men were on bases. The score:

Pittsburg..........1 0 1 0 4 3 0 0 *—9
New Orleans..........0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 4—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; New Orleans, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; New Orleans, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; New Orleans, 6.

Cleveland Beaten at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—The Clevelands played here today and were kept busy hunting leather, their pitchers, Davis and Williams, being touched up for nineteen hits, including two home runs, three doubles, and three three-basers. They played a sharp fielding game, however, their two errors being confined to the battery. The score was: Atlanta, 16; Cleveland, 8.

Harvard's Chief Catcher Taken Ill.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—[Special.]—Harvard is in hard luck again. Mason, who has been depended upon to catch J. Highlands, has been attacked by scarlet-fever, and was today admitted to the Cambridge Hospital. The chances are considered even that he will not get behind the bat this year, in which contingency Upson or Corbett will take his place.

Signed Boston Contracts.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—[Special.]—The signed contracts of Charley Bennett and Bobby Lowe with the home club arrived today. Both players will be on hand for practice Saturday next. The only players now holding out are Duffy, McCarthy, Staley, and Nash.

YALE'S CREW CHOSEN.

Final Selection of Student Oarsmen Is Made by Capt. Ives.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—[Special.]—Capt. Ives this morning selected the men who will compose the Yale crew during the remainder of the season. The number of candidates for the crew have been several times cut down during the last two months, the last reduction leaving thirteen aspirants for seats in the boat. Today's cut is the last of the season. The names of the fortunate oarsmen and their present positions in the crew are as follows: Stroke, Gallaudet; No. 7, Ives, Captain; No. 6, Paine; No. 5, Beard; No. 4, Folger; No. 3, A. P. Rogers; No. 2, Messler; bow, Johnson. Substitutes, Chatfield and Goetchius. These men will remain in the city through the Easter vacation and practice in the local harbor twice a week, under the direction of ex-Capt. Stevenson, Cowles, Rogers, Hartwell, and probably Bob Cook. The new launch was put upon the water yesterday, and everything is in readiness for a hard week's practice. Word has been received from Van Huyck, the absent member of the crew, that his eye is improving. He hopes to be back in his old seat in No. 3 April 15. None of the new shells ordered by Capt. Ives have yet arrived, and last year's paper boat will be utilized for the practice this vacation.

Cricketers Elect Officers.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Cricket Association met last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. E. J. Tomlins, the newly-elected President, was in the chair. The following officers were elected: First Vice-President, Fred Sansome of the Wanderers C. C.; Second Vice-President, W. J. Fleming, St. George C. C.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Watson, Albion C. C.; Assistant Secretary, J. G. Davis, 94 La Salle street.

Owing to the absence of the delegate of the Cicero club the schedule of the Spalding and President's Cup matches was not arranged. This will be done at a meeting to be held Thursday, April 6, at 8 p. m., at 94 La Salle street. Any clubs who contemplate joining the association are invited to send in their names to the Assistant Secretary.

Communication will be opened at once with St. Paul, Detroit, and Pittsburg regarding the Inter-City matches and the various Eastern cities asked to coöperate with the Western.

Stray Dogs in London.

Two thousand one hundred and seventy stray dogs were captured in the streets of London by the police during last January, of which only 369 were claimed by their owners.

ARE IN STRONG WORK.

CALIFORNIANS SENDING THEIR HORSES ALONG NOW.

The American Derby Candidates Have Wintered Well, but Charmion Has Had a Touch of Lung Fever—Matt Storns' Useful String for the Season and Those that the Suisun Stable and By Holly Will Send Across—Almont Still Belongs to Senator Hearst's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 29.—[Special.]—The Bay District track is a busy place these days, and the horses are all in strong work.

The American Derby candidates Picton, Cadmus, and Fidelia, in charge of George Covington, have wintered splendidly. The Californians are all sweet on their chances in the Derby. The best of the three will probably meet Dare or Flood Gote in the Pacific Derby, and a line can thus be secured on them.

Matt Storns is training the following string of racers, who are too well known to need any superfluous comment. At the head of the list is that beautiful and speedy filly Centella, who, it is to be regretted to say, will hardly be able to race at the coming meeting. She has been ailing of late, and it will be unwise to hurry her preparation to such an extent as will justify her racing for a couple of months yet. Marigold—the same old Marigold, Top Gallant, grown into a splendid specimen of a racehorse, Hermitage, the 3-year-old Friar Tuck colt and a candidate for stake honors, and Red Prince, all combined making a quartet of race horses in training that should take a lot of beating, and, together with Tobasco, Modesto, Del Norte, Lochinvar, and Amanda, all promising but untried 2-year-olds. Mr. Storns ought to make an extremely creditable showing in purses at the fag end of the blood horse meeting.

Chappell and Millick of the Idaho Stables, the talented engineers of those celebrated coups with Guadaloupe and Little Tough, whereby $15,000 is said to have been yanked away from the bookmakers, have a nice little string at the track. Unfortunately Peel, lately of the Palo Alto stud, of whom great things were expected, has been seriously ill of lung fever, but he is now much better and is taking walking exercise. Nevertheless it is not at all probable that he will face the starter during the coming meeting. Another famous member of the string, the $130 purchase Guadaloupe, belongs to Mr. Millick of the firm who believes so strongly in the recent acquisition to his stable that he has entered him in the Champion Stakes or some other equally important weight for age event back East. Guadaloupe is a 7-year-old chestnut, and the handicap is therefore lofty; but Millick is out for glory with Guadaloupe and though it may come high he is bound to have it. The Pacific Derby candidate, that consistent performer Alliance, and the candidate most fancied by the horsemen at the track for that event, is also in the string. Another ornament in the string is the gigantic 2-year-old, Chevy Hock, which Chappell recently purchased from Dr. Farnham. He has certainly first-class breeding to recommend him, and is a well-proportioned animal, barring his legs, which don't seem intended to stand severe preparation. Wallace, Red Chappell, Jack the Ripper Little Tough, and Cooper, comprise the balance of the string; and the stable verdict is that they are all race-horses from the ground up. The premier jockey of the Idaho is J. E. Epperson, who without pretending to pose before the public as a display man is nevertheless a clipper on horseback.

Charmion Has Had Lung Fever.

In the same row with the Idaho string Danny Miller is installed. He has in training that famous filly Charmion, who holds the three-fourths mile world's record for a 2-year-old over a circular course, and who has just gotten over a slight attack of pneumonia. His other horses are Ida Glenn, an old acquaintance, and Ralampago. It is very much to be regretted that Peril, who so signally distinguished herself as the Iris filly at the last meeting, has been relegated to the harem so early in her racing career.

Further on in the same row is Jack Reavey, who has got a crack race horse in Last Chance, a chestnut colt, 2 years old, by Duke of Norfolk, dam Vidette, who in turn was sired by Vigil, son of that great race horse and sire, Virgil. He is a sure enough crack, is doing well, and on public form seems to be a "moral" for any 2-year-old event he may be entered in. Jack has also in training Jim R., Eddie Foy, and Hinsdale Chief; the latter two said to be untried.

A useful string of breadwinners is that of H. D. Brown. Quarterstaff is a sure-enough breadwinner. The others are Malcom, who will hardly be in condition to start away; Watch Charm, a 2-year-old bay colt by Glen Elm, out of Carrie W., who is showing up well in his work; Sir Ashe and Fred Parker, who will all three be as fit as that clever trainer and jockey, Bert Hart, can make them. Bert, by the way, has also in charge that erratic performer, Cyclone.

Next door to Brown is "Hanger" Jones, the well-known public trainer whose experience is admittedly large. He has in his string that excellent race horse, Almont, who created a sensation as a 2-year-old five years ago when he won that great mile race in 1:42 or thereabouts, but failed to justify his early-earned reputation as a 3-year-old. Here, as a point of information and a thing not generally known, it may be stated that Almont still belongs to the Hearst estate. He is the one lingering relic—a sentimental one perhaps—that is left in the family of the dead Senator's once famous stable of race horses. Probably it was that one great race of his that has induced Mrs. Hearst to cling on to what was at one time considered the crack 2-year-old of California. Among the others with "Hanger" are Motto, that speedy but faint-hearted sprinter, and Articus, an untried 2-year-old bay colt by Argyle out of Glen Loch, both belonging to George Van Gorden. He has also in training Orizaba, a 2-year-old chestnut colt by imp. Cyrus out of Leila, belonging to L. J. Rose; and for Philip Archibald he is working the two 3-year-olds, Swift Sure and Ichi Ban, also Joe Dodged, an aged gelding, all of which are untried. He has also Joe Douglass, an aged brown gelding, brother to Hotspur; and last, but not least, that well-tried 4-year-old race horse Dr. Ross, who is in particularly fine fettle, and, with the advantage of complete preparation at Los Angeles, should show up more than well.

Wildwood and Joe Cotton are still here, but will be sent East shortly. The pair have wintered superbly.

Suisun Stables' Season's String.

Coombs will ride for Howard and Leech of the Suisun Stables at the coming Blood Horse Association. In their stalls at the track the following string is now quartered:

Hotspur, b. h., aged, by Joe Daniels, out of Sister to Douglass.
Braw Scot, gr. g., 4 years, by imp. Midlothian, out of Helen Scratch.
Royal, b. g., aged, by Regent out of Bessie Douglas.
Bud Brooks, ch. g., aged, by Milner, dam by Norfolk.
Grandee (name to be changed before meeting), 3-year-old ch. c., by Hidalgo, out of Veracity.

There is a 2-year-old untried brother of Joshua now at the Bay District tract and if he does not prove one of the Pacific coast crackerjacks of 1893 it will be because trials don't count in racing. Joshua, as it will be remembered, cut the ground from under the feet of Peril (the Iris filly), Motto, Pescador, Captain Al, and everything else over the three-fourths mile at the last meeting; and his trainer considers that the untried brother as far outclasses Joshua as Joshua outclasses the most decrepit skate that ever chased a short purse at Oakland. The youngster stands very straight on his legs, has a short and stout back, is a trifle too leggy, perhaps, but is racy-looking in the extreme. His abilities are being kept in the dark until the spring meeting opens.

Dan Dennison will bring up nine of W. O'B. Macdonough's youngsters for the meeting. Those booked to come are:

Bessie W., 4 years, b. m., by Darebin, dam Glendora.
Grandee, 3 years, g. c., by Warwick, dam Helen Scratch.
Wicklow, 3 years, ch. c., by Leinster, dam Aunt Jane.
Tigress, 3 years, b. f., by Prince of Norfolk, dam Katie A.
Chartreuse, 2 years, ch. f., by Cheviot, dam Lara.
Border, 2 years, b. c., by Cheviot, dam sister to Ruth Ryan.
——, bay colt, 2 years, by Cheviot, dam Verona.
——, brown colt, 2 years, by Cheviot, dam Bertha W.
——, chestnut colt, 2 years, by Cheviot, dam Aunt Jane.

By Holly is going to roof over the laneway between his stalls at the race track, and is coming down from Vallejo early next week to fix the job. He will have a dozen in his string at the coming meet. Those in it are:

Imp. Paramatta, a., by imp. Cheviot, dam Scraps.
Sympathetic's Last, a., by Fair Play—Sympathetic.
El Rayo, a., by Grinstead, dam Sunlight.
Revolver, a., b. g., by Joe Daniels, dam Young Julia.
Happy Day, 5, br. g., by Emperor, dam Felicity.
Gladiator, a, b. g., by Grinstead, dam Althola.
Kyrene, 4, ch. m., by Kyrle Daly, dam Irene.
Green Hock, b. c., 3, by imp. Green Back, dam Eda.
Francisca, 3, b. f., by Three Cheers, dam Rosetta.
Sidney, 3, b. g., by Sid, dam Ninence.
——, chestnut gelding, 2, by Reveille, dam Ninence.
——, chestnut gelding, 2, by Prince of Norfolk, dam Why Not, by Three Cheers.

Talking of good lightweight jockeys it is more than likely that Piantoni, who has recently been riding for Joseph McCarty, will join the division here at the coming meeting. Mr. Van Gorden says that he will have him here if he can, but Joe McCarty does not seem anxious to coöperate in the wishes of Motto's owner. Piantoni was originally articled to Van Gorden for five years, and according to his account he loaned the boy to McCarty, who failed to return him in time to ride here during the last fall meet as he had promised to do. Even now McCarty holds back; but Van Gorden has sent the proofs establishing his claim of ownership East and expects the boy back here very soon.

TAME CONTEST IN DETROIT.

Lavigne and Gaffney Punch Each Other—The Police Forbade a Knockout.

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—[Special.]—The big Auditorium was half filled tonight to witness a ten-round fight between George Lavigne of Saginaw and Will Gaffney of Detroit for the lightweight championship of Michigan and the gate receipts. Actor Joseph Dowling was announced as referee. Lavigne's victory over Myer raised expectations high. Gaffney has also proved himself a clever man. Mr. Dowling appeared at 9:30 o'clock, followed by a big detail of police, and announced that Sergt. Noble had positively forbidden more than scientific sparring, and that in case of a knockout all concerned would be placed under arrest. Under the circumstances, Mr. Dowling said he would step from the ring, as no referee was required. This sounded the death-knell of knockout fights in Detroit. Under these conditions the match went on with six-ounce gloves. Gaffney weighed 127 pounds, with Lavigne six ounces heavier. The fight went on for the ten rounds with varying fortunes, free punching without force being the feature. Gaffney's nose bled freely from the second round, in which he put his left hand out of joint. The impression is that Gaffney would give Lavigne a good a good fight in a finish contest. The money was divided without a decision.

SULLIVAN LOSING COURAGE.

John L. Begins to Fear That Heart Disease Will Carry Him Off.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan, who is playing here, weighs 252 pounds and is in none too good health. This morning in a talk he said: "I have always had it in my head that it is heart disease that is to be my ending. My mother died of heart disease, and I take after her, physically. It has to come some time, and I am looking for it in a hurry, but when it does come I had rather be snuffed out quickly by something like heart disease than to suffer with a lingering illness." Sullivan now denies that he ever said Mitchell would whip Corbett.

Making Terms for the Big Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—[Special.]—President Charles Noel of the Crescent City club will leave for the North in the morning to meet Corbett and secure the Corbett-Mitchell match for December next for the Crescent City club. The club has given Noel no orders, but his maximum figure is $35,000, $10,000 more than the highest limit named in the Olympic club offer. If this does not suit Corbett the club will handle the fight for 25 per cent or less. Mitchell declared his willingness to fight for $25,000 when here.

Won by the Colored Man.

JACKSON, Mich., March 29.—[Special.]—Brown, the colored pugilist of Detroit, stopped E. D. Cole of Jackson in two rounds at Assembly Hall tonight for $100 a side.

Tennis at Magnolia Springs.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, Fla., March 29.—[Special.]—The Magnolia tennis tournament opened with fine weather. The courts were in excellent condition, but the light was a trifle uncertain. In the first round Avery beat Wright, 6–2, 6–2, Wright being wholly out of form. Hobart beat Wrenn, 6–4, 6–5; Talmage beat Jones, 6–5, 6–2; Cook beat Lane, 6–0, 6–1. In the second round Avery beat Cook, 6–4, 6–3, leaving Hobart to play Talmage, and the winner to play Avery. In the handicap Wright, giving 15 and a bisque, beat Lane, 6–2, 6–5; Talmage, giving ½–15, beat Jones 6–2, 6–3; Wrenn, giving 15, beat Cook 4–6, 6–3, 6–2. Avery had the bye. In the doubles Cook and Jones beat Avery and Garner 6–3, 6–1. Today the rain was too heavy to allow any play.

Successful Bench Show.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—The large attendance at the Illindio Kennel club's bench show has made it a financial success for the first time in years. Today all the available space in Tomlinson Hall was occupied. The final awards have all been made, and the next two days will be devoted to exhibition. The special prize for the best kennel of four dogs was awarded to C. S. Hanks.

Local Sporting Notes.

Joseph Graf defeated Ike Crutch Tuesday night, instead of the latter winning as published.

The Oakdale Stable, Fred Foster, and Jockeys French and Billy Flynn have arrived at Roby.

"Dump" Rhines has secured a lease on the property at Nos. 176 and 178 Adams street and will fit it up into a handsome billiard-room.

It developed yesterday that the colt Importance, raced in the name of H. M. Edwards, belongs to E. Carr, ruled off at East St. Louis. The colt, Edwards, and Lon James, who had him, are likely to be ruled off for non-payment of $200 due for the colt being bid up in a selling race.

Yesterday afternoon at Jake Schaefer's billiard rooms Moulds, 30 points, defeated Hyde, 18 points; Anderson, 18, defeated Dash, 24, in the three-cushion handicap tournament. Moulds, 30 points, Daly, 22, played a close and exciting game and Daly won by 2 points. Hammond, 18, and Brady, 18, played the second game and was won by Brady. Jake Schaefer acted as referee in the afternoon games. This afternoon at 3 o'clock the games will be Moulds, 30, McGibbon, 18; Dash, 24, Hyde, 18. Evening games: Moulds, 30, Philbrick, 18; Maggioli, 30, Severence, 22. The Wizard will officiate as referee.

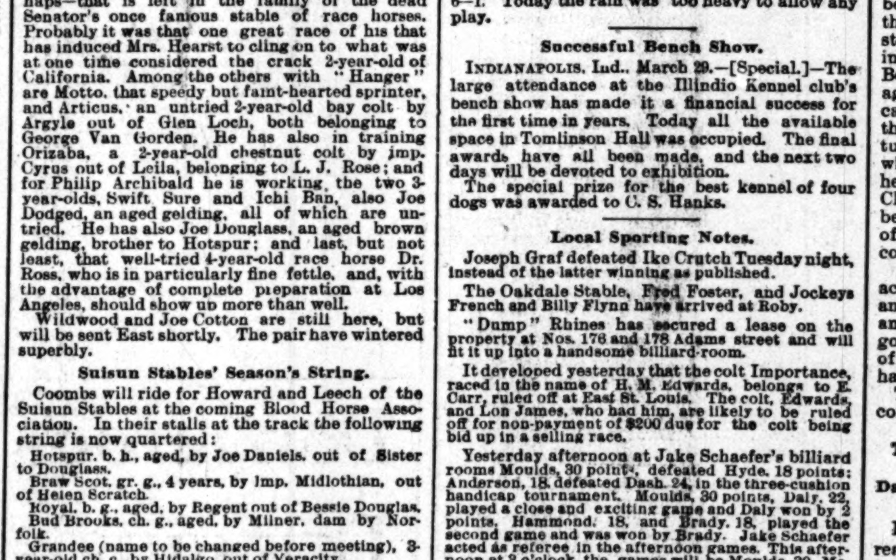
Music as Medicine.

In the *Medical Magazine* Dr. Blackman says that the effect of music is transmitted by the reflex action of the nerves which govern the blood supply, that it directly affects the circulation of the blood, the blood pressure sometimes rising and sometimes falling, and that the action of music on animals and man expresses itself for the most part by increased frequency of the beats of the heart. That, hence, music is needed for the invalid and becomes an important factor in restoring the nervous invalid to health.

"JOHN BULL" AND TWO OLD-TIME COACHES COMING TO THE FAIR.

They Will Make the Journey from New York and Philadelphia by Daylight, Stopping at Stations to Let the People See How Their Grandparents Traveled.

One of the most interesting of the exhibits to be made at the World's Fair by the Pennsylvania railroad is the locomotive "John Bull" and a train of cars attached, such as were used on the old Camden and Amboy railroad in 1836. The original locomotive, "John Bull," built in England by Stephenson, shipped to this country and put up by Isaac Dripps at Bordentown, N. J., in 1831, has been for a number of years in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. The engine and two of the old passenger coaches have recently been transferred to the shops of the Pennsylvania railroad, where they are undergoing such repairs as may be necessary in order to fit them for the trip to Chicago. The company proposes to run this train of a locomotive and two cars from New York and Philadelphia to Chicago at a date previous to the opening of the Fair. The train will be run over the Pennsylvania railroad by easy stages, with frequent stops at prominent stations on the line to afford the public an opportunity of seeing how their grandfathers traveled. The entire trip will be made in daylight and three and a half or four days will be allowed. A number of passengers will be carried from point to point on the line. It is claimed that the antique locomotive with its two coaches can make thirty miles an hour on easy grades, and while no spurts of speed will be attempted, under the guidance of an experienced engineman, it will be moved forward at a creditable rate of speed throughout the entire 912 miles.



THE "JOHN BULL" TO GO TO THE WORLD'S FAIR OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

TO SAVE CHILDREN.

ELBRIDGE GERRY DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST HIS CRITICS.

He Says the Bill Recently Introduced in the New York Assembly Will Result in a Sad Fate for Young Girls—Those Who Support the Measure Are Told They Do Not Know What It Means—A. M. Palmer and Joseph Jefferson Warmly Refute the Statements.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—Recent acts of Elbridge Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have been deemed by members of the dramatic profession arbitrary in the extreme. A recent alleged utterance of Mr. Gerry against the women of the stage has made the player-folk angry. So they have constructed a bill designed to circumscribe Mr. Gerry's power to seize a child under the age of 16 from any stage at will.

There was a public hearing on this bill today before an Assembly committee. Mr. Gerry said that in arguing against this bill he was confronted by one difficulty. There came before the committee to advocate this bill some of the most prominent managers and actors of the country. But they were not the real parties behind the bill. Those who were urging it through others did not appear. These gentlemen who werepresent did not understand what the bill meant. It meant that hundreds of little girls would be ruined and would eventually end in the brothels. He meant to prove this rather bold assertion. He objected to the bill because it educated the children for unworthy ends—for the song and dance career. He wanted the full meaning of this understood. The song and dance people had nothing to do with the legitimate drama. Mr. Gerry then put in exhibition a number of photographs of little children, who sing and dance upon the stage, including little Tuesday, Regaloncita, and Rose Newham.

"Rosea Newham is over 30 years of age," interrupted Committeeman Thomas.

These pictures showed the dancers in various postures. Mr. Gerry showed a number of pictures of leading song and dance artists in scanty clothing. Two of these were what Mr. Gerry denounced as the latest and most outrageous exhibitions, the "split." This bill was in the interest of disreputable theatrical brokers.

Trained for the Four Hundred.

He then took up the cases of a number of children song and dance artists who had gone to the bad. One of these was a pupil of Carl Marwig.

"Marwig does not train for the stage. He prepares dancers to amuse the four hundred of New York society," shot in Manager Palmer of New York.

Mr. Gerry said this bill affected every city and every dive in the entire State. It would create a vast mob of children being trained for song and dance exhibitions. It would undo the good work of the society he represented for twenty years past.

Mr. Palmer asked Mr. Gerry if he was not a stockholder of the Metropolitan Opera-House.

Mr. Gerry—I am.

Mr. Palmer—Did you not see the ballets there a couple of years ago?

Mr. Gerry—I did, with regret. But what I object more particularly to is the "split" and kindred dances.

Mr. Palmer—You have the advantage of me. I did not see the "Black Crook."

Mr. Gerry—If you had you would not have been here today.

Then Mr. Palmer got on his feet and said things to and of Mr. Gerry and his acts. He gave it as his solemn testimony that he never saw children more carefully looked after and lovingly tended than the children of the stage. The children that Mr. Gerry removed from "La Cigale" were paid $5 a week for a few minutes' work, and all went to school. After they were removed their parents were so poor that they were compelled to become cash girls, working eight or ten hours a day for $1.25 or $2 a week, and they got no opportunity to go to school. He had a daughter of his own, and he would give half his fortune if she had the splendid health of Regaloncita.

Speech by Joseph Jefferson.

Joseph Jefferson made one of his characteristic speeches full of quaint touches of humor. He said there was no one back of him unless it was Satan, and we are told to tell him to get behind us. He was here solely in the interest of the stage children, because he himself was a child of the stage. He wanted to deny the impression that the stage exerted a bad effect upon the health. It was not so. On the contrary the theatrical profession was a healthful one, and conduced to longevity, as statistics would show. The stage sent few of its followers to the asylums; not anything like so large a proportion of actors became insane as of farmers, men who live in the open air and work with their muscles instead of with their brains. Mr. Jefferson then instanced the cases of actors from the time of Betterton to the present who had lived to great age and had died in harness. There was the case of Macklin, who had retired from the stage at 90 years of age, returned to it again and played Shylock when he was a hundred, and finally died when he was 107. Among others he mentioned Clara Fisher Maeder, whose triumphs would be remembered, perhaps by the grandfathers of the members of the committee, and who could act as well now at 80 as she ever did.

Mr. Jefferson also spoke of well known actors who had gone upon the stage to sing and dance in their early childhood without any harm to themselves. He himself had gone upon the stage when he was 3 years of age. Indeed, there was a tradition that he had been carried on in long clothes.

The committee then went into session to consider the matter.

TRUE LOVERS OVERCOME OBSTACLES.

Daughter of a Rich Brooklynite Weds the Son of a Turfman.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 29.—A romance reached fruition here yesterday when William J. Thompson, who is the son of the "Duke of Gloucester," owner of the racing track at Gloucester, N. J., and Miss Joli of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married. The newly married people went to the Indian Territory, which they will make their home, and where young Thompson is the Treasurer of the Pioneer Lead and Zinc Mining company. Miss Joli is the daughter of a very wealthy man. She met young Thompson some time since in the East. They became greatly attached to each other, but as Miss Joli was a Protestant and "the Duke" a Catholic he considered it injudicious for them to marry, and so the young lover went to the Indian Territory. The enforced separation proved too much for them to bear, and Miss Joli finally landed in the Indian Territory, obedient to Thompson's demands. From there they came here and were married yesterday.

Telegrams.

The people of this country sent 60,000,000 telegrams in 1892.

A Fact

It is an established fact that the only natural flavors in the market are

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

Each flavor is made from the true fruit, free from ethers, poisonous oils and strong, rank taste. They are natural flavors, obtained by a new process, which gives the most delicate and grateful taste. Insist on having Dr. Price's. Substitutes are often recommended because they afford a better profit.

A RUMOR SETTLED.

Some Said That It Could Not Be Done.

All Waited with Deep Interest and Breathless Anxiety.

Proved a Mighty and Invincible Conqueror at Last.

A rumor had gained circulation that the well known Edward T. Feron, Esq., of 507 East 81st-st., New York City, was broken down in health, had become unable to attend to his duties, and was really in a condition beyond cure.

Over twenty doctors had examined and treated his case, and all were forced to give up and acknowledge that his case was beyond their skill.

Then the remark was made that here was a test case for the great and popular medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is of course a widely known fact that this wonderful remedy rarely if ever fails to cure, but could even its marvelous curative powers restore health in this most serious case?

The Nervura was used and everybody watched its effects with deep interest and almost breathless anxiety.

We will give Mr. Feron's own version of the affair.

"For five years," he said, "I have been running down, gradually losing my health and strength; at last I got very bad and was troubled with pains in my back and around my heart.

MR. EDWARD T. FERON.

"I could not sleep at night. I grew so weak that I was obliged to stop work.

"I had tried more than twenty doctors, but they could do me no good, so I gave it up as a bad job.

"Then the great medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, was suggested to me, and I took a bottle of it.

"It made me feel so good that I tried one more, and now, after having taken four bottles, I am well and strong again. I sleep soundly every night and can work every day.

"I feel so strong that I can do any hard work without feeling any weariness or pain in my back or side.

"I am at a loss to find words to express my thankfulness and gratitude for this wonderful discovery, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I have told my many friends about its wonderful curative powers, and I would not be without it if it cost $10 a bottle. I advise people to use it if they want to be cured."

You can get it at any drug store for $1. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and it surely cures. It should be used by all who are ailing, who are weak, tired, nervous, sleepless, and run down. It is the best spring medicine possible to take. It was discovered by DR. GREENE Of 35 West 14th-st., New York City, the most successful specialist in curing chronic and nervous diseases, who can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

DO YOU KNOW

That we are now making a discount of

20 PER CENT

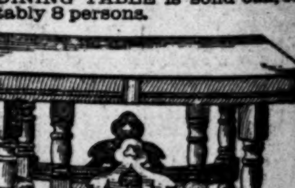
On any article in our great stock of

FURNITURE

75 patterns of SIDEBOARDS—this one is 52 inches wide, has large French bevel mirror, made from finest selected quarter-sawed oak, hand-carved, water polish.

$25.

This DINING TABLE is solid oak, seats comfortably 8 persons.



Price only $5.80.

You can't afford to miss this sale.

Hildreth Furn. Co.

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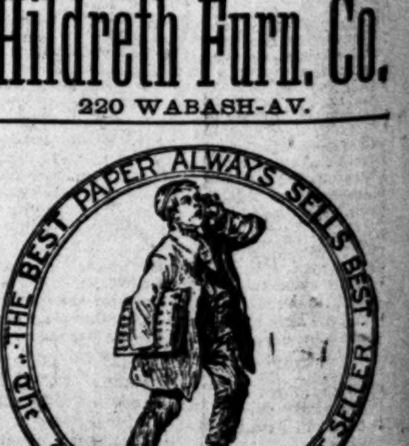


THE BEST PAPER ALWAYS SELLS BEST
"The Tribune" IS THE BEST SELLER

BERRY'S BILL PASSED.

ANTI-POOL-SELLING MEASURE GOES THROUGH THE HOUSE.

Only Eight Votes Against It in the Lower Branch, but There Will Be a Hard Fight on It in the Senate—Stringer School Bill Postponed—New Scheme for Congressional Reapportionment Being Drawn Up—Committee on Municipal Affairs Recommends a Bill to Cut Up Parks.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—[Special.]—The House had scarcely got under headway this morning before Daniel S. Berry, catching the eye of the Speaker, made a motion for the suspension of the rules for the consideration on third reading of his bill prohibiting pool-selling and bookmaking. The Democrats were in the main favorable to the proposition. They were willing to do anything which would retard the immediate progress of the compulsory educational bill. The matter was submitted to a roll-call and three-fourths of the members of the House went on record in favor of considering the measure, about eight votes being recorded in the negative. In no time at all the bill was read a third time and put upon its passage. It went over to the Senate by a vote of 124 yeas to 8 nays, as follows:

YEAS.

Ambrosius,	Guffin,	*Myers,*
Anderson (J. J.),	Guthrie,	Nohe,
Anderson (J. O.),	Hanker,	Noling,
Armstrong,	Hanna,	*Novak,*
Beals,	Hastings,	O'Connell,
Beck,	Hawks,	*O'Connor,*
Berry,	Hawley,	*O'Donnell,*
Bish,	*Herdman,*	*O'Loughlin,*
Black,	Higgins,	Paddock,
Bonney,	*Holmes,*	Painter,
Brandt,	Holstlaw,	*Parrott,*
Bryan,	Johnson (R. M.),	Payne,
Burke,	Jones (A. M.),	*Preston,*
Cahill,	*Kelly,*	Ramey,
Callahan,	King,	Ramsey,
Campbell (A.),	*Kroh,*	Reed,
Campbell (D. A.),	Langhenry,	*Rohrer,*
Carter,	Leavitt,	*Rottger,*
Caughlan,	Lewis,	*Seawell,*
Cherry,	*Lyman,*	Smith (J. A.),
Conway,	*McClure,*	*Snyder,*
Creighton,	McCrone,	*Sparks,*
Casey,	*McGinley,*	Spellman,
Dacey,	*McKinlay,*	Straight,
Dean,	McKenzie,	*Stringer,*
Deneen,	McKnight,	Stubblefield,
Douglas,	*McMillan,*	*Taggart,*
Dow,	McMurdy,	Talbot,
Duncan,	Martin,	Thiemann,
Dyer,	*Merritt,*	Tice,
Edmiston,	*Meyer (E.),*	Wallace,
Ellsworth,	Meyer (J.),	Warder,
Erickson,	*Miller,*	*Warren,*
Ferns,	*Moore,*	*Watson,*
Fletcher,	*Morris,*	Weckler,
Forsythe,	*Mounts,*	Wheelock,
Fowler,	Muir,	*Whitley,*
Gleeson,	*Mulligan,*	Wilke,
Goodall,	Murdoch,	Wilson (H. C.),
Gower,	*Murphy,*	*Wilson (J. P.),*
Griggs,	Murray,	*Zimmerman,*
		Mr. Speaker—124.

NAYS.

Carmody,	*Drury,*	Snedeker,
Carson,	*Jones (N. L.),*	*Wiest*—8.
Dearborn,	*Smith (W. S.),*	

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Baldwin,	*Gill,*	*Kwasigroch,*
Burton,	*Hayes,*	*McGee,*
Carlin,	*Henning,*	*McInerney,*
Claggett,	Hopkins,	*May,*
Clark,	*Johnson (C. C.),*	Meyer (C. F.),
Donnelly,	Kaiser,	*Mitchell,*
Farrell,	Kent.	*Wilkening*—21.

[Summary—Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics: Yeas, 124—Republicans, 69; Democrats, 55. Nays, 8—Republicans, 1; Democrats, 7. Absent or not voting, 21—Republicans, 5; Democrats, 16.]

Text of the Bill.

The bill as it passed the House is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that Sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act to prohibit bookmaking and pool-selling," approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. That any person who keeps any room, shed, tenement, tent, booth, or building, or any part thereof, or who occupies any place upon any public or private grounds within this State with any book, instrument, or device for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers, or of selling pools, or any person who records or registers bets or wagers, or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast, upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election, or being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, shed, tenement, booth, or building, or part thereof, knowingly permits the same to be used or occupied for any of these purposes, or therein keeps, exhibits, or employs any device or apparatus for the purpose of recording or registering such bets or wagers, or selling of such pools, or becomes the custodian or depository for hire or privilege of any money, property, or thing of value staked, wagered, or pledged upon any such result, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not longer than one year, and by a fine not exceeding $2,000.

Sec. 2. Whereas, Great injustice is being done to the people of this State and public morals are being corrupted under the present law, therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Senator Berry's anti-pool bill was set down for hearing on special order today, but its consideration was postponed until Thursday of next week. Four Senators who favored the measure were absent from the capital, and a postponement was deemed necessary by the friends of the measure. Now, some members of the House did not want the House bill to go over to the Senate until the upper branch of the Legislature took some action on the bill before it. Representative Meyer of Cook, in order to keep the House bill within the jurisdiction of that body, gave notice of his intention tomorrow to make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. This ties up the bill until Friday morning, when it will go to the Senate. There is not a ghost of a chance of the vote being reconsidered, and Mr. Meyer's motion was intended simply to keep the bill out of the Senate today.

It is about an even thing between the friends and opponents of the pool selling bill in the Senate. Those who favor the measure think they have a majority of one or two, while the opposition is confident of its ability to beat both bills. The House bill will probably be selected as the one to test the strength of the factions in the Senate. There is a better chance to get a bill through the Senate at this juncture than there is to force anything through the House after it comes from the Senate. The first fight will be over the proposition to refer the bill to some committee and two or three test votes on this proposition will probably be had Wednesday of next week.

Both branches of the Legislature evince a disposition to adjourn over Tuesday of next week on account of the Chicago election. A number of Democrats went down to Effingham tonight to attend the judicial convention to be held there tomorrow to nominate a candidate for the office made vacant by the death of Justice Scholfield. These pool bills will create a good deal of debate and talk, but it is about an even thing as to whether one of them passes or is beaten.

SCHOOL BILL IS POSTPONED.

Democrats Forced to Face It—One Amendment Adopted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—[Special.]—The Stringer educational bill goes over for two weeks. The Democrats tried their best today to get away from it, but had to face the music. Three of their men were away—Donnelly, Johnson of Whiteside, and Henning. Three Republicans—Muir, Thiemann, and Wilke—voted with the Democrats, while McClure and Wilson of Ogle, Democrats, voted with the Republicans. After innumerable calls of the roll, motions to adjourn, and filibustering movements, the further consideration of the measure was postponed. The only thing the Democrats were able to do was to secure the adoption of an amendment which was under discussion when the matter was last considered. The amendment strikes out in the definition of "schools" the words: "wherein the elementary branches of learning are taught." The debate, if it can be so termed, was uninteresting and dull. Mr. McMillan of Morgan, who can always be relied on to brighten up the monotony of the proceedings, made one of his felicitous speeches and was loudly applauded.

NEW PLAN OF APPORTIONMENT.

Some Democrats, Including Crafts, Favor Another Districting Scheme.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—[Special.]—The Democrats are threatened with a new Congressional apportionment scheme which is being formulated by Myers, Carson, and some others with the consent and quasi-coöperation of Speaker Crafts himself. Some of the men interested are at the St. Nicholas tonight poring over maps and delving in statistics. Their idea is a departure from precedent, and has to some extent at least the merit of fair play, if not to say the interest of the candidates for Congressional honors. It is proposed as far as possible to make districts of counties which lie along the same railroad or navigable river; as, for example, it is proposed to put McLean, Logan, Sangamon, and Macoupin Counties in one Congressional district. The Alton road traverses all these counties, touching the county seats, and a district formed in this way would be easily traversed by the candidates. They intend to divide up the southern end of the State, so as to locate Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson, and Clinton into one Congressional district. Pulaski, Alexander, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Perry, Randolph, and Monroe are to be put into another one. The counties along the Burlington, from Pike to Mercer, in the Military Tract, are to be put into still another district. The plan will assume proportions some time next week. The Senatorial apportionment bill as agreed upon in Democratic caucus will probably get through without any particular trouble.

PLEA FOR REPUBLICANS' RIGHTS.

Senator Berry Wants the Minority Given a Chance on Senatorial Apportionment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—The Senatorial apportionment bill came up in the Senate under the head of special order of business on second reading, and Senator Berry moved that the consideration of the bill be made a special order for Thursday, April 6. He said that while the Republicans were in the minority they had some rights which should be regarded by the Democrats. The Senatorial Apportionment committee had never really had a meeting. If it had the Republicans did not know it, as the Republican members of that committee had never been notified. The bill was introduced yesterday and printed copies were distributed this morning. A reasonable time should be given the Republicans to prepare amendments. Senator Berry's motion to postpone action was lost by a strict party vote—yeas, 19; nays, 27. Senator Allen then moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, and made a special order for Thursday, April 6. It was carried by a vote of 27 yeas, 17 nays. Senator Coon's bill giving women the right of suffrage in certain elections was in order, but action was postponed and the bill made a special order for Wednesday, April 5. Senator Bass' bill regulating the practice of dentistry was taken up, loaded down with amendments, and after an hour's debate was ordered to lie upon the table.

HAD ITS USUAL WRANGLE.

House Committee on Municipal Corporations Recommends a Bill to Cut Up Parks.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Municipal Corporations held a lively session today. Several bills of an important nature made it an interesting meeting, and the zeal of a half dozen Democratic members to secure recognition from the Chairman made the session fairly exciting. William H. Lyman was in the chair. William Taurus Burke, Capt. James Horatio Farrell, Henry Titwillow Carmody, Benjamin Mulvaney Mitchell, Michael McInerney, Augustus Wilberforce Nohe, and other statesmen of no less note were present. They were there to do business, and barring a few narrow escapes from a primary knock-down not a blow was struck. This was disappointing to many of the spectators, who have come to regard the meetings of this committee as a most amusing diversion.

After voting to favorably report Bonney's bill authorizing cities with a population of between 25,000 and 100,000 to assess a two mill tax for park and boulevard improvements the committee clinched over a bill introduced by Campbell of Cook permitting 500 voters to secure an election on the question of opening streets through public parks. Mr. O'Donnell was on hand to explain the bill, which, he said, was demanded by 5,000 voters living west of Humboldt Park, south of Division street.

Chairman Lyman said if it was the committee's pleasure the subcommittee to whom the bill was referred would report thereon. Capt. Farrell, Chairman of the special committee, announced that the consideration of the measure was favorable and they recommended its passage.

Mr. Burke arose with a menacing look in his eye. "Here's a pretty funny proceedin', Mr. Chairman," began he. "I was in that subcommittee, and have never been notified that a meeting had been called. Now the Chairman ups and reports this here bill favorable. How is this, anyhow?"

Capt. Farrell in a dignified way declared that he had sent a page to call the subcommittee members, and that, although Mr. Burke was not present, a majority was, and the bill had to be acted on. Mr. Burke ventured to assert his disbelief that any meeting had been held, despite the Captain's statement, and he protested against such loose proceedings.

"Mr. Chairman, the gentleman declares what I say is a lie," exclaimed Capt. Farrell. "I again say there was a meeting held and all the members were notified."

"I'm afraid you're wrong there, Cap," answered Mr. Burke in a low, pained tone.

Chairman Lyman attempted to restore harmony, but Mr. Burke again secured the floor. "Now, Mr. Chairman, what I wants to know is this," began he; "what for was I put on that subcommittee? Was I here for a dummy or to participate in the proceedings so far as I saw fit?" Nobody enlightened him, and, after numerous wrangles, the report of the committee was received.

Mr. Burke spoke against the bill, and prompted by his colleague, Mr. Carmody, declared that it was only a scheme of real-estate sharks to increase the value of acreage property west of the park. "Our parks are the only places where the poor man can take his wife and children to see the sun and fresh air," declared he. "Of course the rich don't care if the parks are cut up, for when the weather gets too warmish they can duck out to the seaside, you see. I'm opposed to this here bill, and think it had better be referred to another subcommittee where none of the members are dummies." This was a sly thrust at Capt. Farrell, who did not deign to notice it, however.

McMurdy wanted to amend the bill to include cemeteries, as some of his constituents had to walk around Oakwoods Cemetery in order to reach town. The amendment was voted down, however, and the bill was reported favorably by a vote of 16 to 2. Mr. Burke raised the point of order that McInerney had ventured to vote for several absent members of the committee, but that did not count, and Mr. Carmody said: "Out she goes."

Representative May's bill to enable cities to levy a tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent to establish electric plants for municipal and private purposes was favorably reported. The bill includes only such cities as have already established electric plants. Mr. May said it applied almost exclusively to Chicago, and that the tax for the first year would only be $375,000 and the second $400,000; after that the plant would be self-supporting.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

Action Taken on a Number of More or Less Important Bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—Senator Howell's bill authorizing the conditional transfer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, Ill., to the United States was adversely reported by the State Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate Committee on Railroads will report favorably Senator Green's bill providing that railroads shall file a copy of notice of loaned or leased stock at the office of the Secretary of State and providing for the repeal of the four years' limitation for which rolling stock may be leased. Senator Wall's bill authorizing railroads to relocate their termini was recommended for passage. Senator Paisley's bill providing a penalty for failure by railroads to furnish transportation within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notice that any person has goods to ship was rejected.

Representative McMurdy's bill to consolidate the Supreme Court was made a special order for May 2 by the Committee on Judiciary. The subcommittee, composed of Representatives Morris, Sparks, Ferns, and O'Connell, to which was referred the Carmody bill to impose a tax of 4 per cent on the gross receipts of all insurance, telegraph, telephone, and express companies, submitted an adverse report on the bill, and action on the report was deferred till April 5. The bill to revise the law in relation to marriage was recommended to be not passed.

There being some opposition to the proposed appropriations for the State University at Champaign, the House Committee on Education has referred the whole matter to a subcommittee. The bill providing for State scholarships in the University of Illinois was recommended for passage.

The bills providing for the permanent location of the State Fair and a bill to repeal the law providing for the collection and publication of agricultural and other statistics were rejected by the House Committee on Agriculture.

Representative Douglas' bill providing that convicts not otherwise employed shall break stone for improving the country roads was favorably recommended by the House Committee on Penal and Reformatory Affairs.

Representative Dean's bill to amend the law for levy of taxes by abolishing the Board of Equalization and empowering the Governor and State officers to perform the duties of the board was adversely reported by the House Committee on Revenue. Novak's bill amending the law in relation to fees of County Collectors by allowing the Assessor to collect 2 per cent on all special assessments to pay the expenses of the office was ordered to be reported with favorable recommendation.

FINALLY KILLS THE RESOLUTION.

Wheelock's Constitutional Amendment Measure Again Passed Upon.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—[Special.]—The Wheelock resolution providing for a constitutional amendment which would have the effect of abolishing the Chicago justice shops received its quietus today. It has been beaten two or three times, after which the vote which defeated it had been reconsidered, and it had been hanging by the eyelashes for a week. This morning it was reconsidered again by a vote of yeas 74 to nays 66. An effort was made to amend it so as to make it apply to cities of 20,000 or more population, and then it was put on its passage. It received 70 affirmative votes, while 58 were recorded in the negative. This settled the resolution and exhausts the list of propositions to amend the Constitution.

The Governor sent in a message the other day recommending the abolition of the Fish Commission and one or two minor boards. Among other things the Governor suggested that the collection of geological specimens now exhibited in a big room in the basement of the Capitol be turned over to the Champaign University. If this be done it would give to the State the use of an exceedingly available suite of offices. John Meyer wanted the message referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with recommendation that the committee investigate and report the names of all State employés who use rooms in the Capitol for sleeping purposes. The amendment was beaten, but the resolution occasioned an exceedingly lively and breezy debate.

Everybody at all conversant with the State-House knows that scores of employés of the House and Senate, and even heads of bureaus, use rooms over in the State-House as domiciles in the night session. The Judges of the Supreme Court have sleeping apartments there, and this custom is as old as the State itself.

Nohe Will Try a New Plan Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—[Special.]—Mr. Nohe says as soon as the House opens tomorrow he will ask that his bill removing the legal limit of the liability of corporations or persons guilty of negligence which results in death be made a special order for Thursday of next week. A motion to set a bill down for a hearing on a certain day can be done by a majority, a quorum voting, and this projected movement on the part of Mr. Nohe is likely to meet with success. He has been making a canvass of the Republican side of the House and reports that forty out of forty-seven members whose views have been asked have declared themselves in favor of his bill.

Nominations by Gov. Altgeld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—Gov. Altgeld sent to the Senate for confirmation the following nominations: Reddick M. Ridgely of Springfield, to succeed Delos P. Phelps of Monmouth as a member of the Board of Trustees of Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville. For Trustees of the Southern Normal University—Samuel W. Dunniway of Carbondale, to succeed T. S. Ridgway, resigned; W. R. Ward of Benton, to succeed E. J. Ingersoll, resigned; Edward Baughman of Olney, to succeed S. P. Wheeler, resigned; C. W. Bliss of Montgomery County, to succeed Emil Schmidt, deceased; J. W. Terry of Edwardsville, to succeed E. C. Fitch, removed.

Provision for the Guard Likely to Be Made.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—[Special.]—W. K. Carliste, the solicitor of the World's Columbian Exposition, is here working in company with Col. Charles Page Bryan for legislation setting apart $25,000 of the appropriation made for the Illinois exhibit and the World's Fair for the defrayment of the expenses of the Illinois National Guard at the Exposition. The chances for the securing of this sum are deemed unusually good.

TO ESTABLISH A CONFERENCE IN JAPAN.

Bishop Esher Leaves Tonight Under the Auspices of the Evangelical Church.

Bishop J. J. Esher, the senior Bishop of the Evangelical Association, will leave this evening for Japan, where he will organize the first annual conference of the Evangelical Church in heathen lands. The general conference of that church in 1891 ordered the organization of an annual conference in Japan and the Board of Bishops designated Bishop Esher to carry out the work. The Bishop is 70 years of age and is one of the oldest living ministers of the Evangelical Church, having been a regularly ordained minister for nearly fifty years and a Bishop for nearly thirty years. This will be his second episcopal tour to heathen countries, his first being made in 1885. A large number of the clergy and laity of Chicago and vicinity gave the Bishop a farewell reception Tuesday evening at the Centennial Evangelical Church. Bishop Thomas Bowman presided, and after several impromptu addresses Bishop Esher responded, expressing his appreciation of the demonstration in his behalf. He briefly outlined the work he contemplated carrying out in Japan and Corea. The Bishop expects to return in about five months.

CLAIMS TO BE AN HEIR TO WOODS.

Kansas City Man Expects to Receive the Property of the Cleveland Philanthropist.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 29.—John Woods Merrill of the wholesale tea and coffee house of Merrill, Rittenhouse & Co., Nos. 108 and 110 Independence street, in this city, is the nephew and claims to be the first heir of the many times millionaire, John L. Woods of Cleveland, O., who died at his winter home in Augusta, Fla., the 27th.

CLEVELAND, O., March 29.—An intimate and lifelong friend and business associate of the late John L. Woods, when asked about the telegrams from Kansas City in regard to the reputed heir at that place, said: "I never heard of this man at Kansas City. Had there been such a man I think I would have known of his existence. The estate of Mr. Woods cannot possibly now amount to over $500,000. That is the outside figure.

State Rests in the Riot Case.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—In the Murphy "assault with intent to murder" case today James Bagby swore positively to seeing Murphy shoot, but expressed the belief that the defendant did not aim at Rudolph, but shot into the wall opposite. The defense recalled two of the principal witnesses for the State, Lovejoy and Jamison, and asked them if they had not both told certain persons that they did not know the man who did the shooting. Both answered "No." At 4 o'clock the State rested its case.

Minister Egan's Successor.

PARIS, Tenn., March 29.—Ex-Gov. James D. Porter of this city has telegraphed Private Secretary Thurber to notify the President that he will accept his offer to be Minister to Chile.

Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue—*nature's food* that stops *waste* and creates healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

HORRORS OF DYSPEPSIA

Mr. J. L. MONTGOMERY,

Ex-Clerk Circuit Court, and Editor "Democrat," Marshall, Ill.

Suffered as only a Dyspeptic can Suffer.

Had given up all Hope of ever being Cured.

NOW EATS THREE MEALS A DAY,

THE RESULT OF TAKING

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The strongest recommendation this wonderful medicine has, comes from those who have been cured by taking it. Read what Mr. MONTGOMERY says:—

"I was raised on a farm, and was, up to six years ago, always used to manual labor, and plenty of fresh air. At that time, however, I changed my occupation, went into an office, and it was but a little while after that when my appetite almost wholly disappeared. My digestion was not good, and I had given up hope of ever being cured. For two years I suffered untold pain and agony, such as only a dyspeptic can suffer. At last I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for this complaint, and by the time I had used six bottles I was as well as ever. The cure was most effectual. I can now eat my three meals a day, sleep soundly, and am never bothered with symptoms of dyspepsia. **Ayer's Sarsaparilla indeed cures.** It cured me, and if anyone will take it according to directions, it will cure him. I believe that this medicine will cure the most aggravated or chronic case of dyspepsia or indigestion on record, and I can recommend it most heartily and confidently to all who will use it."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Cures others, will cure you

TOBEY'S

MARCH SALE

. . . ENDS . . .

FRIDAY NIGHT.

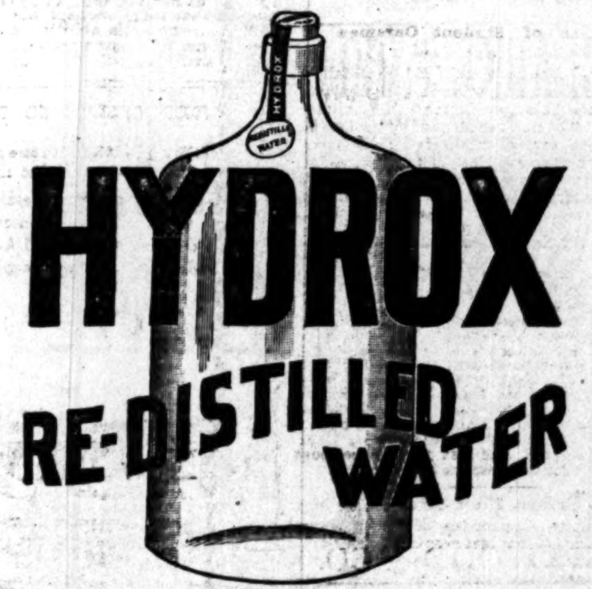
The Tobey Furniture Co.,

Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

Dangerous Drinking Water

The germ-laden, Cholera-breeding City water that's piped to you.

Provide a supply of



Hydrox is pure water, (H_2O). There's safety in drinking it. It is'nt a mineral water—a medicine—it's simply water—uncommon because of its absolute purity.

Delivered in five-gallon sealed **glass bottles, (not in tin cans which are poisonous)**; one five-gallon bottle, 50 cents; two five-gallon bottles, 80 cents.

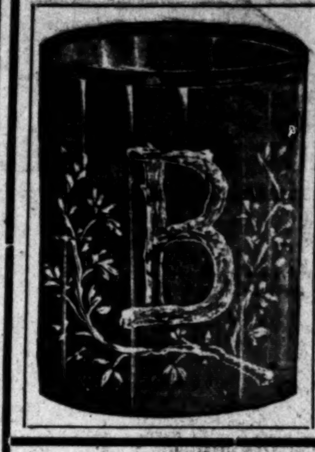
Send for **"Hydrox"**—our primer on water purity.

CONSUMERS' PURE ICE CO., 35th and Butler Sts., Chicago.

TELEPHONE SOUTH 620.

THE FAIR

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.



A TUMBLER SALE

Only 1,000 dozen—all we could get—fine thin lead flint blown—with handsome gold band—with any initial, artistically etched, as per cut—

6 Tumblers in Pasteboard Box **48c** Per Box

$1.98—6-PIECE SET.

$3.83—8-PIECE SET, with slop jar—splendid orchid prints.

$5.98—12 PIECES—extra values—fine ware—delicate floral decorations.

$7.50—12 PIECES—stippled gold trimmings—pink, blue, or brown.

A MAGNIFICENT

SHOWING IN NEW

CHAMBER SETS.

Over 200 Styles.

Over 2,000 Sets.

On 100 patterns of extra fine Chamber Sets we allow a

Special Discount

—OF—

10 PER CENT

Furnishing Rooms?

Need extra sets for World's Fair guests?

Then this sale is especially for you.

Always the Cheapest.

SIEGEL-COOPER & CO STATE, VAN BUREN & CONGRESS

Veiling Department.

Gigantic Easter Sale

The Largest Veiling Department in the World.

3,000 Styles of Veils—Everything that's made.

NO WAITING FOR PARCELS.

Cashiers and Wrappers on the Spot.

2,500 Satisfied Customers waited on every day.

Veils at 5c, 10c, 19c, 25c, and up

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN FINE GOODS.

Don Juan Blue—Greens—Eminence—Royal Purple.

The Latest Novelties—(the Very Latest)—

- —Black Net, with Gold Beads and Border of Black Chenille.
- —Silk made Veils, with daisies around the border, all colors.
- —The Velvet Borders—The Chenille Columbian.
- —Armure Columbian Veils, with small silk roses around the border—etc. . . . Everything new and pretty is here, and prices 25% to 50% lower than elsewhere.

Challenge Prices. Siegel Cooper & Co *Challenge Prices.*

WHY IT IS SO.

Because Nature says so. Nature never lies. She says: "I impose the horrors of Consumption." She also says: "Behold, I give you the cure."

The cure is at hand in

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

the one compound of natural agents which tells with swiftest and strongest force on the lungs and their approaches.

Fifty-eight Years of Success

have given it the reputation of a specific in lung affections, from the common cold to the direst Consumption.

The Marvelous Discovery

fast became a recognized standard remedy, and is today the best proved agent for Colds, Coughs, Congestions, Inflammations, and Consumption, in the world.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia mailed free on application. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'a, Pa.

NEWSDEALERS SELL TO MAKE

NEWSDEALERS SELL TO MAKE

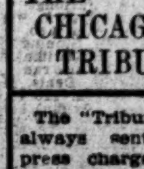
THE NEWSPAPER THAT SELLS ITSELF

THE NEWSPAPER EASIEST TO SELL IS

TO DISPLAY *THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE* IS TO SELL IT.

WRITE FOR RATES AND TERMS.

All Arithmetical Problems



solved rapidly and accurately by the Comptometer. Saves 60 per cent of time and entirely relieves nervous and mental strain. Adapted to all commercial and scientific computation. Every office should have one. *Write for Pamphlet.*

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO., Chicago.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Instock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work

THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO

245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.

The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.

ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER

THE LEADER

STATE AND ADAMS STS.

Have You Seen Our Cloak Department?

Have You Seen OUR CLOAKS?

SEE BOTH.

!! Both Will Be a Revelation to You !!

A Great Sale of Cloaks.
A Wonderful Sale of Cloaks.
A Tremendous Sale of Cloaks.

We will overshadow anything heretofore offered in High-Art Garments for less than everyday articles elsewhere.

CHOICE

500 Clay Worsted Jackets, Cloth Jackets with cloth fancy capes, Cloth Jackets with velvet capes. You pay elsewhere for inferior garments $7.50 to $10 — $4.50

The Columbus Cape—exclusive style—best value ever offered—would be excellent at $10 — $5.00

Fine Elizabeth Cape—very select—would be reasonable at $15 — $7.50

Latest Fads in Parisian Jackets and Capes — $8.75, $10, $15

Those exclusive Capes and Jackets you usually pay $35.00 to $50.00 for — $20 AND $25

A Great Sale of Dresses

Bought of Blum Brothers, Philadelphia.

A Sample Line of

Fine Dresses!

the very Newest, at

Just 50c on the Dollar!

All the Nobby Effects of Spring, 1893.

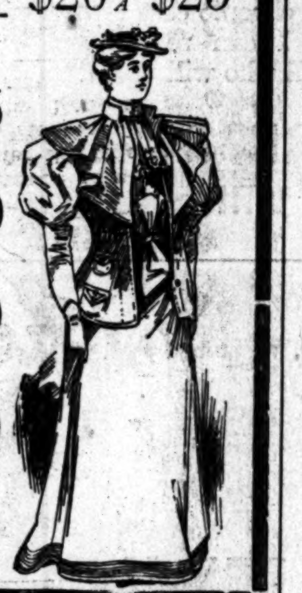
Serge Eton Suits — $4.75
Sold by them for $10.00.

Fine Blazer and Eton Suits — $7.50
Sold by them for $15.00.

Fine Serge Suits — $10.00
Sold by them for $20.00.

Beautiful Costumes — $15.00
Sold by them for $30.00.

Novelties in Parisian Ideas — $25.00
Sold by them for $50.00.



CHAS·A·STEVENS & BROS.

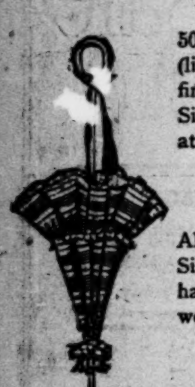
111 STATE-ST.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS.

Extra Special Sale

—OF—

Easter Parasols, Ribbons, and Silk Waists.

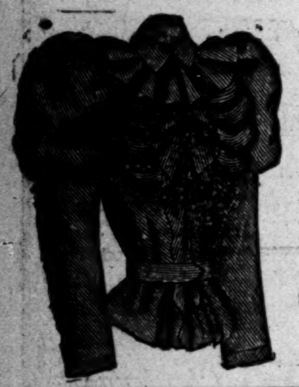


500 Cloverleaf Parasols (like cut), made from finest striped Changeable Silk, worth fully $7.00, at only

$4.50.

Also 100 beautiful White Silk Parasols, with ruffle, hard white handles, worth $5.60, at only

$2.98.



1,000 SILK WAISTS

Actual value $5.00 to $8.50—made from beautiful quality of silk—at only

$3.48

RIBBONS.

The entire remaining stock from that $50,000 lot of fine Silk Ribbons will be closed out this week at only

3c, 5c, 10c AND 15c.

Also extra fine quality Satin and Gros Grain Faille and Moire Ribbons at—

No. 4	5	7	9	12	16	22
5c,	7c,	10c,	13c,	16c,	20c,	25c

Visit our enlarged Ribbon Department for the best assortments and best bargains in fine Silk and Velvet Ribbons in the city.

—ALSO—

Velveteen Skirt Binding, Worth fully 15c — 5c

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

WASHINGTON STREET ENTRANCE.

SPECIAL PRICES

—FOR—

THURSDAY...... FRIDAY...... SATURDAY,

MARCH 30—APRIL 1.

ALL-WOOL
HENRIETTAS—Satine-Finish, 46-inch.
OTTOMAN TRAVERS—French, 46-inch.
FRENCH SERGE—50-inch.
POLKA DOT WHIPCORD—46-inch.
FRENCH WHIPCORD—46-inch.
FRENCH POPLIN—46-inch.

Regular price, $1.25.

75c { A Yard—for Three Days Only. Best Offer This Season. } 75c

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WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

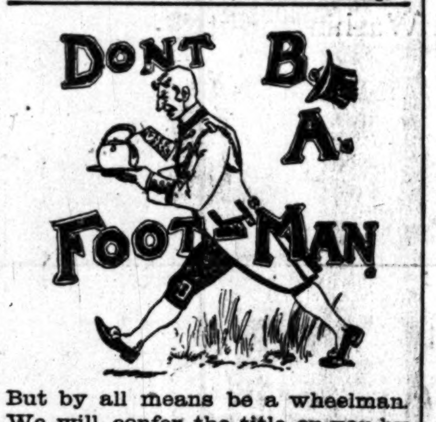
TODAY AT 10 A. M.,
at
SALVAGE WRECKING SALESROOMS,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
For account of Fire Underwriters,
At Public Auction,
the entire salvage of
THE JACCARD JEWELRY CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Consisting principally of,
1,000 Doz. PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, and SPOONS
Of the best Rogers' Makes.

Also a large line of Plated Ware, such as Water Pitchers, Cake and Fruit Baskets, Ice Bowls, Fancy Articles and Novelties, Jewelry Boxes, etc. Also Clocks, Statuary, Mirrors, Banquet and Piano Lamps, and a large line of Plated Jewelry, etc.

TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.,
the salvages of
Messrs. ROMADKA BROS. and the MILWAUKEE TRUNK CO., Milwaukee, Wis.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS,
consisting of
5,000 TRUNKS of all kinds and descriptions,
4,500 TRAVELING BAGS, in Club, Gladstone, Oxford, Cabinet, Rubber, Telescope, and others.
Goods Now On Exhibition.
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER,
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Expert General Auctioneer.

Household and Real Estate Sales a Specialty.
Appraisals made on application.
Address C. M. WILBUR, 48 35th-st. Chicago.



But by all means be a wheelman. We will confer the title on you by giving you a Victor or Credenda on easy payments. None so poor but can afford to ride.

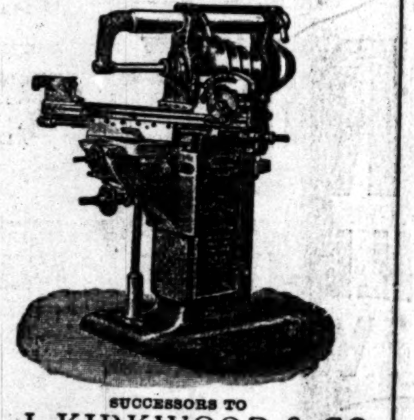
Bargains in Second-Hand Wheels.

A.G. SPALDING & BROS.

108 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

HILL, CLARKE & CO.,

12 and 14 SOUTH CANAL-ST.



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A. J. KIRKWOOD & CO.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

The Value of Spectacles

Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators!

We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from

1868. THE OLD RELIABLE 1893.
L. MANASSE, - OPTICIAN,
88 Madison-st. Tribune Building.

AMERICAN DESK AND SEATING CO.

270-272 WABASH AVE.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL, HALL and CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

JAS. H. WALKER CO.

WABASH AV. AND ADAMS ST., CHICAGO.

EASTER OFFERING OF COATS AND CAPES.

Our Easter Cloak Sales have always been popular trade events—but this season's price—style—quality—combination—eclipses any heretofore attempted—even by us.

A grand gathering of exquisite Paris Capes and Coats—in exclusive styles—no two alike—Easter sale prices $25.00 to $100.00. Impossible to duplicate—here or elsewhere—especially at these prices—when this stock is sold. —Actually —worth 25% —more.

Jackets—black or colors—plain or lined—long or short—at $5, $7, $8.50, $10, $12—and upward.

Worth Collar Coats—at $13, $15, $22, $28 and $33.00.

Short Coats—silk lined—at $13.50, $15.00, $17.00 and $25.00.

Cloth Capes—in every proper shade and shape—at $5, $6, $7, $8, $10—and higher.

VERY SPECIAL—Ladies' Cambric Wrappers—Bolero Waist—Watteau back. ....Easter sale 85c

EASTER GLOVE SALE—

Ladies' 4-button Gloves in tans, browns, slates and modes..........at 90c —Values —to $1.50

Ladies' 8-button Mousquetaire Suedes—tans, modes and slates..........at 90c —were —$1.50.

Men's 2-clasp English Walking Gloves—very latest style..........at $1.38 —the $2 —qual'y

Misses' 5-Hook Lacing Gloves—in modes, slates and brown..........for 85c —value —$1.00.

Boys' Patent Clasp Gloves—the new English reds..........this sale at 75c —were —$1.00.

—and many higher cost gloves at special values—that will not fail to interest close, careful buyers—and suggest the importance of buying by the dozen during this grand—annual event.

A great gathering of the proper effects for '93, including

"Eminence"—with large pearl buttons—the latest "fad."

"Ox Blood" Piques, the proper thing for street wear.

Parisian "Gauntlets"—short cuffs—new beaver shades.

White Suedes and Chamois—with large pearl buttons—and other novelties.

EASTER MILLINERY—

Our matchless Millinery Exhibit fully as attractive as on the opening day. Many new things—just in—direct from our Paris house—take the place of those sold. Never so well equipped to meet every millinery requirement—as this season.

EASTER NECKWEAR SALE—

Large Variety—	—Crepe Jabots	25c	Worth 50c
Chifon Jabots	—Crepe Ties		75c
Lace Jabots	—Windsor Ties	for choice	$1.25

EASTER HANDKERCHIEFS—

A great sale of Ladies' White Embroidered Handkerchiefs—some worth as high as 25c—will go to-day for.......... 10c

---

A MOVING SALE

—OF—

Fine China and Glass

Is not an every day occurrence. If you expect to entertain even a little during the fair you will need some extra tableware. The prices throughout our entire stock (the best included) have been reduced from 10 to 50%.

Purchasers are urged to make early selections.

Burley & Company

77, 79 and 81 State-st.

New Address: 145 and 147 State-st.

(60 feet front.)

METROPOLITAN

Business College

Cor. Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO.
Thorough instruction. Strict discipline
Elegant fireproof building.
Call or send for prospectus.
O. M. POWERS, Prin.

ORIENT

Insurance Co.
OF HARTFORD.

DUCAT, LYON & CO.,
201 LA SALLE-ST.,
ARE NOW AGENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Annual Easter Sale of Men's Neckwear.

The coming of Easter is marked by increased business in neckwear. The increase is remarkable.

We forsee the demand and prepare for it—weeks, even months ahead.

Those great Neckwear makers of London are well represented here by thousands of dozens of their best creations—side by side with the no less great makers of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. *All gathered for Easter selling.*

The coming of Easter finds us prepared with a superb stock of Neckwear, which for originality of design, richness of quality, and moderation of price, can not be surpassed by any house in the land.

The new styles, especially intended for Easter, are:

"Parisian" Knots.
"Windsor" Four-in-Hands.
"Ludgate" Tecks.
"Whitehall" Puffs.
"Natick" Shield Bows.

Special: The choice of a grand assortment of new Easter styles,

50 cents.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

A Man's Umbrella

An Umbrella that is made especially for men—"The DENT."

Rolls up very tight—no larger than the average walking-stick—an Umbrella that can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. Exclusive with us.

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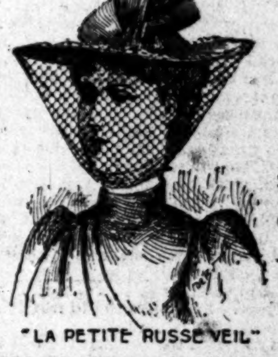

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Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

THURSDAY. MARCH 30. 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

RAILWAYS AT FAULT

World's Fair Delay Caused by Bad Freight Delivery.

COMPLAINTS NOW MADE.

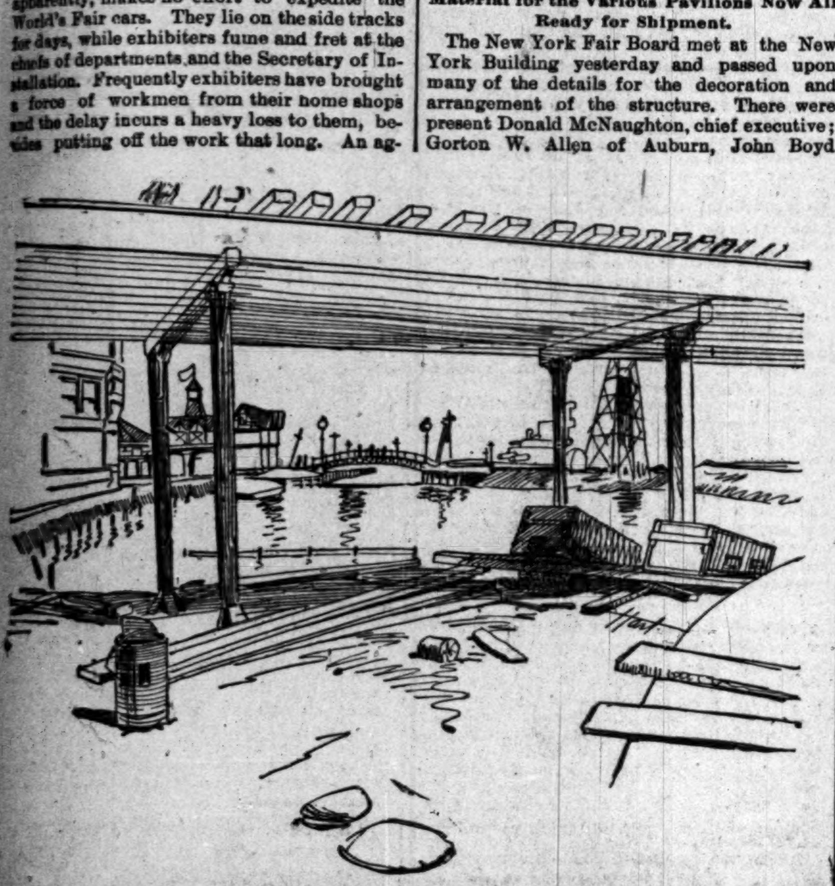
Weeks Spent Carrying Goods a Few Hundred Miles.

ROOFS ARE ALL WATERTIGHT

Cost of the Patching Reaches the Sum of $100,000.

OTHER NEWS FROM JACKSON PARK

The most serious delay at the World's Fair grounds now is caused by the unreasonable time taken by the railroads in delivering freight. The material for a large number of exhibits is kept by the railroads from ten days to two weeks when the distance hauled is only a few hundred miles. Even after the cars reach here it generally takes four or five days to get them switched around. The Belt line, apparently, makes no effort to expedite the World's Fair cars. They lie on the side tracks for days, while exhibiters fume and fret at the chiefs of departments and the Secretary of Installation. Frequently exhibiters have brought a force of workmen from their home shops and the delay incurs a heavy loss to them, besides putting off the work that long. An aggravated instance of this kind yesterday came up in the Installation Office. The missing cars were traced finally to a side-track at Grand Crossing, where they had lain a week without an effort having been made to get them to Jackson Park.



LAGOON FROM THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

The material for the aquarium of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission has been over two weeks on the road. The officials are here waiting for the cars to arrive, but nothing can be heard from them. Cars over the Milwaukee and St. Paul have been two full weeks in reaching the park over the Belt line.

Although 200 cars a day are now being delivered at the Fair, the Transportation Department has had no trouble in handling the stuff as fast as it arrives, and the work is kept close up. The entire blame for the delays rests on the railroads, which handle exhibits the same as they would haul coal, and without the slightest apparent effort to get out of the rut. If the cars get side-tracked, there they remain until the exhibiters fill the offices with complaints.

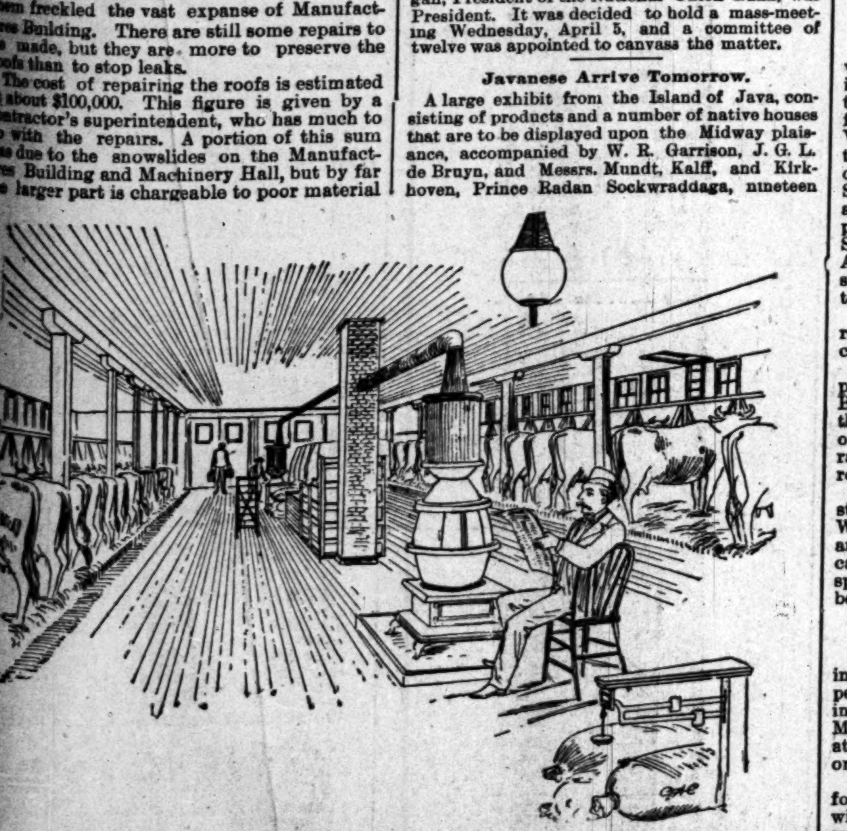
"There is no question so important to opening on time," the Installation Secretary said yesterday, "as these bad delays on the railroads. When it comes to April and every day counts, the railroads can help things along wonderfully by expediting shipments. There is no excuse for taking several days to deliver cars over the Belt line. Forty-eight hours is long enough. If the present delays are continued, the Belt line will be extremely unpopular."

EXPOSITION ROOFS ALL REPAIRED.

The Innumerable Holes Have Been Carefully Patched—Cost of the Work.

Rain now has no terrors for the World's Fair chiefs or the exhibiters, for the roofs are at last watertight. The great task, which was ordered by Chief of Construction Burnham before leaving for New York a week ago, was practically completed last night. A regiment of workmen had been employed. Yesterday there were 800 in the roof force and 400 of them freckled the vast expanse of Manufactures Building. There are still some repairs to be made, but they are more to preserve the roofs than to stop leaks.

The cost of repairing the roofs is estimated at about $100,000. This figure is given by a contractor's superintendent, who has much to do with the repairs. A portion of this sum was due to the snowslides on the Manufactures Building and Machinery Hall, but by far the larger part is chargeable to poor material and poor workmanship. The material for some of the roofs did not cost over 50 per cent of what it ought. The contractors, however, were not altogether at fault. Canvas roofing was something new to most of them, and, as the roofs were only to last until the close of the Fair, they naturally selected light material. The winter was against them, and a heavy loss has resulted.



IN THE JERSEY SHED PREPARING FOR THE MILK TEST.

All the repair work has been charged against the contractors, but where they have been paid in full the Exposition may have difficulty in collecting from their bondsmen. The contracts provided only that the roofs be watertight, and did not specify the material. Some of the contractors say they will not stand the cost of repairs made by the direct order of the Exposition, and will fight the case in the courts.

The Transportation Building, which was as wet as out of doors when it rained, is now in the best of shape. The canvas originally used was too light, and the paint was a mixture of dope and fish oil. When cold weather came it cracked like an alligator's skin. Tar and felt roofing was used in the gutters, but it was of no value as a rain shedder. It was torn off and replaced with canvas. The entire roof was scraped and real paint applied in two heavy coats.

A new coat of tar and felt was placed on the Woman's Building. The Agricultural Building was patched up, the holes being so numerous that there is more patching than anything else. Tallow was mixed in the dope and fish oil when the canvas was painted, and the roof is now one of the choicest exhibits in Chief Buchanan's department. Fortunately it does not show itself to the public gaze and will answer the general purposes of a roof until October. Canvas also displaced felt and tar in the gutters of the Mines Building. Instead of waiting for rain the repaired roofs have been tested by water from a hose and have not been left until they were shown to be watertight.

The task of painting the Manufactures Building began yesterday, fifty workmen starting at the northeast corner. The color selected is a tint of cream. The water stains in the staff disappear with one coat of paint and the walls look as good as they did last October. The polychrome of the Transportation Building is so loud that Chief Skiff, in the Mines Building opposite, is seriously interrupted in his work. Polychrome is not popular among the officials and is generally criticised as out of keeping with the color of the rest of the buildings.

NEW YORK BOARD PUSHING WORK.

Material for the Various Pavilions Now All Ready for Shipment.

The New York Fair Board met at the New York Building yesterday and passed upon many of the details for the decoration and arrangement of the structure. There were present Donald McNaughton, chief executive; Gorton W. Allen of Auburn, John Boyd Thacher, and Louis M. Howland of New York City, and John Foord, Secretary.

"We are trying to get our building ready at the earliest possible moment," Mr. McNaughton said, "and will be practically in shape by May 1. What remains to be done will not be noticeable to the general public. Romeyn B. Hough, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry; W. H. Gilbert, who has charge of our dairy exhibit; George C. Snow, State Chief of Viticulture; and Prof. F. J. H. Merrill of mines and mining are here, and work on our State pavilions in the big buildings is being pushed. The material for the Agricultural pavilion has reached the grounds. The material for the Forestry pavilion is at Lowville, and for Viticulture at Hammondsport and Brockton, in Western New York. The exhibit for the Mines Building has been gathered at Albany. All of this material is ready for shipment and will be loaded on the cars in a day or two. In every department our State will be fully prepared for the opening. All there is to be done now is to get the pavilions done and install the exhibits. The contractors have promised to put on a big force of men and rush the completion of our State building. We are highly pleased with the structure."

Massachusetts Exhibits En Route.

Six carloads of Massachusetts exhibits are now on the way to Chicago, and Commissioner Hovey of that State says the Massachusetts display will be placed on time and ready for opening day. The mineral section is already here. Especially notable will be the displays in the Agricultural Department, where products will be shown from training schools and experimental farms. Harvard University, Mr. Hovey says, will make a magnificent display. A great many other States are not so prompt with their exhibits as is Massachusetts. Illinois, however, leads them all. Its special building is completed, and the exhibits are being stored.

World's Fair Eisteddfod.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 29.—[Special.]—A large meeting of Welshmen was held this afternoon to discuss the World's Fair Eisteddfod with W. E. Powell and John Edward of Chicago. R. T. Morgan, President of the National Union Bank, was President. It was decided to hold a mass-meeting Wednesday, April 5, and a committee of twelve was appointed to canvass the matter.

Javanese Arrive Tomorrow.

A large exhibit from the Island of Java, consisting of products and a number of native houses that are to be displayed upon the Midway plaisance, accompanied by W. R. Garrison, J. G. L. de Bruyn, and Messrs. Mundt, Kalff, and Kirkhoven, Prince Radan Sockwraddaga, nineteen dancing girls, snake-charmers, Javanese band, Buddhist priest, and about 100 native workmen, will reach Chicago from San Francisco via the Northwestern Friday morning. The dancing girls and snake-charmers were loaned by Emperor Solo, and are the first that have ever visited a foreign country. Twenty-three freight cars, two baggage cars, and five sleeping cars are necessary for the transportation of the people and the exhibit.

Speed of Waves.

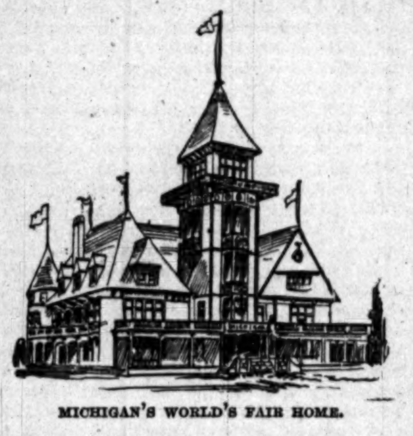
Dr. Scoresby calculated the velocity of the average wave in a storm at 2,875 feet in each minute, or 32.67 English statute miles in an hour.

FOR MICHIGAN'S SHOW

WORK PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY ON THE $50,000 BUILDING.

There Will Also Be a Logging Camp, an Exceptionally Fine Mineral Exhibit, and a Grand Horticultural Display—Fresh Fruits to Be Brought Across the Lake Daily During the Summer—How the Wolverine Home Will Appear—Manufactured Products to Be Shown.

In more ways than one the State of Michigan proposes to make itself known at the Fair. Besides a building costing $50,000 it will have the only logging camp on the grounds, an exceptionally fine mineral exhibit, a grand horticultural show, and other exclusive novelties. The State has been going along without saying much but constantly making preparations for patronizing and supporting the Exposition on a large scale.



MICHIGAN'S WORLD'S FAIR HOME.

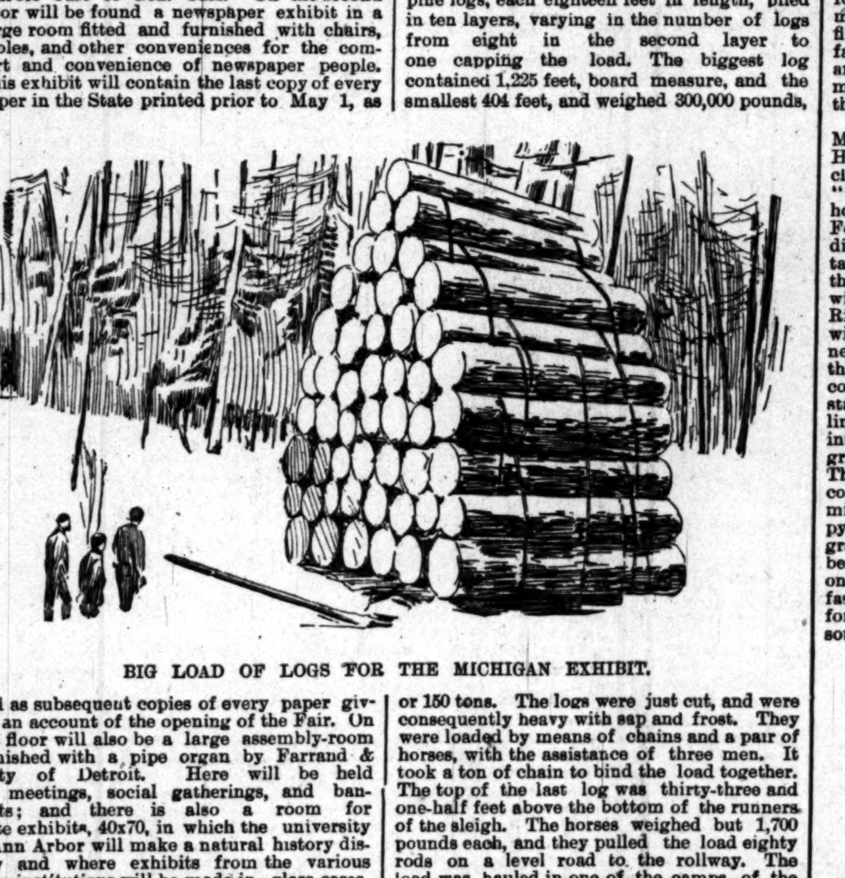
The Michigan board is the only State organization that has as yet opened an office on the grounds. President I. M. Weston, Vice-President E. H. Belden, Secretary Mark W. Stevens, and one or two members of the directory have been there several days hard at work and they say that when the Fair opens May 1 Michigan will not be behind the head of the procession.

Building Is Well Along.

The State building, which occupies a beautiful site near the west end of the Art Gallery and next to Ohio and Wisconsin, fronting on two boulevards, is well along. When completed it will have cost in money appropriated $35,000 and material donated, including the furnishing, $50,000. It is 104x144 feet in ground dimensions, and three stories high, with a tower containing two stories more. It is surrounded on three sides by an elevated piazza twelve feet wide, and fronts to the north and west. The first floor contains the offices, men's reception and club rooms, a ladies' parlor, reading and reclining rooms, toilet and check rooms; also a barber shop, cigar and news stand, a postoffice, bureau of information, where every Michigan visitor is expected to register, giving both his home and Chicago addresses. The general reception room is being finished and will be furnished by Saginaw County at an expense of $4,000, and Muskegon County is doing the same thing with the club-room, spending $3,000. The ladies' parlor and reading-room are being decorated and furnished by the leading society women of Grand Rapids, and they will use $6,000. Secretary Stevens declared yesterday that this will, without exception, be the finest parlor in Jackson Park. The main corridor, 50 feet long and 40 feet wide, has a large fireplace at one side around which is being placed a $1,000 mantel furnished by the Widdicomb Mantel company of Grand Rapids. There will also be fireplaces in the ladies' parlor and the Saginaw and Muskegon rooms. The floors of the corridor and hallways are made of Michigan tile, all the wood used in the building came from Michigan, and most of the construction work was done by Michigan workmen. The interior finish of the first and second stories is in Michigan red oak.

Bust of Gen. Cass.

When passing up the broad stairway leading to the second floor the visitor will be confronted at a half-way landing by an elegant marble bust of Gen. Cass. On the second floor will be found a newspaper exhibit in a large room fitted and furnished with chairs, tables, and other conveniences for the comfort and convenience of newspaper people. This exhibit will contain the last copy of every paper in the State printed prior to May 1, as well as subsequent copies of every paper giving an account of the opening of the Fair. On this floor will also be a large assembly-room furnished with a pipe organ by Farrand & Volty of Detroit. Here will be held the meetings, social gatherings, and banquets; and there is also a room for State exhibits, 40x70, in which the university at Ann Arbor will make a natural history display and where exhibits from the various State institutions will be made in glass cases. A prospective map of the State, 12x14 feet in size and costing $15,000, will be a feature of the show.



BIG LOAD OF LOGS FOR THE MICHIGAN EXHIBIT.

The third floor will be devoted to sleeping rooms. The tower carries an illuminated clock having a six-foot dial.

Boydell Bros. of Detroit donated the paint for the exterior of this building, Berry Bros. of Detroit give the hard oil finish for the woodwork, and the Alabastine company of Grand Rapids furnishes and does the decorations for the ladies' parlor and reading-room. This concern also furnished the plaster.

In front of the building will be a handsome stone parapet contributed by W. L. Weber from his quarries at Bay Port, and surrounding the tower is a balcony capable of holding 200 people, from which a splendid view of the Exposition grounds may be obtained.

Excellent Mineral Exhibit.

"In the Mineral Department, Mines Building," said Secretary Smith, "is where we expect to scoop the world. I have no hesitancy in predicting that, when the doors are opened, Michigan's exhibit there will attract as much attention and admiration as any other State or any other country on the globe."

Whether Mr. Smith, in talking to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, let his enthusiasm run away with his judgment, or whether he underestimated matters, the State is certainly spreading itself for a great showing of its resources in this department. The exhibit will be displayed in a pavilion made of stone, iron ore, copper, crystallized salt, silver, gold, granite, marble, verde antique, and other specimens of minerals taken from the quarries and mines of Michigan.

One of the unique attractions inside this pavilion will be a biblical representation of Lot's wife turned to a pillar of salt. There will also be a specimen of copper ore as it comes out of the mine, 98 per cent pure and weighing 10,000 pounds. The cost of this pavilion is estimated at $20,000. It will stand in the center of the building opposite Germany and England, and is being constructed under the supervision of Peter White, member of the board for Marquette, and Jay A. Hubbell of Houghton.

For the Agricultural Exhibit.

In the Agricultural Building Michigan is erecting another fine booth on 2,000 square feet of space, in the center of which will stand a Corinthian temple surmounted by a shield with the coat of arms of the State. The booth will be filled with the choicest collection of grains, grasses, and other products of the farms of the Wolverine State. In this collection the State Agricultural College will be represented by a fine display. Vice-President E. H. Belding is in charge of this part of the show.

While there will be no collective exhibit from Michigan in the Transportation Building, all the big carriage and wagon manufacturers and the railroad supply people of the State will have an extensive and costly showing of their products.

At the Centennial Michigan captured the medal for the best show of fruit, but the exhibit made there will be nothing in comparison with the one that will be made at Jackson Park this year. At the opening of the Exposition the State will have in Horticultural Hall a large and varied display of winter apples, pears, canned fruits, jams, and jellies that are being kept in cold storage. There will also be a show of wax models of every variety of fruits, berries, and vegetables raised in the State. Then during the summer months additional space will be devoted to exhibitions of all kinds of new fruit, each specimen in its season. Arrangements have been made to bring the shipments by boat across the lake and have them arrive fresh every morning. This no other State can do. As a result Michigan expects to tempt the mouths of visitors with the most luscious berries, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and apples that ever grew.

Seventy-six Varieties of Wood.

In forestry the exhibit will contain seventy-six varieties of wood and the different uses to which they may be put, and there will be specimens in the rough as well as in the various stages of manufacture. A fine pavilion is being erected for this exhibit in the Forestry Building.

In addition the State has an outdoor space just south of Machinery Hall and near the sawmill, where is being constructed a genuine logging camp seventy feet long and twenty feet wide. It will be an exact reproduction of the camps Michigan lumbermen live in, and the daily bill of fare, corn bread, pork, and beans, strong black coffee, etc., will be the same as they have in the woods. Besides the camp there will be in this show the largest load of logs ever put on a sleigh and drawn by a single span of horses. It contains 36,000 feet of lumber, weighs 145 tons, and was drawn a quarter of a mile down grade by a pair of horses whose combined weight is 4,000 pounds. It required nine flat cars to bring these logs to Chicago. They were cut and sent by Nester Bros. of Baraga, on the Sturgeon River. It was necessary to have eight car loads for the camp. They are on the grounds. There was a sleigh load of logs half the size of this one at the Centennial. It attracted a great deal of attention. This one is expected to create a sensation. Near the camp will be a log train of five cars and all about the place specimens of the tools used by lumbermen from the opening of the first camp in Michigan down to the present time.

Other Things to Be Shown.

Besides these State exhibits Michigan will be represented by about 1,000 of its citizens with individual exhibits of manufactured goods and novelties, the products of toil and genius.

The live stock interests of the State as well as the dairy products will form an important feature.

It might be interesting to many to know that in the State Building will be hung oil paintings of Zachariah Chandler, Judge Cooley, Justice Henry B. Brown, all the Governors, and other prominent men of Michigan.

The Women's Department is being looked after by Mrs. John A. Pond of Hillsdale and Mrs. J. S. Valentine of Lansing.

UNIQUE EXHIBIT FROM MICHIGAN.

The State Will Send the Biggest Load of Logs Ever Hauled.

EWEN, Mich., March 27.—[Special.]—Among the interesting things to be seen in the exhibits from Michigan at the World's Fair will be the biggest load of logs ever hauled by a single team in the State, and probably the biggest load ever piled on a single pair of sleighs, regardless of the motive power supplied to move it. The load consisted of fifty pine logs, each eighteen feet in length, piled in ten layers, varying in the number of logs from eight in the second layer to one capping the load. The biggest log contained 1,225 feet, board measure, and the smallest 404 feet, and weighed 300,000 pounds, or 150 tons. The logs were just cut, and were consequently heavy with sap and frost. They were loaded by means of chains and a pair of horses, with the assistance of three men. It took a ton of chain to bind the load together. The top of the last log was thirty-three and one-half feet above the bottom of the runners of the sleigh. The horses weighed but 1,700 pounds each, and they pulled the load eighty rods on a level road to the rollway. The load was hauled in one of the camps of the Nester estate, near here. The sleigh, team, and logs will be taken to the Fair, and the logs loaded again just as they were here. It will take ten standard size flat-cars to transport the load to Chicago. The sleighs had nine-foot runners and fourteen-foot "bunks." That is, the width of the load was fourteen feet.

Tickets for the Fair.

Those beautifully engraved tickets of admission to the Exposition grounds will be placed on sale next Saturday. They are to be printed in four series, ornamented with vignettes of Columbus, an Indian, Washington, and Lincoln. Ticket offices for their sale will be in the Grand Pacific, Victoria, Auditorium, Auditorium Annex Hotels, and also the Sherman House. At McClurg's book store the tickets will be sold also, and another office is to be opened at the Chase Piano company's store at Congress street and Wabash avenue. These tickets will be good for admission any day from May 1 to Oct. 30.

Exposition Notes.

The Emerson Piano company has withdrawn its application for space at the World's Fair and will not exhibit. The principal reason John W. Northrup, Chicago manager of the company, yesterday explained was dissatisfaction with the space finally allotted.

A splendid display of California kindergarten work by 3,000 pupils has arrived and also eighty large framed pictures containing photographs of children in groups of fifty and sixty. California exhibits are beginning to arrive, but all those intended for the State Building will have to be stored on account of the incomplete condition of that structure.

The Province of Ontario was yesterday assigned about 1,300 square feet in the north curtain of the Horticultural Department, and Monday next the Commissioners will load three cars with choice palms, ferns, and shrubs, some of which, they declare, are valued at thousands of dollars and will hold their own with anything that will be seen from New York or Philadelphia.

American Hogs.

Over 20,000,000 hogs are annually slaughtered in this country.

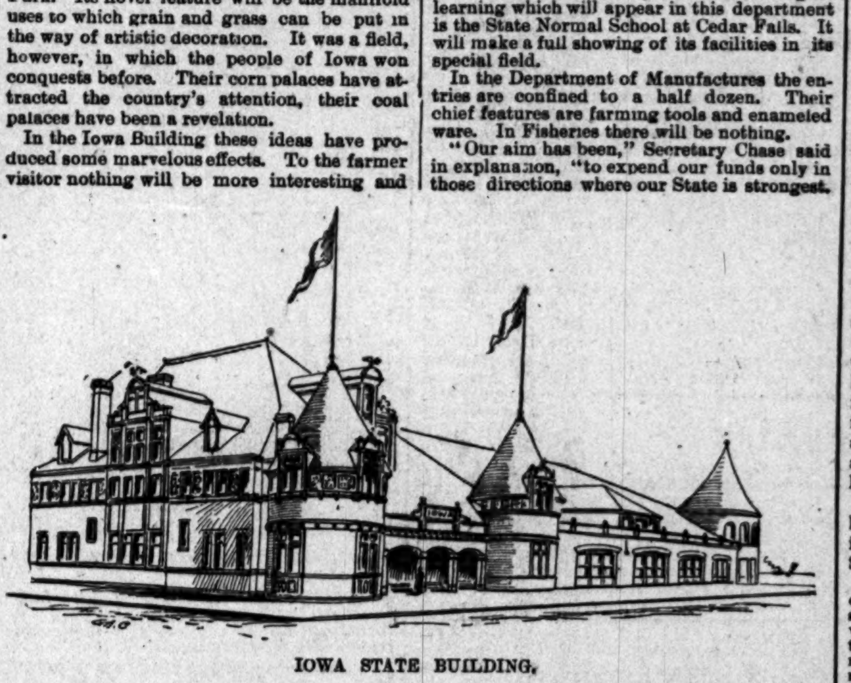
IOWA EXHIBIT READY.

ALL MATERIAL EXCEPT A FEW CARLOADS NOW ON THE GROUND.

Peculiar Style of Decoration Which Will Make the State Building an Attractive Sight to Every One—The Same Idea Is Carried Out in All the State Booths in the Various Buildings—Dairy Display Will Be the Most Extensive—What Will Be Shown in Other Departments.

Iowa's exhibit will be all ready on the World's Fair opening day. All the material for the displays from the Hawkeye State is on the grounds excepting four or five carloads. Taking no chances, Secretary F. N. Chase left the office of the State World's Fair Board in the Monadnock Building last Saturday, and is today expediting these laggard shipments. Out of the appropriation of $130,000 to represent the State the board has secured one of the most complete and creditable displays in Jackson Park. Its novel feature will be the manifold uses to which grain and grass can be put in the way of artistic decoration. It was a field, however, in which the people of Iowa won conquests before. Their corn palaces have attracted the country's attention, their coal palaces have been a revelation.

In the Iowa Building these ideas have produced some marvelous effects. To the farmer visitor nothing will be more interesting and striking. To every one the Iowa Building will be worth an extended visit. But the idea of decoration runs throughout the displays made by the State in the great department buildings, where the American Commonwealths show their resources and products in connection with the nations of the earth. Yet the State Legislature said $130,000 was enough for it all.



IOWA STATE BUILDING.

"Our people will expect Iowa to do as well with $130,000," Secretary Chase said, "as Illinois does with $800,000. But we don't propose to take a back seat. Another thing we propose to do is to be on hand May 1. We believe first impressions are lasting and we will be prepared to make our best impression on the opening day."

The Hawkeye State's showing in Manufactures Building may be small, its entries in Machinery Hall and in the Transportation Building may be limited, but when it comes to the dairy show, to Agricultural and Horticultural Buildings, and to live stock the State will not, as Secretary Chase says, take a back seat.

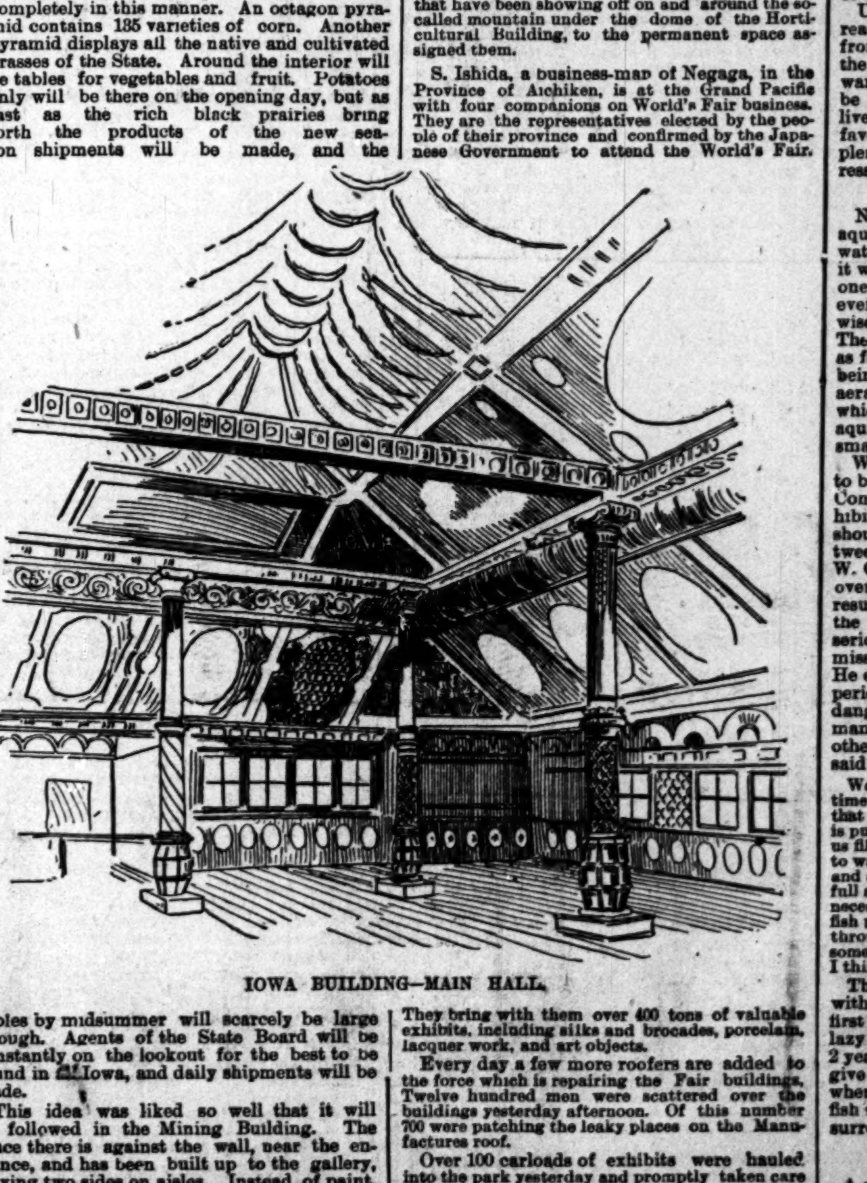
An Extensive Dairy Exhibit.

In the dairy exhibit the 1,000 creameries of its prairies are all to be represented. "If we fail to take sweepstakes and the gold medals," Secretary Chase avers, "it will be the first time Iowa butter has not done so. At New Orleans we got twenty-one first premiums and the gold medal. No, in fact, we did not get the gold medal. We did get a certificate that we were entitled to one, but there was no money to buy it for us."

The creameries and dairies of the State have been divided into four classes. This is to give all of them a chance without crowding the other States out of the Dairy Building. The first lot will exhibit June 1 to 10; the second, July 1 to 10; the third, Sept. 1 to 10; and the fourth, Oct. 1 to 10. Creamery butter must be exhibited in tubs of fifty-five pounds and dairy butter in fancy prints and ten-pound packages. Should any of the honors escape the Iowa creamery men there will be anguish all the way from the Mississippi to the Missouri River.

As for live stock, the outlook is far brighter, Mr. Chase states, than it was a month ago. He is now hopeful that all the competitive classes in that department will be filled. "Our stockmen," he explains, "are taking hold of the matter in good shape at last. For a long time the situation was discouraging. We now expect a full representation. Iowa has a large number of cows in the great dairy contest, and whatever breed wins the State will make a fine showing."

Right at the center of the Agricultural Building, with Germany and Great Britain on two corners, the Iowa booth heads the States at the third corner. The structure is now nearly completed, and the exhibits will be installed this week. It is in the same line of design and decoration as the interior of the Iowa Building. Corn and grasses take on strange and artistic forms. The structural work of the booth is covered completely in this manner. An octagon pyramid contains 135 varieties of corn. Another pyramid displays all the native and cultivated grasses of the State. Around the interior will be tables for vegetables and fruit. Potatoes only will be there on the opening day, but as fast as the rich black prairies bring forth the products of the new season shipments will be made, and the tables by midsummer will scarcely be large enough. Agents of the State Board will be constantly on the lookout for the best to be found in all Iowa, and daily shipments will be made.



IOWA BUILDING—MAIN HALL.

This idea was liked so well that it will be followed in the Mining Building. The space there is against the wall, near the entrance, and has been built up to the gallery, leaving two sides on aisles. Instead of paint, the structure has been covered by the native clays and sands of the State. Sizing is used to secure adhesion. The clays and sands are of many colors, and the effect will be striking. Most of the exhibit will be taken up with a typical Iowa coal mine in miniature. In addition to this there will be lead, ore, coal, gypsum, glass, and building sands, and a general representation of commercial clays. The booth has been completed and is ready for the exhibits.

Displays of Fruit Will Vary.

In Horticultural Building every variety of fruit grown in Iowa will be shown on the terraced tables. At the opening the exhibit will be confined to apples, but it will not be long before small fruit will appear. As in the Agricultural Building constant shipments will be made throughout the Fair. Canned goods will be shown on a walled terrace. No attempt at wall ornaments will here be made. The decorations will be confined to making the objects themselves as pretty and attractive as possible.

The public school system, of which all Hawkeyes are so proud, will take a prominent place in the educational section of the Department of Liberal Arts. It will be represented in a series of booths and its range will be from the kindergarten to the State colleges. J. W. Jarnagin, the Montezuma editor, has charge of the educational exhibit, and there is nothing of merit and interest in the schools of Iowa which will not be forwarded to the Fair. The only institution of higher learning which will appear in this department is the State Normal School at Cedar Falls. It will make a full showing of its facilities in its special field.

In the Department of Manufactures the entries are confined to a half dozen. Their chief features are farming tools and enameled ware. In Fisheries there will be nothing.

"Our aim has been," Secretary Chase said in explanation, "to expend our funds only in those directions where our State is strongest. It was better to concentrate our efforts in this way than to make more exhibits and have less money for each of them."

What the Women Will Exhibit.

The art work in the State Building will be largely duplicated, so far as woman's part goes, in the Woman's Building. It will consist of ceramics, finely decorated pottery, and the like. It is in charge of Ora E. Miller of Cedar Rapids. A beautiful room has been set apart in that building, and the women of Sioux Falls, Des Moines, Dubuque, and other cities have united in making an adequate showing of women's work. Mrs. Stockweather is quite enthusiastic over the plans presented to the lady managers by the Iowa Board.

The exhibits by private firms in the Hawkeye State are arriving in good time and all will be in place easily by April 15. Following is the official list:

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Iowa Farming Tool company, Fort Madison, agricultural implements.
Eureka Gate company, Waterloo, farm and yard gates.
Morrison Manufacturing company, Fort Madison, agricultural implements.
Thomas Cascaden Jr., Waterloo, agricultural implements.
Dowden Manufacturing company, Prairie City, agricultural implements.
Simpson & McIntire & Co., Monticello, butter packed in tins and creamery butter.
Moseley & Pritchard Manufacturing company, Clinton, portable creameries.
N. S. Andrews, Dubuque, churns.
Hyde Carpet Cleaner and Moth Exterminator company, Des Moines, compound for cleaning.

TRANSPORTATION EXHIBIT.

Frank Barnett, Keokuk, flying machine.
Burg Wagon company, Burlington, farm wagons, samples of hubs, spokes, and wagon poles.
William T. Gould, Des Moines, railway chairs, ends, angles, bars ties, plates, braces, valves.
Tom Connolly, Dubuque, vehicles.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Dubuque Specialty Machine Works, Dubuque.
Smedley Manufacturing company, Dubuque.
Dubuque Turbine and Roller Mill company, Dubuque.

World's Fair Notes.

Two thousand eight hundred and forty people visited the greenhouse yesterday. There were 4,000 visitors in the park.

Yesterday the Department of Horticulture received three large boxes of glorianas, begonias, and tulips from Ireland, all in good condition.

Chief Robinson of the Department of Machinery yesterday moved his office from the Administration Building to Machinery Hall, where he will be permanently located.

Chief Putnam of the Department of Ethnology has changed his headquarters from the former location in the Administration Building, to the third floor, immediately over the offices of the Director-General.

The first installation in the viticultural section is being made by the American Wine company of St. Louis and is on an elaborate scale. So far as is known from plans that have been seen there are no American designs to surpass it.

The Australians yesterday commenced moving their tree ferns and other stately plants, that have been showing off on and around the so-called mountain under the dome of the Horticultural Building, to the permanent space assigned them.

S. Ishida, a business-man of Negaga, in the Province of Aichiken, is at the Grand Pacific with four companions on World's Fair business. They are the representatives elected by the people of their province and confirmed by the Japanese Government to attend the World's Fair. They bring with them over 400 tons of valuable exhibits, including silks and brocades, porcelain, lacquer work, and art objects.

Every day a few more roofers are added to the force which is repairing the Fair buildings. Twelve hundred men were scattered over the buildings yesterday afternoon. Of this number 700 were patching the leaky places on the Manufactures roof.

Over 100 carloads of exhibits were hauled into the park yesterday and promptly taken care of by the Transportation Department. Mr. Holcomb does not permit his men to stop work until every car has been unloaded. Some times the force works until midnight, and, if necessary, there will be continuous service night and day.

THEIR HOME UNIQUE.

Aquaria for Fisheries Display a Striking Feature.

GROTTOES NOW BUILDING

Finny Tribe Will Feel at Ease at the Exposition.

ARRANGEMENT OF TANKS.

American Species, It Is Said, All to Be Exhibited.

TO BE READY FOR MAY OPENING.

The government aquaria in the annex of the Fisheries Building at the World's Fair are now being converted into picturesque combinations of water and rock, where live fish will be made to feel quite at home in congenial surroundings. A half-dozen aquaria are already inhabited by trout, carp, golden ides, and gold fish. Seven carloads of sea water will arrive today or tomorrow from the Atlantic. Four carloads of fish are ready to be shipped on telegraphic order, and will be here thirty-six hours afterward. One carload is now in the government aquaria at Washington, and the other fish are at Neosho, Mo., and Northville, Mich. From the Missouri and Michigan stations trout will form the larger part of the early shipments.

United States Fish Commissioner McDonald has been in the city for the last ten days, giving his undivided attention to the aquaria. Said he yesterday:

> For three months we experimented with evaporating sea water and using the material for shipment to Chicago in order to avoid sending water so far inland. For some mysterious reason the revamped sea water we thus obtained would not do, and the fish died. We have found that by mixing a brine made from Turks' Island salt with natural sea water, half and half, fish got along nicely in the combination. This will be what we will use in the aquaria. In all we will have about 70,000 gallons of sea water for the salt water fish. As it is something we cannot afford to waste, our arrangements for its purification are complete. It will be conducted from the aquaria in rubber tubes to the filter, which is located in the cellar. This consists of stones, gravel, and sand made in strata, as in natural soil. The water comes from the aquaria into the top of the filter and is drawn off from the bottom after it percolates through the sand and gravel. It then runs off into a cistern with a capacity of 60,000 gallons. A duplicate set of pumps, run by electric dynamos, drives the water again to the reservoir in the top of the building. From there it runs back into the aquaria, entering through a jet just above the surface. The entering stream carries enough air with it to aerate the water and give the fish air. In the filter the top layer of sand will be changed frequently. With our fresh water fish lake water will do fairly well. It is not clear enough and must be filtered carefully. No attempt will be made to save it as with sea water.

Effect Will Be Striking.

The government aquaria are in a circular building nearly 100 feet in diameter. A row of aquaria lines the outer walls with the space broken only at the doors. The effect as one passes through the aisle is as if he were walking on the bottom of a lake with the waters held back by heavy plate glass. The inner row of aquaria is twelve feet wide and in the center of the building will be a mound of aquatic and semi-aquatic plants. The designers are now preparing the bases of the mound.

On the inner row is the big aquarium for the Mississippi River. It is seventy-two feet long, twelve feet wide, and five feet deep. A submerged bank, such as is so often seen in western rivers, rises from the bottom of sand and gravel. Nearly every variety of fish found in the Mississippi valley will be there. Catfish, eighty pounds in weight and seven inches between the eyes, and sturgeon, five, six, and seven feet long, will be in the aggregation, with pickerel, outclassing the record, for company. A series of aquaria, showing all varieties of trout and salmon, will extend along the south side of the building.

The fish from the great lakes have been gathered at the Put-in Bay Station on Lake Erie, and include sturgeon, whitefish, perch, bass, and herring, as the leading varieties. Those from the Mississippi Valley are now at Louisiana, Mo. The fish from the Atlantic are at Wood's Holl, Mass., and the government steamer Fishhawk is at Moorehead City, N. C., ready to start on a cruise for visitors to the Fair. The steamer will be able to get a full supply of all Atlantic coast fish, except those distinctive of New England, which can be gathered at Wood's Holl. Everything possible of interest will be brought from the Atlantic coast. There will be 100 varieties of fish and as many species of invertebrates.

In June the government fish car will be sent to Seattle, Wash., and will bring as good a showing of Pacific coast fish as can be carried so far in the car. The main varieties will be the Chinook and steelhead salmon and the varied trouts of the West. There is in reality little difference between the leading varieties of the two coasts.

Until the natural warmth of the water here reaches 60 degrees no fish will be brought from the Gulf of Mexico. In midsummer the trouble will be that the water will be too warm, and artificial means of cooling it will be used. Many salt-water varieties do not live long in aquaria, even under the most favorable conditions, and these must be replenished by new shipments during the progress of the Fair.

Anemones of Many Hues.

Next to the west door of the annex is an aquarium which Commissioner McDonald is watching with great interest. In a few weeks it will be radiant with bright colors of anemones, growing over the grottoes. Algae of every line will also grow there. It will likewise be the home of star fish and sea urchins. The microscopic algae, which are propagated as food for the anemones, prevent the water being drawn off to put through the filter. To aerate it an automatic contrivance is used which forces the air into the bottom of the aquarium, it passing through the water in small bubbles.

When the World's Fair committee agreed to build the aquaria for the United States Fish Commission it was agreed that the finest exhibit of live fish ever made in this country should be given. Then the wrangle came between Commissioner McDonald and Capt. J. W. Collins, Chief of the Fisheries Department, over the commission's work at the aquaria, resulting in Capt. Collins' retirement from the commission. The show of live fish was in serious danger of being a failure, but Commissioner McDonald took charge in person. He engaged the services of J. B. Mora, an experienced Chicago decorator, and soon the danger was past. The annex now contains many beautiful aquatic designs, and many others are being placed. The Commissioner said yesterday:

> We shall be ready May 1 and shall have some time to spare. The great cause of delay now is that the aquaria leaks when the weight of water is put on their foundations. This has prevented us filling the salt water tanks, as we cannot afford to waste their contents. Repairs are made rapidly, and as soon as we are ready we shall bring on our full supply of fish. We have been delayed by the necessity of filters for lake water. To show the fish properly it must be so clear that you see a pin through twelve feet of it. We will be all right some time before the opening if all goes well, and I think it will.

The aquaria have begun already to dispute with the plants in the Horticultural Building first place in the interest of visitors. The big lazy carp are quite a curiosity, while the 1 and 2 year old trout, the golden ides, and the tench give great promise of what the annex will be when in it can be seen all varieties of American fish shown under their native conditions and surroundings.

A Trip Worth Taking.

A special excursion to that famed spot, North Galveston, Texas, will leave Chicago April 5th. Remarkable inducements are offered. For particulars apply to D. D. Whitney, Agt., 301 Title and Trust Bldg., Chicago.

AMERICA IN HAWAII.

ITS DIPLOMACY AND INFLUENCE IN THE ISLANDS.

The Strategic Position of the Group and Their Value from a Commercial Standpoint—How Business Bears on Politics—Sereno Bishop's Article, Published in the September, 1891, Issue of the "Review of Reviews," Almost Prophetic—How Canada Defeated Blaine's Treaty.

The essential public interest attaching to Hawaii grows out of its central position in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Honolulu is exactly in the track of all steamers sailing to Australasia from San Francisco or Puget Sound. The trade on this line is between kindred peoples now only in the gristle, but already includes one line of monthly steamers, with other lines in the early prospect. What will this traffic become when the two or three millions of English-speaking people on either coast shall have multiplied many fold? wrote Sereno Bishop of Honolulu in the *Review of Reviews* for September 1891, and in the light of recent events his words were almost those of prophecy. In other parts of the article he wrote as follows:

"Even more precisely is Honolulu in the direct route of one part of that enormous traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports, which eagerly awaits the cutting of the Nicaragua Ship Canal, to burst in an impetuous tide through the Isthmus. All the trade with China and Japan from American ports on the Atlantic must take the Nicaragua route. It is this large movement of ocean commerce impending in the immediate future which lends the most serious importance to the political relations of the Hawaiian kingdom. Every ship from the Atlantic crossing the Pacific to Asia will naturally sight the Hawaiian Islands, and every steamer will be likely to replenish its coal-bunkers at Honolulu. This fact will render the political condition and international relations of Hawaii of importance.

"It is further seen upon the accompanying map that although not upon the shortest or 'great circle' route between California and China, Honolulu is practically a convenient port of call for steamers upon that line, as many of them now do call. This tendency will increase with the coming growth of Honolulu as a general calling and coaling station. It is also a natural port of call and supply for ships to China from Callao and Valparaiso. Honolulu is thus seen to be the great cross-roads of the Pacific commerce.

Is the Pacific Cross-Roads.

"More than this. Honolulu is the only cross-roads of the North Pacific—and the North Pacific will be the chief region of commerce. This port is wholly alone in its commanding position. It has absolutely no competitor. From the Marquesas to the Aleutians Hawaii is the only land in that tremendous ocean expanse west of America where a ship can call within a space of 4,500 miles from San Francisco and 6,200 from Nicaragua. At those distances, but far south of the route, lies the poor little haven of Jaluit, and a little beyond it that of Strong's Island. These are over 2,000 miles beyond Hawaii. Scarcely anywhere else on the globe does there stretch so vast an expanse of ocean absolutely devoid of land as that which rolls unbroken by reef or islet between Hawaii and America. From any point between Panama and Sitka a bird flying westward can find no inch of firm rest for its foot until Hawaii is reached. Beyond Honolulu there is no port available except Guam, and that is only 1,500 miles east of Hongkong, while being 5,500 from San Francisco and 7,500 from Nicaragua. Honolulu alone suitably divides the distance, being 4,250 miles from Nicaragua and 4,900 from Hongkong. Jaluit, Strong's Island, and Bonabe are too far south of the route to be considered. The accompanying map indicates every islet in the North Pacific that could be made available as a port of supply. It also shows every existing islet or reef of any sort eastward or northward of Honolulu—that is, none at all. By the geographical necessity of the case, therefore, everything centers at Honolulu, not merely as the most convenient port of call, but as the only possible one. It is true that steamships can make the run of 9,000 miles from Nicaragua to Hongkong or Yokohama without replenishing their bunkers. It will not, however, ordinarily pay to do that. The storage of the necessary coal will displace just so much paying freight. The larger part of the steamers crossing the Pacific will find it expedient to coal at Honolulu. It seems certain that nearly all those to and from Nicaragua will do so. Within ten years Honolulu will clearly have to provide for the accommodation of from twenty to thirty large steamers per month, together with that of the colliers supplying them, and this in addition to her present trade.

Effect of the Canal Traffic.

"This will be a formidable increase of business, and must materially affect the commercial and with them the political relations of Hawaii. The amount of tonnage likely to come through the canal soon after its opening is roughly estimated at ten millions tons per annum. This is equivalent to five ships of three thousand tons per day, together with fifteen ships of one thousand tons. This will steadily and rapidly increase, as has done the Suez traffic. Now it seems not unfair to estimate that one-tenth of this tonnage will be in the Asiatic trade, and will call at Honolulu. This allows for the large proportion of American trade with Asia by way of the Pacific coast, and remaining on the great circle route. These visiting ships at Honolulu will be mainly British bottoms, with many German and French. The Atlantic States will supply much of the cargoes, but for lack of American ships these cargoes will for a time go in foreign bottoms.

"The favorable position of Honolulu will be materially enhanced by the absolute necessity of using those islands as the intersecting point for telegraphic cables across the Pacific. It is obvious that all cables between Australia and the North American Pacific coast must make Honolulu their first station. As to cables to Asia, the route by way of the Aleutian Islands has been thought to compete strongly with that via Honolulu, both on account of directness, and on account of permitting land lines for portions of the route. The stormy and inclement character of that route is a serious objection. A more decisive obstacle has arisen in the discovery of such an extent of extreme depth of water northeast of Japan that a cable cannot be laid there. This appears conclusively to determine the route of all trans-Pacific cables to be by way of Honolulu.

Political Changes Foreshadowed.

"Such extensive commercial change and development as is thus foreshadowed must involve serious political changes for Hawaii. The vast commerce about to traverse the Pacific will imperiously demand adequate shelter and protection at the common port of supply, Honolulu. A government must exist there so strong as to assure complete security from disturbers within or aggressors without. Such government must possess sufficient enterprise and ability to furnish and maintain the largest conveniences and facilities of every kind to the ships calling there. The great Hotel of the Pacific must be in the charge of some party who knows 'how to keep a hotel.'

"The certain coming preponderance of British shipping will tend to increase the number of British residents, and to enlarge British political influence in Hawaii. There will grow up a pressure, not now existing, for Great Britain to take possession of the islands, in order to provide for the security of her growing commerce across the Pacific. At the present time the United States has a thorough and pleasant understanding with England that Hawaii is to be regarded as rightfully falling to the United States, rather than to any other power. Germany and France fully concur in this view. None of the great powers would, at the present time, think of interposing obstacles to any amount of domination that the United States might seek to exercise in Hawaii. These are well-ascertained facts.

"What England, however, might become inclined to do, after the sudden growth of her shipping in the Pacific, consequent upon the cutting of the isthmus, is another question. The imperial strength of the United States is so formidable that its views in the matter could hardly fail to receive the utmost respect. Germany, France, and Russia would naturally prefer America to England as controlling Hawaii. But in preventing England from furnishing protection and facilities to commerce, it would be difficult for America to evade the responsibility of herself supplying all that was necessary, in the most efficient manner. England would experience an additional motive to occupy Hawaii as she has done with Egypt, on account of the former being so directly on the road between British Columbia and Australia.

"Canada, as we shall see, is already betraying serious uneasiness on this account. In view of these facts, it would seem quite improbable that the United States will be content to wait until the pressure of the new conditions arises before asserting their claims and establishing their control of Hawaii in some form.

American Policy in Hawaii.

"It has long been held by American statesmen that some control of those islands would become indispensable to the naval and military security of the Pacific coast. They have also regarded a naval station there as indispensable to their naval efficiency in the Pacific. Mr. Blaine is thoroughly penetrated with these views, as was his predecessor, Mr. Bayard. It is easy to see that the possession of these islands by any other power in their central monopoly of the intersection of commercial routes at the only point of supply at a convenient distance from the Pacific coast would constitute a menace to that coast which would be intolerable. Modern steam naval necessities also render a station at least for coaling at no greater distance than Honolulu indispensable, and this to be one fortified against the chances of war.

"Successive steps have been taken by the United States towards securing a dominating influence in Hawaii.

"The first of these was the Treaty of Reciprocity with Hawaii, established in 1876, and still in force. By this treaty Hawaiian rice and the lower grades of Hawaiian sugars were admitted duty free into the United States. Under the late high tariff on sugar this was of immense advantage to Hawaii, it being able to realize from $40 to $50 a ton in San Francisco more than other countries could do. The product of sugar steadily increased from 13,000 tons in 1876 to 130,000 tons in 1890, thus placing Hawaii as eighth in the list of cane-growing countries. The total valuation of sugar plantations in 1890 was about $35,000,000, of which nearly four-fifths are owned by American citizens, of whom a large number now reside in the United States, after making fortunes in Hawaii.

"Under the working of this treaty for fifteen years, Hawaii has become, socially and commercially, to a predominant degree an American colony.

Growth of Commerce.

"At the same time, through reciprocal free trade in American products, a very large commerce has grown up between the Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands, which derive thence their entire supplies of lumber, flour, potatoes, salmon, live hogs, mules, horses, with the multifarious products of orchard, dairy, and farm, besides machinery, furniture, carriages, shoes, clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc. This trade is a leading item in the business of San Francisco. The large number of American ships engaged in it is a very important element. It is true that Hawaii has received a large excess of pecuniary advantage in the millions of annual profits reaped through the remission of duties. It seems sufficient to point out that nearly all of this profit went into the pockets of American citizens. Hawaii has become simply an outlying sugar-farm of the United States, very properly enjoying like protection with Louisiana sugar planters.

"In 1887, under President Cleveland's administration, supplementary provisions to the treaty were agreed to by both parties, whereby the duration of the treaty was extended, and duties were remitted upon a larger number of products, in return for which Kalakaua ceded to the United States the exclusive right to establish and fortify a naval station in the Hawaiian Islands. Pearl Harbor was designated as the station. The continuance of this exclusive right was limited by the duration of the treaty. About Pearl Harbor, more anon.

In 1889, Mr. Blaine, dissatisfied with the imperfect cession of Pearl Harbor, and with the very limited influence of the United States in Hawaii, urged upon H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, an enlargement of the treaty provisions, so as to confer special advantages upon both parties.

Canada Defeats Blaine's New Treaty.

"In the meantime, the reform Cabinet had applied themselves earnestly to the work of securing the King's signature to the amended draft of the treaty. Their efforts would manifestly have been successful but for the interposition of Canadian influences through the agency of the Attorney-General. While England is comparatively indifferent to American domination in Hawaii, it is quite otherwise with Canada, which is habitually sensitive about her great neighbor's ascendency. Especially are the commercial interests of British Columbia, and peculiarly so those of the Canadian Pacific railway, concerned to supplant San Francisco in the trade with Australia. It seems to them hard that the commercial tribute of their great sister colony on the other side of the Pacific should be paid to a rival cousin, and not to themselves. Yankee influence in Hawaii is hence obnoxious to Canada, as interposing a barrier to the Australian trade, as well as being a general obstacle to Canadian influence in the Pacific. This attitude of theirs has much to justify it from their point of view.

"While the negotiation of the new treaty was thus pending Attorney-General Ashford, who was a Canadian, got leave of absence to visit home. While in Canada he was in close conference with Sir John Macdonald and became a special guest of President Stephen of the Canadian Pacific railway. Upon his return to his post he at once astonished his colleagues in the Cabinet by throwing his utmost influence with the King against them and the treaty, with the result that the King refused to agree to what Mr. Blaine had been at so much pains to arrange. The reason subsequently given in the Legislature by Mr. Ashford for his course was that to surrender the right to make treaties with other powers without United States supervision was a surrender of independence, unworthy in itself, and especially detrimental as precluding some very probable advantageous commercial arrangements with Canada, which he, Ashford, would communicate upon suitable occasion.

Effects of the Defeat.

"Much to Canadian satisfaction the United States is now left without guaranty of permanent influence in Hawaii, except what they may be compelled to take by force. This places the autonomy of Hawaii in an unpleasantly menaced position, considering how strong are at any time liable to become the motives of her powerful neighbor to take a hasty possession. At the same time, by the tremendous drop in the price of sugar in the United States in consequence of recent tariff and reciprocity legislation, Hawaii finds herself suddenly thrust down from the immense special advantages which have created her recent wealth and relegated to an equality with Brazil and Cuba. By refusing the new treaty Hawaii has forfeited her right to share the valuable bounties given to American sugar growers. Canadian influence has thus been about as detrimental to the sugar interests of Hawaii as it has been to the sealfur interests of Alaska and London, and probably with even less benefit to Canada itself.

"At the islands a pleasant ideal, and one much and hopefully entertained, has been that of a permanently independent State under the friendly protection of the great powers unitedly or of the United States singly. It has been hoped that such a State might efficiently fulfill all the needed duties of hospitality and protection to the commerce of the Pacific. Hawaii has justly been very proud of its continued independence and autonomy, alone among all the groups of the Pacific. It has owed this to its own good conduct and capable government, and to the very friendly offices of England, and especially to those of the United States. This sentiment of patriotic attachment to Hawaiian autonomy has been peculiarly strong in the hearts of that large body of American citizens and their children, who for fifty years have been closely identified with the growth and development of constitutional government and with that popular education which is indispensable to such government. Associated with these are many of English and German origin who share the same attachment to the Hawaiian flag. It is with greatest regret and apprehension that these persons observe the apparently inevitable consequences of the new period of multiplied commerce which is about to open. It is with pain that they have to admit that no considerations of Hawaiian national sentiment are likely to withstand any pressing necessities of the situation.

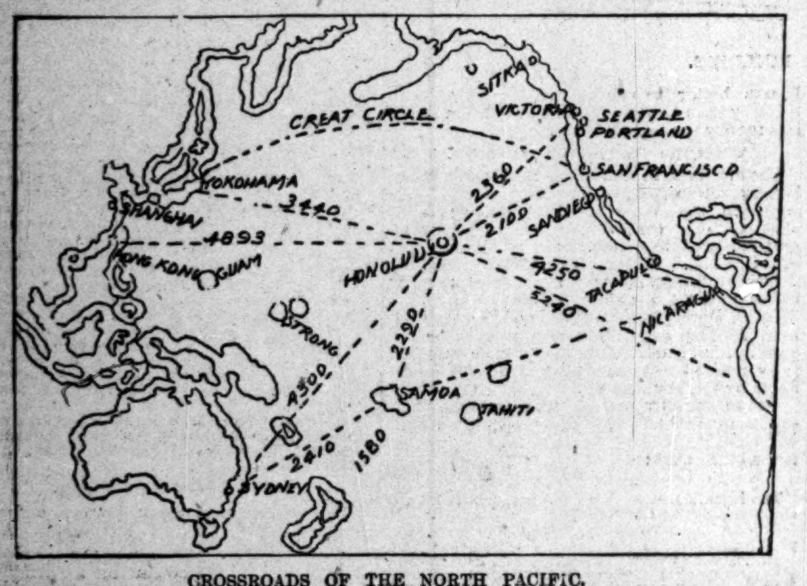
The adaptedness of Honolulu to the commercial needs of the Pacific depends upon its harbor facilities. The Hawaiian Islands, like most shores of recent volcanic make, are not rich in good harbors, although good roadsteads abound, safe in the usual mild weather. Apart from Honolulu and the adjacent Pearl Harbor there is no roomy haven where large ships might lie at wharves, or where deep-water wharves would not be destroyed by storm waves. To this Hilo Bay might perhaps be rendered an exception by means of some improvements.

Honolulu possesses a very accessible and excellent harbor, but of small dimensions. Fifty thousand tons of shipping would crowd it inconveniently, with danger in case of fire. Its area could not be materially enlarged except by costly excavations of reefs dry at low tide. A contract has just been made for deepening the entrance from the present twenty-one feet to a depth of thirty feet. This will be completed within one year. The interior harbor is also to be extensively deepened. Thereafter the largest class of steamships will no longer be compelled to lie in the outer roadstead. This harbor cannot, however, be made adequate to entertain the coming expansion of Pacific commerce, although perfect for much more than present wants. In the close vicinity of the city, however, is "Pearl Harbor," which, in security, area, and general convenience, belongs to the class of larger and better havens like New York and Rio Janeiro. Its entrance is as yet unfortunately closed to large vessels by coral obstructions in the outer passage through the barrier reef one mile from the shore. After passing this vessels enter a kind of a deep river, nearly half a mile wide, bordered by low coral bluffs. About two miles inland this river opens into wide reaches, or lochs, which are separated by islands and peninsulas. In these riverways and lochs are about 1,500 acres of water of from four to fifteen fathoms, which is in many places close to the coral bluff, so that the largest ship might run a plank ashore. In the upper reaches there is an equal amount of water, shoaling from four fathoms to nothing. There is every facility for building wharves, at which hundreds of the largest steamers could lie at one time. The adjacent shores consist of extended flat land, suited to commercial uses. The purest fresh water is in copious supply.

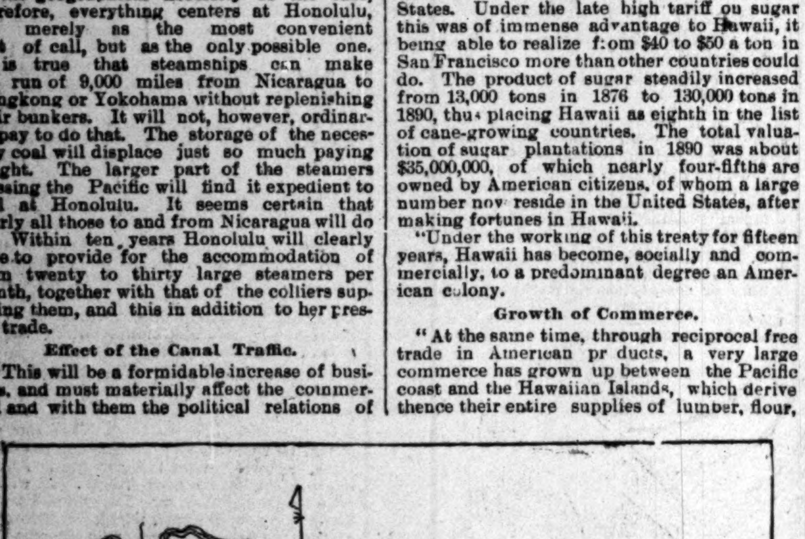
Cost of Removing the Bar.

Minute surveys of the bar and harbor were made in 1887 by Admiral Kimberley's officers and are on file at Washington. The least depth in the passage is thirteen feet. To excavate the whole to a depth of thirty feet, with a width of 500, for 1,500 feet in length, wholly through soft coral or sand, is estimated to cost $500,000 as a minimum. Once accomplished there will be little or no tendency to silt up. This harbor is already united to the city by railway, some of its best wharfages being only seven miles from the postoffice, or 12 minutes by rail. Honolulu will, therefore, continue to be the business center. The commencement of work upon the bar by the United States Government has been retarded by the failure to receive from Hawaii a permanent right to exclusive occupancy as a naval station. It may be assumed that this difficulty will find early adjustment. Pearl Harbor being the only secure and spacious harbor between North America and the vicinity of Asia, it is clear that its occupancy by the United States will admit of no delay as the cutting of the Isthmus approaches.

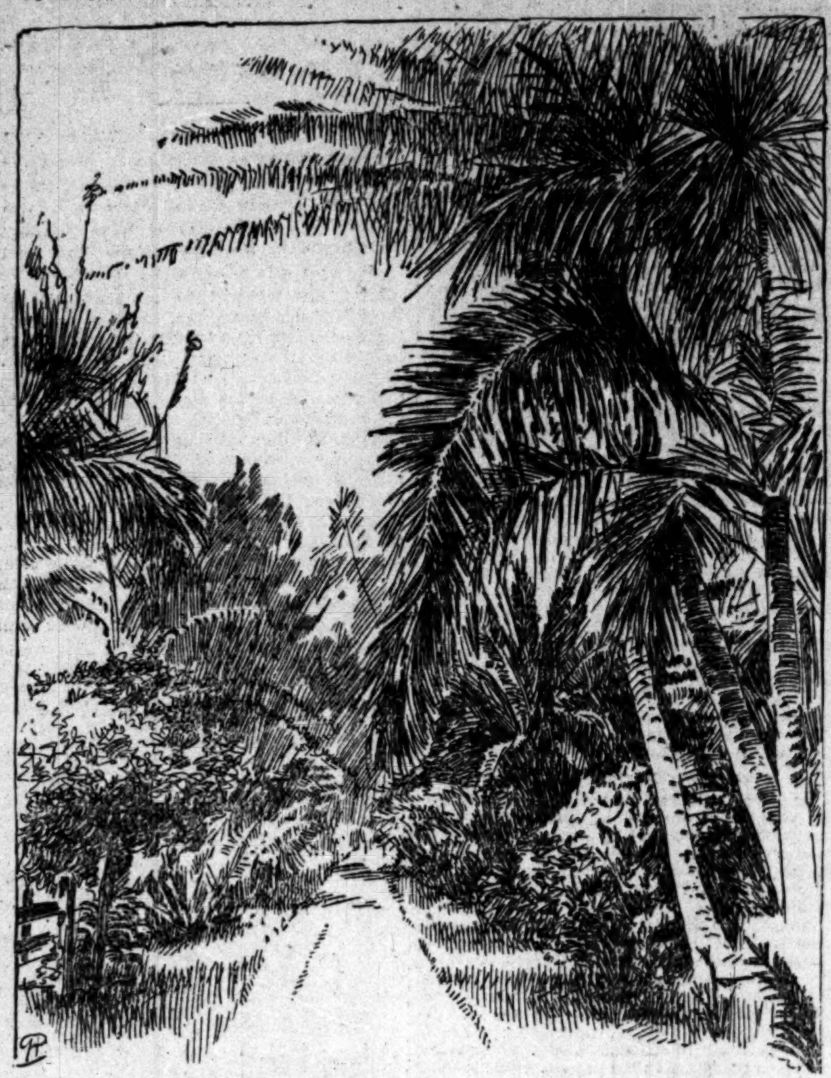
Some prominent central part of the harbor will doubtless be occupied by the naval station. The excavation of the bar with proper appliances need take less than two years. The prevailing trade winds blow directly athwart the passage, so that ships sail out or in on a free wind. The whole region, like all parts of the islands, is perfectly healthy, without miasma or malaria of any sort.



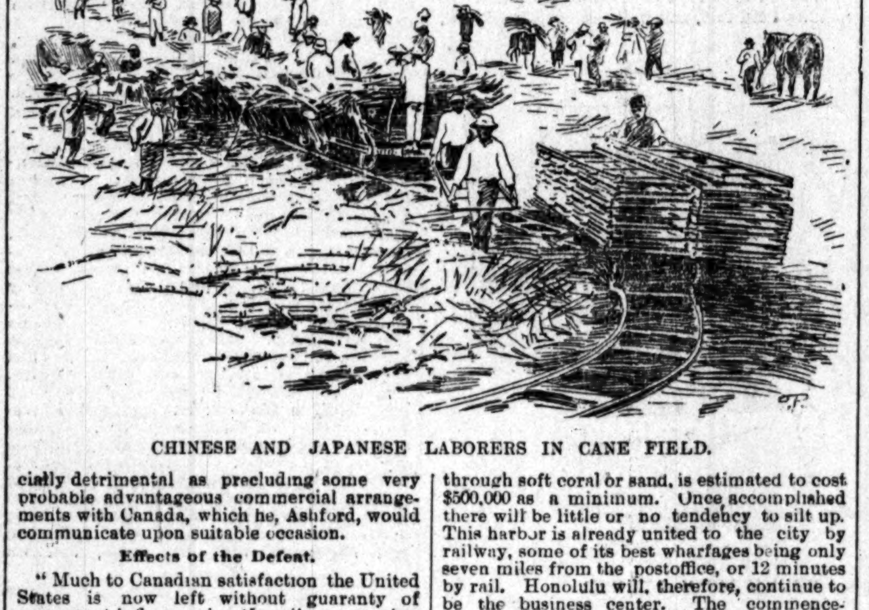
CROSSROADS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.



HONOLULU AND PEARL HARBORS.



COCOANUT TREES—DRIVEWAY TO HOME OF KAIULANI.



CHINESE AND JAPANESE LABORERS IN CANE FIELD.

SAYS LAKE GENEVA IS TOO FAR AWAY.

Locating of the Yerkes Telescope There Would Be Fraught with Inconveniences.

In connection with the proposition to establish the Yerkes observatory at Lake Geneva, S. W. Burnham, late of Lick Observatory, was asked his opinion of the location. He said: "Looking at it from an astronomical point of view Lake Geneva is just as good a location as any other place within a radius of 500 miles. From a practical working standpoint, however, Lake Geneva is too far from Chicago to be convenient. I would favor a location within a distance of twenty miles from Chicago. The telescope could not be erected here because of the atmospheric disturbances which occur on the borderland of the lake, due to the difference in temperature between the land and the water. It is desirable, of course, that a location for the observatory should be selected soon, as work on the telescope mounting is delayed until the exact latitude of its permanent home is secured. A big telescope like the Yerkes is made for one particular place, and its mountings are only of use at that place."

"Go to the Gulf, Thou Northman."

A special excursion to that famed spot, North Galveston, Texas, will leave Chicago April 5th. Remarkable inducements are offered. For particulars apply to D. D. Whitney, Agt., 301 Title and Trust Bldg., Chicago.

FARMERS ARE MOVING

EXODUS OF MANY OF THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS SOIL-TILLERS.

They Go Farther West to Seek Cheaper Lands—The General Opinion Is That the Property in the Central Counties Is Too Valuable to Pay Rental Upon, So the Tenants Move to Newer Country, Where Their Investment Pays a Better Percentage.

"The farmers of Central Illinois are restless and are leaving the State in droves for cheaper lands in other States." Information of this character has been sent to THE TRIBUNE from various sections in what is known as the corn belt of Illinois. The Counties of McLean, Livingston, Macon, and De Witt were named as the ones where the spirit of unrest was at a fever heat. It was considered remarkable that such a spirit should exhibit itself in a section of country where the soil yielded to the plow and gave forth never-failing harvests, and were homes of plenty spotted every quarter section.

THE TRIBUNE sent a commission of inquiry into the section with instructions to talk with farmers, merchants, officials, and others posted on the interests of the counties named. The commission has returned. The facts gleaned are more or less contradictory; but one stands out alone, that the spirit of unrest is abroad, and that many are contemplating a removal to other States.

In the County of Macon it was learned that thirty families had removed to Iowa. In one day five families with several car-loads of household effects passed through Decatur. Some of these did not hesitate to say they were leaving because of rent exactions. Not many years ago good land could be rented in Macon County for from $3 to $4 an acre, or one-third or one-half of the crop. The owners now demand from $6 to $8 an acre, or three-fifths of the crop delivered at the stations. In Macon County a few men own large tracts. One man has more than a thousand acres rented. Few counties in Illinois have so many wealthy farmers as this. One of these admitted to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that the class of tenants who have recently left for other States had taken advantage of the land owners. Heretofore, he said, the owner had allowed three bushels of corn for the tenant and two for himself; of small grain the tenant received two bushels and the landlord one, and $4 per acre was charged for meadow land. He said:

Macon County Tenants.

"The tenant of today is different from the tenant of some years ago. He wants all he can get, and if he can't get it one way he will another. I do not mean to infer by this that he is any more dishonest than the average man. But he knows that he is entitled to more than the tenant of ten or fifteen years ago. The landlords, of whom I am one, want all they can get. Thus a spirit of discontent on the part of the tenant has grown up. I have advised my tenants always to go where they can buy their own homes. Land in this county has increased so rapidly in value that a tenant who purchases here must be more sagacious than the average man. The tenant who has to pay $4, or $5, or $6, or whatever may be asked per acre, and in addition divide the crop, is better off in a new country with a few acres which he can call his own, and where he can work when he pleases and not have to account to any one else."

Inquiry of the representative citizens of Macon County resulted in information showing that whatever exodus has taken place from it has been confined largely to tenants. There have been a few cases where land owners have sold because having largely increased families and wanting to purchase larger tracts of land they gave gone into other States because they could not buy land adjacent to their farms in the county. Only a few of these, however, are reported. At least a dozen successful farmers of Macon County have moved to the county seat, where they are leading a life of leisure. But their children have been left to run the farm. There has never been a time in the history of Macon County, according to those who ought to know, when there has been such great prosperity among the farmers.

The Spirit Strikes Old De Witt.

In De Witt County the tenants who have gone into other States were of a thrifty kind. By close application and reasonable terms they were enabled to save up enough to buy themselves homes in Iowa and Nebraska, where they could get five acres for what they would have to pay for one in the county they left. In a few instances some of the farmers who left De Witt County were well to do, that is to say they owned farms of eighty or 160 acres, but could not buy any additional acreage adjoining their farms. These farmers had large families and were anxious to go where they could have more land. One farmer who had a pleasant home, and whose soil seemed to produce as if by magic, and who at one time thought it would be sacrilege to leave Illinois, sold his farm and everything thereon and bought 600 acres in Iowa. Some surprise was expressed at his action and in answer to queries as to why he sold he said: "I have five daughters in my family, not one of whom seems to have had any luck in marrying. It looks to me now as if they never would and I have got to do something for them, as nobody else seems inclined that way. The farm which I sold, if equally divided among them, would not have brought enough to take care of them during their lifetime."

There have been several instances of this kind in De Witt County, sometimes the excuse being that the sons had not married. A gentleman who has watched the transition said to the correspondent that it is a matter of regret that those who were coming in to take the place of the tenants who had left or were leaving are not so thrifty or intelligent. The same gentleman said he had talked with many of the tenants who had gone West and they told him they could raise as good crops on land that cost $8 an acre, if it was any sort of land at all, as they could on land worth $80 an acre, and that five acres of new land in Iowa or Nebraska could be purchased for what one acre of land would cost in De Witt County. There appears to be no disposition according to this informant to crowd out the renter. The renter simply preferred his own home, and on account of the high price at which land is held in Central Illinois he was unable to purchase any in this State. Of course among farmers, whether tenants or land owners, there are always discontented men.

There are farmers of this sort in Central Illinois as well as in other places. They are always out for an excursion into some new country. They go in swarms; they indulge in loud talk, and with them the better country is always just ahead. Many of this class have gone out from Illinois.

There is one other reason which might be ascribed to exodus of tenants—namely: the change of terms of the land owner. Heretofore the owner participated in the crop, but he found out that the tenant as a rule got the best of it. The rule now is to charge so many dollars an acre. This the tenant must pay in cash whether he raises a crop or not, and in as much as he had to put his hand in his pocket he concludes he had better put whatever he has of money into a home of his own. Even those who rent on the old terms say that they are tired of being watched so closely by the owner. The farmer who has made a fortune in this section, and he is quite numerous, is a pretty sly fox. He knows how he made his money, and he doesn't propose that his tenant shall get ahead of him, and so he watches him from one end of the season to the other. This has had something to do with making the tenant discontented.

But They Move, Notwithstanding.

Railroad officials informed the correspondent that one hundred families left, passing through Clinton less than two weeks ago. Not one of these was a tenant. The head of the family had been a small land owner, but on account of high priced land no additional land could be bought except at the risk of going in debt.

A gentleman who has been among this class of farmers said: "There is a feeling of unrest among the small land owners of the county which will become contagious sooner or later. They cannot buy any additional lands on account of high prices. And the plain English of it all is that a few men in the county are trying to get control of the best part of the county to rent it to tenants on cheap terms. One man controls 6,000 acres, and he has made a scientific study of tenantry, and he is carrying out a system which, if a few others go into the same business, will eventually drive out the best farmers in the county. A few men like Judge Moore in this age of improved machinery can operate a good deal of land with a small force."

It was Saturday when THE TRIBUNE correspondent was in Clinton—farmers' day—and many farmers, it must be confessed, did evince the spirit of unrest alluded to. They said they were waiting to hear from their neighbors who had gone West. There will be no more exodus of any consequence this year from this section, but it may take place next season.

Thus the anomaly is presented of people growing discontented in a country where land is increasing in value almost hourly, and where the land is so productive that it yields to the tiller as if his plowshare were a magician's wand. The situation is one for the student who is fond of wrestling with the crystalization of capital. Is there a disposition to landlordism in the very heart of Illinois?

Too Much Prosperity in Livingston County.

In Livingston County whatever there has been or is in the nature of an exodus is regarded as an evidence of prosperity. On the face of this assertion there is the stamp of paradox. But investigation removes that. THE TRIBUNE correspondent listened to farmers, and bankers, and merchants in Pontiac, the county seat, and their statements tallied so closely that there is but one conclusion—that set forth in the opening of this paragraph.

The best improved farms in Livingston County are worth from $114 to $145 an acre. Several have been sold recently at those figures. The next grade of farms are quoted at $45, $50, and $60 an acre. There is a strip in the county on which there are farms that can be bought for $5 to $8 an acre, or can be rented for $3 an acre. The best lands cannot be rented at any price. The fact is, with the exception of Lord Scully's tenants, there are few in the county.

One of the principal bankers in Pontiac said there are few farmers in the county burdened with mortgages or debts. He declared that in all his observation here of years he had never known the prosperity of the farmers of this county to be as great. A number of businessmen agreed with him.

The farmers of the better class have their lands tiled and the roads are the best in the State. The elements, it would seem, have little bad effect on the crops. As one old farmer expressed it: "We put in our crops and they grow in sunshine and shade."

In answer to the question why there had been an exodus on the part of some a citizen who has had dealings with farmers here for twenty years said:

"Most of those who have left are farmers of the better class—men who owned lands. They had tracts of eighty and 120 acres and their families had increased. So had the prices of lands. They could not buy except at high prices, and in many instances where they would have purchased the lands they wanted were not adjacent to their farms. So they went to Iowa, and Kansas, and Nebraska, where they could buy three acres for what they would have to pay for one here, and they could get as much as they wanted, all in one tract. The question of the difference in the prices of their crops here and elsewhere did not enter into their moving away. They were a class who wanted more land, and they could afford to wait on the increase of their new purchases, which is inevitable. Some of them have already realized this."

"Who took their places when they left?"

"In nearly every case their farms were bought by well-to-do farmers who live in the counties adjacent. They are men who could afford to pay high prices and men who have large families, and having plenty of money they bought here for their sons and daughters and sent them here to locate. Ninety per cent of the purchases of farms in this county have been made by Illinois farmers of the class referred to."

Prefer to Own Farms.

Instances were cited showing that if a farmer can afford to rent good land in Livingston County he can realize profitably, but as a rule a tenant who can afford to pay high rents prefers to go where he can own his farm.

As a rule the class of tenants in Livingston County get so much a day without participating in the crops. A case was found where the owner of a tract of 140 acres raised wheat and oats. He hired the entire force, plowing, harvesting, and paid for the boarding of his hands, and in the wind up realized a net profit of $17 an acre.

A Pontiac capitalist and speculator who made up land excursions to Iowa a year ago said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent:

"I took out a year ago several hundred farmers from this and Woodford and McLean Counties, who bought farms in Iowa and settled on them. My recollection is that there wasn't a man among the lot who was not what I call well-fixed. They wanted more land, but the prices had gone up on the lands so rapidly that they felt they could do better by their families by going where they could get three and four acres for one here. In some cases men sold in Livingston County for a high price, thinking they could purchase elsewhere in the county for smaller figures and found they were mistaken. That class had to go. But their places were taken in every case by Illinois farmers from other counties."

Say the Renters Suffer.

The farmers and citizens of McLean County are fond of calling it "God's country." Vice-President Stevenson, whose home is there, always alluded to it in that way when he was making his recent campaign. There has not been much of an exodus from McLean, but the spirit seems to be working in that direction. Sift the talk all down in that county, as well as in others, and there remains in the findings this one fact—that the farmers of the middle class are of the opinion that the few capitalists in the county are trying to get all the land, and they, the middle class, feel that there is no show for them.

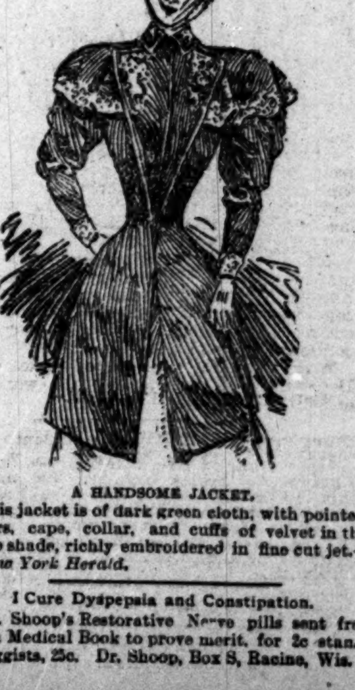
An old agriculturist put the thing in a nutshell when he said to the correspondent in Bloomington: "People wonder why we should be discontented in a land that is flowing with milk and honey. We who complain do not get to taste these sweets. We are not selfish, but it is human nature for a man who works for years as hard as he can to reflect that he is not getting ahead like his neighbors. The rich farmer is getting richer, the poor are standing still, I won't say that he is getting poorer. What good does it do me to know that the Funk family is adding to their wealth every year while I, and others like me, who work harder, cannot get on except by enriching the Funks?"

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK FOR NASHVILLE.

The Situation Quiet and Reassuring—No More Runs on Banks.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—The financial situation today is remarkably quiet. There is not even the slightest suspicion of excitement. The Mechanics' Bank, which was slightly affected by the failure, is paying those who wish to check out. The deposits, however, with this bank are large. Financiers who are in a position to know say there is more money in the banks at Nashville today than there has been in years and that there is no danger that any other banks would be affected by the failures. The outlook for the future is bright and encouraging.

Daily Hint from Paris.



A HANDSOME JACKET.

This jacket is of dark green cloth, with pointed revers, cape, collar, and cuffs of velvet in the same shade, richly embroidered in fine cut jet.—*New York Herald.*

I Cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Nerve pills sent free with Medical Book to prove merit, for 2c stamp Druggists, 25c. Dr. Shoop, Box S, Racine, Wis.

ROYALTY WILL COME.

JAPANESE IMPERIAL FAMILY TO ATTEND THE EXPOSITION.

Eighteen World's Fair Commissioners from Beyond the Pacific Arrive in Town and Talk Enthusiastically of the Great Show—Interest Rife in Their Country—Exhibit to Excel All Previous Displays—Know Little of the Hawaiian Trouble—New Canadian Canal Project.

Eighteen Japanese Commissioners to the Columbian Exposition arrived in the city yesterday and the party is divided among the leading hotels. Minokichi Youagiya, Commissioner of the Kyote Exhibiters' Association, said at the Richelieu yesterday:

"Everybody in Japan is enthusiastic over the World's Fair. The Emperor has signified his intention of allowing several members of the imperial family to visit Chicago, together with high officials from our nation. The official recognition of the Fair by the American Government has been the real impetus to foreign activity. During the Centennial our government sent a good exhibit, but there was a doubt regarding the official standing of the Exposition. In this instance we are assured that the World's Fair is a national event, under government patronage, and Japan will surpass all its previous exhibits. We feel that a complete array of our unique arts will create an increased desire in Americans to visit Japan. We are not a boastful nation, though I am sure that every American who has visited our country has felt paid for coming. I find no picture here rivaling the approach by water to Japan; no bay like the vast Yeddo, reflecting on its surface the snow-topped crown of Fuji-Yama.

"We left Yokohama Feb. 22, and, therefore, are not informed on recent developments in Japan regarding Hawaiian matters. The subject received much discussion in diplomatic circles, and I noticed that a majority favored an American protectorate, for we are imbued with ideas of Western progress; and if Japan is not powerful enough to annex Hawaii I think our government rather favors the American idea. The presence of a Japanese man-of-war at the islands is more to protect Japanese residents there than to make any aggressive move upon the provisional government."

C. R. Dutton of Montreal is in the city consulting Chicago capitalists relative to the incorporation of the North American Canal company, which is intended to provide a better waterway between lake ports, Montreal, and New York.

"The North American Canal will soon be an assured fact," said Mr. Dutton at the Auditorium yesterday. "A bill incorporating the company and forming the nucleus of the work was passed by the Railway committee in the House of Commons last week, an additional clause being added to the original bill, which provides that not more than 10 cents per ton shall be charged for freight passing through Canadian canals. Western capitalists are much interested in the North American Canal project, as it will cheapen rates of transportation and bring New York within easy access to Chicago by water. The new canal will be wider and deeper than the Welland Canal, with a view to accommodating ocean steamers should a short cut be desired from Montreal to New York. Starting from the St. Lawrence River at a point near Lachine, the proposed canal will extend to Lake St. Francis, thence to Lake Champlain. Passing up the Hudson River a vessel can make the journey from New York to Montreal in about two days. Several Chicago capitalists will take an active part in the new project, and a complete revolution in water transportation will be made when the canal is opened."

"Capt. John McCormick of Butte, Mont., will send the finest gold exhibit to be seen at the Columbian Exposition," said N. R. Clery at the Great Northern yesterday. "The specimens were taken from the Cable mine near Anaconda about a year ago and are nearly pure gold. One of the specimens is valued at $700 and is a combination of quartz and wire gold."

Victoria—Thomas B. Bisset, New York; H. N. Reynolds, Dayton; A. H. Lloyd, Boston; A. J. Decker, Indianapolis; J. L. Freeman, Cleveland; Charles Goodwin, Baltimore; Col. S. A. Stevens, Providence; J. W. Power, Montana; J. W. Henderson, Cedar Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Bessegine, Brooklyn; D. L. Case, Milwaukee; C. A. Adams, St. Paul; A. W. Harris, Providence.

Grand Pacific—M. L. Dougherty, Detroit; A. Kimball, Davenport; J. H. Carroll, Unionville, Nev.; D. C. Plumb, Fort Worth; E. C. Jepson, New York; G. A. Kurtz, Milwaukee; C. E. Miltman, Ann Arbor; W. M. Ramsey, Cincinnati; H. C. Rogers, Troy, N. Y.; Harry Scullen, St. Louis; C. J. Offs, Peoria.

Great Northern—D. H. Stuhr, Cincinnati; T. D. Bershel, New York; T. B. Campbell, Toledo; H. M. Hamilton, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. J. H. Sheppard, St. Louis; Rufus W. Blake and wife, Derby, Conn.; Fred S. Avery, Superior; H. N. Knight, Monticello; G. O. Bock, Lincoln.

Tremont—M. C. Beam, E. A. Sumner, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Graves and J. J. Buckley, Boston, Mass.; J. S. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky.; C. J. Greene, G. H. Hamilton, and E. P. McCullough, New York; W. H. Bell, Attleboro, Mass.; F. W. Hodges, Detroit.

Auditorium—Mrs. W. H. Trusdale, Minneapolis; C. O. Baldwin, Boston; Mrs. J. C. Hart, Detroit; F. Millard, New York; A. Miller, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Blair Lee, Washington, D. C.; L. E. Bellows, Holyoke, Mass.; C. A. Draper, Toledo, O.

The Lexington—J. A. Colquhour, F. E. Emery, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Mueller, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Anderson, St. Louis; Harry Higgins, Charles Samuels, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nickerson, Miss Nickerson, Boston.

Sherman—B. F. Holmes, J. L. Lane, and D. E. Barrett, Detroit, Mich.; M. E. Schoening, F. Welche, J. Loshmeyer, and I. Weissenborn, New York; E. P. Rumsey, Springfield, Ill.; G. R. Jacobs and F. R. Fletcher, Boston, Mass.

Wellington—Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Erie, Pa.; W. Coleman, St. Louis; Miss M. R. Garl, Cincinnati; B. F. Deakenfield, New York; A. A. Waterman, Boston; G. H. Schafer, Fort Madison; R. P. Salcido, Mexico.

Palmer House—A. W. Maher, Milwaukee; J. Gruen, Columbus; Frank Johnston, Washington; A. C. Wills, New York; M. V. Elliott, Grand Rapids; George A. Heston, Philadelphia; J. Steinhardt, San Antonio.

Richelieu—H. W. Bell, New York; M. E. Tillinghast, C. W. Felton Jr., San Francisco; Z. C. Smith, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dater, New York.

Leland—C. E. Wells, Detroit; A. G. Wodley, Ohio; Henry Grimer, Paris; C. C. Matheney, Springfield; A. R. Angle, Indianapolis.

Metropole—G. S. Reed, Kansas City; R. Pingralls, Barcelona; J. Cologan, Madrid; M. Bickford, G. S. Williams, London, Eng.

Quick Delivery of Mails.

The fastest time on record for the delivery of American mails in England was made two weeks ago with the mails arriving from New York by the Teutonic. The Teutonic made a passage of six days four hours to Queenstown and the mail was delivered in London in exactly six days and twenty-two hours from the time the ship had left New York.

Spring Humors

SPRING HUMORS, blood humors, skin humors, scalp humors with loss of hair, and every other humor, whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, are now speedily, permanently, and economically cured by that greatest of all known humor cures, the

Cuticura Resolvent

A SKIN and blood purifier of incomparable purity and curative power. An acknowledged specific of world-wide celebrity. Entirely vegetable, safe, innocent, and palatable. Effects daily more great cures of skin, scalp, and blood humors than all other skin and blood remedies before the public. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other blood and skin remedies.

Sold everywhere. Price, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Spring Humors, Blood Humors, Skin Humors, Scalp Humors."

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PERIAL FAMILY TO AT-
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QUESTION OF RIGHTS.

DISCUSSING THE SEATING OF THREE WESTERN SENATORS.

The Upper House of Congress Considers the Report of the Committee Favoring the Three Men Appointed by the Governors of Montana, Wyoming, and Washington—Senator Power Asks for an Investigation of Charges Made Against Him in the Public Prints.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The Senate today entered on what promises to be a protracted debate. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of seating the three Senators appointed by the Governors of the States of Montana, Wyoming, and Washington was called up, and Mr. Pugh delivered a constitutional argument in support of the position taken by the committee.

The discussion that followed was participated in by Senators on both sides of the chamber, most of them indicating concurrence with the views of the minority of the committee adverse to the admission of the three Senators. The question comes up again tomorrow.

Senator Power demanded an investigation by a special committee of the charges made against him two years ago by Senator Turpie and quoted in a Washington paper today. A resolution referring the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections was offered, but went over without action, Mr. Gorman intimating very broadly that if the Senate wished to go into the investigation of transactions which had occurred prior to the election of Senators the investigation would have to take in several of the Senators on the Republican side of the chamber.

Mr. Hoar called up as a question of privilege the resolution reported by him from the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that Lee Mantle is entitled to be admitted to his seat as Senator from the State of Montana.

Mr. Harris suggested that the Senate was not ready to act on the question, as the reports of the majority and minority had only been delivered today.

Mr. Hoar said that his reason for calling up the subject today was that some Senators, who were about to leave the city, desired to address the Senate.

The resolution w[illegible]en up and Mr. Pugh, who had joined i[illegible]rt of the majority, proceeded to add[illegible] Senate in favor of that report.

The importance of the question presented would be, said Mr. Pugh, conceded as well as the necessity for a solution of it by the Senate that would be accepted hereafter as final. Unfortunately the decision of the same question heretofore had been influenced more or less by the fact that the Governor's appointee was a Democrat or a Republican, as was shown by the division of the votes of Senators on party lines. He argued from the debates in the constitutional convention that "the existence or the vacancy from any cause" was the crucial test of the power of the Governor to fill the vacancy. The vacancy "happened," he argued, if it existed.

Some of the Possible Evils.

In illustration of the possible evils that might result from prohibiting State Governors to fill vacancies in the Senate Mr. Pugh said that "the force bill" would now be a law if one Senator opposed to it had been kept out of his seat by the operation of such a rule. Were Senators, he asked, prepared to establish that rule? Three or more political parties, he said, existed by regular organization in several States. These parties favored specific principles and policies that were fundamental and irreconcilable. Was it right in such a case for the Senate to establish the tyrannical, arbitrary, and inflexible rules that these parties should surrender their opinions and convictions, disregard their pledges and their fidelity to their constituents, and come to some agreement for the election of a Senator?

Mr. Hoar gave an explanation of a statement made by him in a former debate on a similar subject, in which he took ground different from that taken by him now. The answer that he had given then to a question by Mr. Carpenter of Wisconsin had been an obiter dictum; and, almost immediately on reflection (after that debate was over) he had become satified that he had been in error, and that the principle which affected all such cases (that the Senate must be kept full) would require the broad construction now proposed to be given to the constitutional provision.

Mr. Platt asked Mr. Hoar whether it had not been agreed by himself (Mr. Hoar) and by every Senator in the discussion of the case just referred to (the Bell case from New Hampshire) that if the vacancy had happened during the recess of the Legislature, and if the Legislature had met and refused or declined to fill that vacancy, the Governor could not thereafter appoint?

Mr. Vest, as supplementary to Mr. Platt's question, said that in the discussion referred to the fact had been controverted that the Legislature of New Hampshire had met after the vacancy occurred and had failed to fill it, but that on neither side of the chamber had it been contended that if the Legislature had met and had failed to elect the Governor could appoint.

Mr. Hoar said that he was not prepared without an examination of the record to controvert Mr. Vest's statement or to answer Mr. Platt's question, except as it applied to himself (Mr. Hoar). He had supposed that the precedents of the Senate had settled the question that when the vacancy first occurred the Governor might appoint a person to hold the office of Senator up to the end of the next session of the Legislature, and that then—the Legislature having met and failed to elect—the Governor had not the power to make a new appointment. He was satisfied now, however, not only that there were no precedents of the judgment of the Senate to that effect, but that the doctrine itself was a mistake. He was satisfied now that the only constitutional limit on the power of the Governor was to appoint until the next session of the Legislature (which had been held to mean until the adjournment of the Legislature), and that if the Legislature did not elect the Governor could again and again appoint. He did not propose to address the Senate at length today, but he had wished to call attention in the outset of the debate to the fact that the answer which he had given to Senator Carpenter had been off-hand, and was an answer which he did not adhere to.

Should Make New Appointments.

Mr. George asked whether Mr. Hoar's contention was that the Legislature having met and failed to elect a Senator the Governor's original appointment stood, or whether the Governor would have to make a new appointment after every adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. Hoar replied that in his opinion the Governor should make a new appointment after every adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. George—So that in the case of annual Legislatures the Governor might by successive appointments provide for the full term of six years.

Mr. Hoar—That is exactly my proposition.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Vest, Platt, and Mitchell against the position taken by Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Mitchell, attacking Mr. Hoar's statement that the main thing contemplated by the Constitution was that the Senate must be kept full all the time, put the case of a Legislature failing to elect a Senator and of a Governor refusing to appoint one.

Mr. Hoar's reply to that supposition was that a high public official would perform the duties of his office.

Mr. Vilas reminded Mr. Hoar that it had been determined by the highest courts in England and in the United States that whenever a public officer failed to perform a public duty with which he had been charged any citizen had a right to invoke the judicial tribunals to compel [illegible] by mandamus to perform that duty.

Mr. Gray questioned whether the courts could compel a Governor t[illegible]oint a Senator, the language of the [illegible]ution being that he "may," not that he shall."

Mr. Vilas replied that every lawyer knew that the word "may" in a statute, imposing a duty on a public officer, always meant "must."

Mr. Platt contended that the Constitution did not impose upon the Governor of a State the duty or obligation to appoint a Senator. The discussion in the constitutional convention showed that that was not the meaning of the word "may" as used. On the contrary, the word used in reference to the Governor was "may" while the word "shall" was used in reference to the Legislature.

The matter then went over till tomorrow, Mr. Mitchell having the floor to defend the minority report.

Mr. Power rising to a question of personal privilege referred to an article in the Washington *Post* of today quoting from remarks made against him in the Senate Chamber by Senator Turpie, two or three years ago, when the question of his right to a seat was pending.

He said that his success in party strife had caused a competitor to try to vent his spleen on him through the press and in every conceivable manner possible. Out of respect to his State, the country, and the Senate he could not allow these assertions to go without notice, and he respectfully courted and demanded the most careful and thorough investigation by a special committee. He asked that the cause of the remarks made by Mr. Turpie be thoroughly looked into. That Senator had seen fit to use language towards him that did not become a Senator unless he could prove at least some of the allegations made.

Would Keep the Senate Busy.

Mr. Vest said that he had a very decided opinion in regard to the matter of asking for an investigation by a committee as to newspaper statements. His opinion was exactly that which Senator Thurman of Ohio expressed some years ago when Senator Kellogg of Louisiana asked for a committee to investigate newspaper charges against him—which was that if the Senate were to appoint committees to enter on the investigation of all personal charges against Senators in the public press it might as well dismiss all other business and go into that matter exclusively. There was not a Senator in the chamber who had not been maligned in the public press for one reason or another. If the Senator from Montana demanded an investigation all other Senators would have the right to do the same thing. The courts of the country (as Mr. Thurman had also said on that same occasion) were open to all Senators who might desire to institute actions for libel or slander, and as long as that was the case it was absolutely unnecessary to talk about committees.

After further debate Mr. Chandler offered a resolution referring Mr. Powers' request to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Gorman suggested that the resolution go over for the present and expressed the hope that the Senate would fix a day hereafter for the consideration of all such matters. If the Senate was going to investigate transactions which had occurred prior to the election of Senators the matter had better be taken up deliberately and all such cases brought to the attention of the Senate and disposed of. There would be certainly, he believed, quite a number of them among his friends on the right (referring to the Republican side of the chamber).

He therefore suggested that Mr. Chandler's resolution go over until the question could be reached in an orderly way, when it could be disposed of pretty thoroughly and completed for all time.

Mr. Chandler—My resolution does not provide for an investigation. It merely refers the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Does the Senator object to that?

Mr. Gorman—I do for the moment because we had better dispose of it after consideration.

Mr. Gorman then moved that the Senate proceed to executive business.

Mr. Manderson suggested that the motion take the form of a request for unanimous consent, inasmuch as the question of the right of a Senator to his seat was one of the highest privilege, and could not be displaced by a motion to proceed to other business.

Mr. Gorman, after listening to Mr. Manderson's statement of his construction of the rule bearing on the point, and not admitting the correctness of it, declined to ask unanimous consent and renewed his motion to proceed to executive business.

Mr. Manderson then made a point of order against the motion; and the point was, after a short discussion, overruled by the Vice-President.

The motion was agreed to; and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

The Investigation of Senator Roach.

There were no open developments in the proposed investigation into the record of Senator Roach of North Dakota today. The matter was a general subject of conversation on the floor of the Senate and so far it does not appear that party lines have yet been strictly drawn, although certain Democratic Senators privately indulged in some rather harsh criticism of Mr. Hoar's course and insist that he is animated by political feeling and is seeking to accomplish some party advantage by pressing his resolution. On the other hand a few Republican Senators answer this charge by saying that the Governor of North Dakota would certainly appoint a Democrat to succeed Mr. Roach should he resign his seat or be forced out, and that if there is any capital to be made out of the Roach case it can be perhaps more effectually made by his presence in the Senate as a Democratic Senator than by his withdrawal. In some quarters there is talk of extending the scope of the resolution to include charges made heretofore against Senators—Republicans in this case—while on the other hand some strong partisans of that faith threaten that if this course is pursued they will cause an investigation of the circumstances by which Mr. Roach was elected by the last Legislature, which, they assert, will not bear scrutiny. Altogether the feeling, which is very uncomfortable on both sides, has been made no less so by Mr. German's implied threat in the Senate, and conservative Senators are deprecating the initiation of the subject at this time in any shape.

The Russian Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting this morning, but it is understood that, while being favorable to making public the text of the Russian treaty, they were unable to agree upon a favorable report by reason of disagreements relative to the correspondence accompanying the convention. A well-known Senator who is prominent on account of his love of fair play and general humanitarian legislation stated that when published the treaty would be found to be neither more nor less objectionable than several other treaties that have been in operation for some years. The criticism that has been heard is due, he says, to a conception of the effect of the instrument based upon garbled extracts that appeared in a surreptitious publication when the treaty was first sent to the Senate, and when objections now made would, if made then, have been timely and well founded.

FUNDS BEQUEATHED FOR CHARITIES.

Mr. Hartig's Bequests to Milwaukee Institutions—Funeral of Dr. Ashley.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—[Special.]—Philip Hartig, whose will was filed for probate today, left $18,000 for charity, divided into sums of $3,000 for each of the following institutions: Milwaukee Hospital, Isolation Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Asylum for the Aged and Infirm, and Little Sisters of the Poor. The total value of the estate is given at $250,000. Charlotte Hartig, Eugene Weustoff, and Henry Blifeld are named as executors without bond.

The funeral of Dr. Ashley took place today from All Saints' Cathedral. The services, which were very impressive, were conducted by Bishop Nicholson, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Riley of Nashotah and the Rev. Dr. Royce of Beloit. The body was removed from the residence at an early hour and two celebrations of holy communion were held at the church. The first celebration, at 7 o'clock, was for the friends of the deceased, and the second, an hour later, was for members of the family. At 9 o'clock the lid of the casket was raised and for an hour friends of the deceased filed in to view the remains. The active pallbearers were the two sons and the two sons-in-law of the deceased, Messrs. William J. Ashley, Harry D. Ashley, George W. Ambridge, and W. D. Kimball. The honorary pallbearers were Dr. E. P. Wright, Wauwatosa; the Rev. James Slidell of St. John's Church, Dr. Royce of Beloit, Dr. Piper of Racine, Dr. Jewell of Watertown, and the Rev. H. B. St. George of All Saints' Cathedral. The remains were interred at Forest Home.

Internal Revenue Collector Fink has issued instructions to his deputies throughout the State to begin next Saturday the work of registering Chinamen in accordance with the law of 1892. The registration must be completed by May 1.

Col. John L. Ferguson, Eminent Commander of the Wisconsin Commandery, Knights Templar, who has removed to Chicago, was presented with a handsome jewel and a costly diamond ring at a meeting of the commandery last night.

W. H. Spofford of the United States Labor Department is investigating the workshops and slums of the city.

Temperance Girls Make Up License Fees.

EYOTA, Minn., March 29.—The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union proposes some practical temperance work. The village recently voted "no license," and the carpers have said that without license fees there would be no public lighting of the streets. The "Ys" obtained charge of the street lamps, raised money for oil by subscription, and allotted a lamp to each girl, whose pleasure it will be to keep it trimmed and burning.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENTS NOT CARRIED OUT.

General Passenger Agents Unable to Agree—The Santa Fe Objects to Enter Into an Agreement Until Trans-Missouri Lines Have Taken Action—S. H. H. Clark to Remain with the Union Pacific—Headquarters of the Wagner Palace Car Company Moved to Chicago.

The Presidents of the Western roads do not appear to have much influence with their General Passenger Agents. A few days ago the Presidents met at the office of President Fish of the Illinois Central railroad and passed resolutions instructing their General Passenger Agents as to the rates and arrangements to be made for the World's Columbian Exposition. The recommendation of the Presidents, it is understood, is that the General Passenger Agents should meet as soon as possible and adopt an agreement for the maintenance of uniform passenger rates during the Fair period. They also directed that the rates for all regular express trains be reduced 20 per cent from the regular rates, which is a little more than a fare and one-third for the round trip, and that special excursions be run from various points in the association for the masses at a rate of not more than one fare for the round trip, but that a lower rate may be made for such excursions if it should be found necessary.

The General Passenger Agents met in Chairman Caldwell's office a day or two ago to take action in accordance with the recommendations of the Presidents. It was thought that nothing more had to be done than to ratify the action of the Presidents. But those who were of that opinion underestimated the importance and powers of the General Passenger Agents. No sooner had the meeting been called to order than a spirit of hostility to the Presidents' recommendations began to evince itself. Many of the General Passenger Agents did not at all agree with the ideas of the Presidents and had decided opinions of their own as to how the business should be conducted. The special committee on World's Fair rates, appointed several months ago, submitted a majority and minority report. The minority report was presented by the Chicago and Northwestern. A heated argument ensued between the representatives of the Alton and Northwestern roads. The latter insisted that tickets should read "through Chicago," and the Alton objected on the alleged ground that it would glut the market with cut-rate tickets.

Next followed a row between the Santa Fé and A[illegible]ed that the Santa Fé should [illegible] resp[illegible]le for the actions of the Santa Fé in order to prevent tickets from being sold in a roundabout way, via the 'Frisco road. The Santa Fé claimed that no good reason existed for the demand made by the Alton. If the Santa Fé cut rates the association lines had the right under the agreement to promptly meet them. It expressed a willingness to let the 'Frisco become a party to the agreement provided that the 'Frisco's competitors—the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Union Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and others—would do likewise.

Then there was some trouble regar[illegible] rates from points on the Jacksonville S[illegible]eastern, and it was announced that the la[illegible] would enter into a private arrangement with the Alton under certain conditions, but some of the other roads thought that such arrangement might not be satisfactory to them. More obstacles were encountered by the discussion of rates from points west of the Missouri River, and as the trans-Missouri roads had no agreement or association at present the Santa Fé contended that rates could not be maintained as long as the territory west of the river was open to the competition of all lines.

The proceedings were brought to an abrupt termination yesterday afternoon when the Santa Fé announced that it would enter into no agreement as regards World's Fair rates east of the Missouri River until an agreement had been made by the lines west of the Missouri. An adjournment was taken until such time as the lines west of the river would consent to make an agreement as regards the maintenance of World's Fair rates.

WILL REMAIN WITH UNION PACIFIC.

President Clark Withdraws His Resignation and Explanations Are Made.

NEW YORK, March 29.—When the time ball on the Western Union Building dropped at noon today, events were taking place under the roof that should set the railroad-men guessing, East and West. The "doings" referred to were in the private office of George Gould, where the directors of the Union Pacific railroad were ranged about the room looking interested and wise. These gentlemen had been called together in a special session, and if the fellows who were then howling at each other down on the floor of the stock exchange had known early what the purpose of this meeting was their activity would have been intensified. The boys were stirred up, however, when they heard what the men in George Gould's office had done. Missouri Pacific went down a point or two on the information, and there was some scuttling down in Broad street, and this is how it was:

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific S. H. H. Clark, the President of the road, withdrew his resignation, which was sent in several weeks ago, at the unanimous request of the board. He will continue as President until his term of office expires, April 26, the understanding being that he will at once resign from the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific, to which he was elected as soon as his resignation from the Union Pacific was made known.

After the meeting was over Mr. George J. Gould said:

> Mr. Clark will retire from the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific railway and give his entire attention to the Union Pacific. We are sorry to lose him. I consider him one of the ablest railway men in the United States. The Union Pacific interests wished to retain him and we reluctantly consented. Assistant General Manager Smith will be in charge of the operation of the Missouri Pacific for the present. We have not yet considered who will be Mr. Clark's successor as President.

Director Samuel Sloan thus explained the action of the directors:

> Mr. Clark has been a valuable man to the Union Pacific and the directors did not want to let him go. He was therefore prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation as President of the road. There is no discord between the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific over the matter. The Missouri Pacific directors have not met yet. When they do so they will elect another President for their road. The two boards are acting in harmony with each other.

Another director said:

> The reasons for Mr. Clark's resignation were personal, and they have been overruled by the desire of the directors to have him continue the policy he has inaugurated since coming into the chief executive office a year ago. The salient points of his policy have been: Raising the general standard of the road as regards its reputation as a corporation; reducing operating expenses in every department without any dissatisfaction among employés or murmurs of a "grinding down" policy; cementing the traffic relations of the Union Pacific with other roads, and developing the local resources of the company. As a railroad manager he is an exceptionally strong man, and it was the wish of all that he should pursue his successful system, as the road has grown and prospered under it. I believe that he will give up all relations with the Missouri Pacific and give his undivided attention to this board. He will, of course, be reëlected at the next annual meeting of the stockholders on April 26.

One theory on the street was to the effect that the Gould interests were favorable to the withdrawal of Mr. Clark's resignation, because they feared that if he did not resume the office of President, Gen. G. M. Dodge of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf road would be put in.

MOVED HEADQUARTERS TO CHICAGO.

Affairs of the Wagner Palace Car Company to Be Directed from Here.

In the last year or two the Wagner Sleeping Car company has gained such a strong foothold in the territory west of Chicago that it has found it necessary to remove its principal headquarters from New York to Chicago. It now runs its cars on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas through to Texas points and on the Union Pacific to Ogden and Oregon points. New contracts are constantly being made, and New York was so much out of the way that the affairs of the line could no longer be successfully managed from that point and Chicago was shown as the most central location. J. A. Spoor has been appointed General Manager of the Wagner Palace Car company with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Spoor for the last eight years has been Superintendent of the Western division of the company with offices at Chicago, and previous to that was Superintendent at St. Louis. He has been with the Wagner Palace company for the last twelve years and has made an excellent record. C. W. Flagg, late General Superintendent, has been elected Second Vice-President and J. C. Yager has been appointed General Superintendent.

Many Obstacles in the Way.

The prospects for the adoption of the proposed revised agreement of the Western Passenger Association are anything but flattering. No trouble has arisen as regards the roads to be included in the agreement, but there is trouble as regards the appointment of arbitrators. Some of the roads demand that the arbitrators should be members of the association. The matter has been under discussion for the last two days, and will be taken up again this morning. But the indications are that nothing can be done until a new and permanent association has been formed by the lines west of the Missouri River.

Will Soon Be Completed.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., March 29.—The New Missouri, Kansas and Eastern railroad, that will follow the Missouri River from St. Louis to Boonville, Mo., forming at St. Louis an inlet for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, has been finished from St. Charles to the western terminus and will soon be in operation. The contractors began work today on the road twelve miles north of town, which will end at the Bellefontaine bridge, now being built over the Missouri River by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Arrangements have been made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas company to have their trains go into St. Louis over the Wabash track until the bridge is completed. A regular passenger service on the road will probably be inaugurated in the course of a few weeks.

SUPT. WELLES HAS A NEW SCHEME.

Opposed to City Garbage Crematories, but Silent Regarding His Own Plan.

Supt. Welles of the new Street and Alley Cleaning Bureau has as yet made no appointments to the bureau staff. He said yesterday that he would probably name no one until the first of next week.

The greatest problem before the new Superintendent is what to do with the filth which his men collect from the streets. There is at present but one city dumping ground, and that capable of taking but a small amount of refuse. It is at the foot of Chicago avenue. Mr. Welles does not look with favor upon crematories, and it is not probable that any of those already built will be used, or that any others will be constructed. The Superintendent has, however, a scheme for the disposal of garbage, which, on account of serious objection to it which is expected to arise, he refuses to make known until the details are all worked out and the scheme perfected. It has never been tried in the city and he considers it the only way to successfully dispose of the filth.

All day yesterday men who offered themselves for work under the new bureau were carefully examined as to their fitness and many were engaged. Those who were chosen will gather at the city yard at the foot of Madison street this morning, where Mr. Welles will meet them and divide them into several working gangs. These will at once be armed with the proper implements and put to work. Where they will be sent Mr. Welles has not yet decided.

The offices of the bureau in the Garden City Block are now about fitted up, and it is expected the new men will be at the desks the first of next week. Capt. Walter V. Hayt, formerly of the Health Department, will occupy the chair before one of them. He says he is not to be the head of a department, but merely a clerk.

Crisis at Dunning at Hand.

In speaking of the conditions of the poorhouse at Dunning yesterday President Edmanson of the County Board said that he thought a crisis was at hand. "We are all tired of having Commissioner Emerich carrying around the resignation of Supt. Brown in his pocket when it should be presented to the board," he said. "Dr. Brown has recently stated in an interview that he did not have sufficient time to devote to the institution. Then we should have a superintendent who has the time. I am personally in favor of the appointment of James Payne, who succeeded Dr. Wimermark as Superintendent of the Poorhouse, but if Mr. Emerich proposes the name of any man I know to be good and reliable I will vote for him."

Commissioner Allen, who is a member of the Insane Asylum and Poorhouse committee, admits that the management has been bad, but claims that Dr. Brown is not at fault. "The trouble," said he, "lies with the members of the board who have forced an army of incompetent employés upon him. Mr. Emerich claims that the other Democratic members have conceded to him the right to select the successor of Supt. Brown. I do not think the Republican members will fall in line. Of course we are in the minority, but that is the stand we take."

After the Smoke Violators.

Smoke Inspector George is still after the builders of temporary structures near the World's Fair grounds. Most of the inspectors of the department have been working for several days in that neighborhood and have not reported to their office at all. They have orders to do so today, and it is expected the list of violators of the smoke ordinance will be considerably increased. Said Mr. George yesterday: "Many of the owners are making excuses that their buildings are to be torn down after the Fair, and that it is unjust to make them put in expensive smoke consumers. The excuse will not be considered, however. It would be the height of foolishness for this department to work to keep smoke out of other districts of the city and allow the World's Fair district, where most of our visitors and critics will congregate this summer, to be shrouded in a pall of smoke."

Cribs in Good Condition.

Commissioner Kuhns of the Public Works Department, who Tuesday visited all the lake cribs in company with the City Engineer and his assistant, expressed himself yesterday as exceedingly well pleased with the condition in which he found everything. The new Sixty-eighth street tunnel he found to have been dug about 500 feet, and the work to have been done in good shape. Extra efforts are being made to put the Sixty-eighth street pumping station in good order, as that is expected to be a point to which many of the World's Fair visitors will go. The building has been newly painted and decorated. Outside the grounds will be graded, walks laid, and the streets paved.

Many Immigrants Arriving.

The number of immigrants arriving in the city is increasing daily. At present the inspectors of the Health Department are obliged to work night and day, and even then they are hardly able to keep up. For several weeks the average daily arrival of immigrants has been unusually large. Last week the department received 800, and this week's daily average bids fair to be much higher. The Eastern trunk lines are now running special immigrant trains, and it is not an uncommon thing for several trains to arrive in the city on the same road the same day.

Municipal Notes.

The officials of the Health Department were notified yesterday morning that William Morney, an 18-year-old boy, was in bed with smallpox at the Waverly lodging house, No. 103 Desplaines street. It was found, however, that the boy was suffering from measles. The patient was sent to the County Hospital.

Corporation Counsel Miller said yesterday he had taken no steps toward collecting the bill of $100 against Tim Scanlan, one of the Mayor's body guards, for sidewalks. He declared he would first make himself acquainted with the facts, and then, if necessary, begin suit for the payment of the bill.

City Electrician Barrett said yesterday the new appropriation bill passed Monday night by the Council would not allow the department to make any extensions of the electric lighting system. The only new work which will be done by the department will be in the line of police telegraph connections.

West Town Collector Adam Wolf yesterday paid to the City Treasury $179,000, being the final payment on taxes collected in his district. South Town Collector L. G. Miller also settled in full by the payment of $368,550. All the Collectors except the North Town official have now made their settlements, and he has promised to make his final payment today.

Chief of Police McClaughry's office was crowded yesterday with men who desired to be put upon the substitute list of the police force. As soon as the new appropriation bill goes into effect 300 men will be added to the regular force. These will be drawn from the substitute list and these new applicants desire to get in line.

Ten Years' Sentence for Bohannon.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—The jury returned a verdict this morning in the case of the State vs. Charles Bohannon, sentencing him to ten years in prison. The verdict is a great surprise to the public, as all expected it would be much heavier, and many believed that Bohannon would be given a death sentence. Bohannon shot and killed George W. Doane, a rival lover of Miss Sallie Madden, fifteen miles south of this city, on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 29. The killing seems to have been premidiated and unprovoked. The grand jury indicted Bohannon for murder in the first degree. Upon this charge he was tried.

GIVE UP THE CANAL.

COMMISSIONERS HAND IT OVER TO THE DRAINAGE TRUSTEES.

But They Demand the Plans for Work Between Ashland Avenue and Summit, and Present a Legal Opinion to Substantiate Their Claim to Them and to Ownership—The Board Accedes, but Takes Pains to State That Specifications Are Exhibited Merely as a Courtesy.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners sent a communication to the trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, at their meeting yesterday, giving permission to use the canal from Ashland avenue to Summit. In doing so they require the Drainage Board to submit for their approval the plans and specifications for the proposed improvements so far as they relate to the canal and that the Canal Commissioners shall retain possession of it. The details of the opinion were disputed by members of the board. It was held that the Canal Commissioners had no right to compel the Drainage Board to submit their plans to them, and that the legal control of the canal did not properly belong to the Canal Commissioners but to the Drainage Board. The President of the board, however, was instructed to present to the Canal Commissioners the plans up to date, but only as a matter of courtesy.

The communication from the Canal Commissioners is as follows:

> Since our meeting with you March 18, we have duly considered the question of the use by the Sanitary District of that portion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, lying between Ashland avenue and Summit, and the conclusion we have arrived at is sufficiently expressed in the communication addressed to us by our attorneys, Messrs. Duncan and Gilbert, a copy of which we herewith inclose.
>
> If you will submit to us for inspection and examination the plans and specifications for the improvement which you propose to make, so far as it relates to the canal, we will give them immediate consideration. Yours respectfully,
>
> W. A. S. GRAHAM,
> JOHN WELCH,
> Commissioners.

The Attorney's Opinion.

Attached to the letter was Duncan and Gilbert's opinion, as follows:

> To the Canal Commissioners: In reply to your request for advice as to your duty with respect to the use by the Sanitary District of that portion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal lying between Ashland avenue and the Summit, we submit, as expressing our views of the law, the following propositions:
>
> 1. The question whether it is "necessary" within the meaning of the statute of 1889, relating to sanitary districts, in making any improvements therein provided for, to enter upon and use a portion of the canal, is one exclusively for the determination of the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District.
>
> 2. In case the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District determines that it is necessary to do so, the statute confers upon it the right, without paying any compensation therefor, to enter upon, use, widen, deepen, and improve any portion of the canal within the limits of Cook County, provided the trustees do not unnecessarily interrupt or interfere with the public use thereof and that they restore it to its former usefulness as soon as practicable.
>
> 3. The statute does not contemplate that the Canal Commissioners shall surrender any portion of the canal to the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District, but, on the contrary, it contemplates that the Canal Commissioners shall retain possession.
>
> 4. The statute does not license the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District to enter upon, use, widen, deepen, and improve the canal in any manner or to any extent it may see fit, but only in such manner and to such extent as will not unnecessarily interrupt or interfere with the public use thereof and as will admit of its restoration to its former usefulness as soon as it is practicable, and it is the right and duty of the Canal Commissioners to forbid and prohibit any improvement or method of making the same that would, in their judgment, be productive of the results provided against by the statute.
>
> 5. The decision of the Canal Commissioners that a particular method of procedure proposed by the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District is a violation of the statute is not conclusive, but is subject to a review by means of a judicial proceeding.
>
> 6. The Canal Commissioners and the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District are not authorized by law to contract with each other in respect to the use of the canal, the rights of the Sanitary District being fixed and defined by the statute and the Canal Commissioners being unauthorized to enlarge or diminish those rights.

Must See the Plans.

> 7. It is the duty of the Canal Commissioners before permitting the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District to enter upon and improve any portion of the canal, to require said Board of Trustees to submit to them for inspection and approval plans and specifications of the proposed improvement. In case the improvement described by said plans and specifications will, in the judgment of the Canal Commissioners, comply with the law, it is their duty to permit the improvement to be made, but otherwise, to forbid it.
>
> The foregoing propositions are sufficient statements of the law, we think, to guide you in your dealings with the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District. We do not deem it necessary at this time to present any argument for their support. The statute seems to be plain and you will no doubt endeavor to execute its provisions in the utmost good faith, wholly uninfluenced by any desire to prevent the Sanitary District from any right which the law has conferred upon it, and will readily permit the making of any improvement by the Sanitary District that in your judgment, after you have consulted competent engineers, is authorized by the statutes.

The following, on motion of Trustee Prendergast, was added to a resolution adopted authorizing the President of the board to advise the Canal Commissioners of action taken by the board in reference to enlarging the canal between Summit and Bridgeport:

> This board does not concede the correctness of the views of the law stated in the communication from the Canal Commissioners this day received and filed, but as a matter of courtesy this resolution is adopted without prejudice to the rights of the Sanitary District of Chicago.

Liable for Damages.

Trustee Eckhart read an order to the effect that on the land recently purchased from the Prescott estate a drain should be constructed and maintained to relieve the land of water which would be backed up by the dike that it was proposed to build at this point in widening the river channel. This drain would relieve about 600 acres of land.

Trustee Boldenweck objected to the board maintaining this channel, as, he said, it would make the members liable for damages in case the flow of water was stopped and the land thus flooded. It was explained that this liability had been provided for in a previous order, which was read, but he did not see it that way, and moved that the order be referred back to the Engineering and Finance committee. This motion was lost.

Attorney Carter was called and admitted that if the dike broke or the drain became stopped, thereby flooding the land, the board would be liable. The purchase had been made at a low figure, he said, and by means of this provision. The original order was put to vote and carried 6 to 1, Mr. Boldenweck still retaining his stand. It was then voted to close the office Tuesday, April 4, on account of election day and its being a legal holiday.

Trustee Prendergast offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the chief engineer as soon as practicable report what lands and property in the Illinois River Valley will be injuriously affected by the construction and operation of the works of the sanitary district of Chicago, and the character and extent of such injury, if any, to the end that the compensation thereof be fixed by condemnation proceedings.

It was argued in relation to this that the time for condemnation suits had not yet come, but the value of such a report was apparent to all the members and upon a vote it was referred to the Judiciary committee.

The engineer of the board submitted a report on the amount of land overflowed by last year's floods in May and June, together with a map of the same, and also the cost of work now under contract, the amount of the latter being much less than a former report.

Cost of Work Under Contract.

Chief Engineer Williams reported that the cost of work now under contract in Secs. 1 to 14 and A to F inclusive would be $13,521,908. This amount, he explained, could only be considered as a revised estimate. This amount is much less than any previous given. He also submitted a report on the lands overflowed in the floods of May and June of last year, together with a map of the river valley, showing the high water mark of those times in all places, and a report on bench marks.

The Joint Committee on Finance and Engineering reported the purchase of tracts of land for a right of way at a greatly reduced figure. The price paid the Ogden estate was $21,496 and to Jesse Oldfield $450. Vouchers to the amount of $2,804 were ordered paid and requisitions amounting to $101 approved.

Verdict for Damages Against Opera-House.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Holton of Chicago, formerly Miss Irene Warrell, was today awarded a verdict of $5,000 damages against the Duncan & Coats Opera-House for injuries received by falling down a stairway behind the stage nearly six years ago. Her claim was $10,000.

WORK OF THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Report of the British Delegates—Their Opinion of the Plans Presented.

Following are extracts from the report of the British delegates to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels made to the Commissioners of the Treasury Feb. 3 and recently received at the State Department at Washington:

> The conference did not succeed in finding any definite and practical scheme upon which a large number of the delegates could agree; but it must not, therefore, be considered that it did not produce any results of importance. Valuable information upon the monetary question generally has been obtained and recorded; and, in particular, the declarations made of the views of various countries have given some indication of the limits within which a remedy must be sought, if it is to be sought anywhere, for such evils as there may be in the present situation.
>
> Certain countries declared themselves frankly as adherents to the monometallic faith. The representatives of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were clear in their declarations that no change would be made in the gold basis of the currency of those countries. Switzerland, though a member of the Latin Union, declared explicitly that it was an unshaken adherent of the monometallic principle, and the delegate of Austria-Hungary was equally explicit in his statement that his government had every intention of abiding by the gold standard which they are in course of adopting. On the bimetallic side the lead was taken by the United States. The Netherlands were prepared to join a bimetallic union provided that Great Britain formed a part of it; and Spain and Mexico were ready to adopt bimetallism or other measures which would have the effect of raising the price of silver. No declaration of policy was made on the part of Russia, though one of its delegates, speaking personally, was an active supporter of the gold standard. The Roumanian Government did not consider bimetallism a practical possibility, and Turkey and Portugal expressed no opinion.
>
> There remained the four States which, with Switzerland, formed the Latin Union—viz.: France, Italy, Belgium, and Greece. Upon their attitude to a great extent the situation turned. A partial bimetallic agreement might have been within the range of possibility had these States been willing to enter it. But M. Tirard (delegate of France), as we have stated above, declared himself opposed to any union for the adoption of bimetallism, unless such union included among its members Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.
>
> Belgium, Italy, and Greece having announced that they could not take up an attitude different from that of their colleagues of the Latin Union, the result clearly is that unless an event should take place which in our opinion is highly improbable—unless, that is, there should be a radical change in the declared monetary policy of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, an international agreement for fixing a ratio between the values of gold and silver must be regarded as beyond the range of practical politics. Without such radical change there is no prospect of the realization of the conditions which, in the opinion of bimetallists themselves, are necessary for the establishment of an efficient bimetallic system by international agreement.
>
> We have indicated in the course of this report the various subsidiary proposals which were brought forward with a view to increasing the monetary use of silver. We gave to all such proposals the careful examination which our instructions charged us to give; but in spite of the desire to arrive at some practical compromise which animated a large number of the delegates present it was found impossible to discover any ground of agreement. One great difficulty which was experienced with regard to these proposals was that in each case they were thought to involve disproportionate sacrifices on the part of certain countries. This is perhaps inevitable, but it is a most serious obstacle to the adoption of any compromise. It was the recognition of this fact which led us to express the opinion that further meetings of the conference would not be productive of practical results.
>
> Your Lordships will now readily understand how great the difficulties were which had to be contended with, and how unlikely, if not impossible, it was that any practical result should have been arrived at. The silence of both Germany and Austria-Hungary was merely broken for the purpose of giving vague and general assurances. The attitude of France was nearly as reserved, although M. Tirard made two very eloquent speeches, the principal point of which was that he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the present monetary situation in France. Italy and Belgium might have been disposed to take a more active part, but their adhesion to the Latin Union, from financial and other considerations into which it is unnecessary for us to enter, prevented them from taking up any independent attitude of their own, and led them to indorse in every respect, in pursuance of an arrangement previously entered into, the policy and views of France. Holland and Spain gave frequent proofs of great good will, but found themselves in a minority.

MURDER OF A WEALTHY STOCK-BREEDER

Daniel Sweerenger Killed Near West Union, O., for His Money.

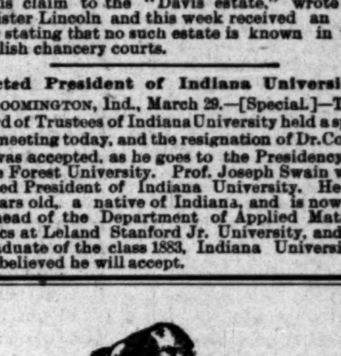
LIMA, O., March 29.—[Special.]—Daniel Sweerenger, a wealthy stock-breeder of Cherry Fork, left his home Monday morning with a large sum of money for the purpose of buying some stock. In going to West Union he passed through a dense wood, where he was waylaid by highwaymen, who slipped upon him from behind and dealt him a heavy blow on the head with a blunt instrument. When found his skull was crushed and his throat cut from ear to ear. His money, watch, and jewelry were gone, and some valuable papers were missing. His body was carried by the murderers into a thicket, where it was found lying in a heap. The discovery was made accidentally by some hunters. Sweerenger was aged about 50 years and leaves an estate valued at $75,000. There is no clew to the highwaymen, although a number of suspicious strangers have been seen in that part of the country lately. The amount stolen was over $1,200.

Fleeced of Fees by Legal Sharks.

WABASH, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—Many residents of the south side here have received letters from attorneys in the East informing them that they are entitled to a share of the "Davis estate" in England, which remains unsettled owing to the heirs having failed to prove their claims. One man has invested over $500 in fees and traveling expenses in his efforts to obtain his share, and has just discovered that he has been outrageously swindled. Mr. Theodore Hutchens, who received a proposition from a firm of New York sharks looking to the establishment of his claim to the "Davis estate," wrote to Minister Lincoln and this week received an answer stating that no such estate is known in the English chancery courts.

Elected President of Indiana University.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 29.—[Special.]—The Board of Trustees of Indiana University held a special meeting today, and the resignation of Dr. Coulter was accepted, as he goes to the Presidency of Lake Forest University. Prof. Joseph Swain was elected President of Indiana University. He is 35 years old, a native of Indiana, and is now at the head of the Department of Applied Mathematics at Leland Stanford Jr. University, and is a graduate of the class 1883, Indiana University. It is believed he will accept.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

"THE HUB
N. W. Cor. State and Jackson Sts.

It's Pretty Smooth

The way our Spring Overcoats are made this season. Last year we thought we reached the top notch of perfectness—the point of excellence beyond which ready-to-wear clothing could not be made to rise—but when we place them side by side—a garment of last season's creation and one of the magnificent Spring Overcoats made for this spring—we have to smile at the comparison. There is no comparison!

The cut—so much more stylish.

The finish—so much more perfect.

The appearance—so much more elegant.

It's like trying to compare a diamond with a piece of glass. They look somewhat alike—but are really vastly different!

No merchant tailor can surpass

The Hub's Spring Overcoats,

Although they charge fully twice as much.

In Spring Suits

We again lead the world—we again show a larger assortment—a better assortment—newer and nicer patterns—at a less price—than any other store in Chicago—we buy more, we sell more—we're the acknowledged clothing headquarters of this city—which explains it! Overcome your prejudice—try Hub clothes but once, and we can safely prophesy you will wear no other in future.

One price to all—always the lowest.

All goods exchanged—or money refunded!

No charge for alterations!

The Wanamaker Sale

Is rapidly drawing to a close—in a few more days and your last chance for these goods will have ceased! Don't you want a Spring Overcoat or a Spring Suit at half price? Think what that means! $15 Suits for $7.50—$20 Suits for $10—$25 Suits for $12.50—and so on. Suits—Spring Overcoats—Pants, Boys' and Children's Clothing, everything left from the famous Wanamaker stock—goes this week yet at One-Half Wanamaker's Regular Prices.

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KANSAS CITY
TWO TRAINS DAILY

Cures Scrofula

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary Scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain. MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

"THE TRIBUNE" ART SUPPLEMENTS.

Owing to the unexpected and unprecedented demand for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE the supply of souvenir supplements ran short, and although considerably over 100,000 copies were ordered there were a few readers not supplied. Next Sunday, when the Easter souvenir will be given to all readers, a largely increased supply will be on hand and it is our purpose to make good all deficiencies to readers. Every purchaser of THE TRIBUNE should demand the art supplement as a part of the paper and refuse to take it unless a complete copy is furnished. It will not be the fault of THE TRIBUNE company if every dealer does not give a complete paper to each customer.

THE first half of the Columbian year, which began last October, has gone, but the great Christopherian part of it is to come.

IN California public sentiment is uniformly in favor of Hawaiian annexation. The Californians grasp the subject by its American end.

BOTH the city and the cruiser New York are fast enough, but the cruiser, it must be confessed, shows much the cleaner pair of heels.

A GEORGIA editor named Grubb is among the applicants for the loaves and fishes. Does Editor Grubb want to make a cannibal of himself?

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be as safe in Chicago this summer as anywhere in the world, unless he goes too close to the manholes.

HERMAN STUMP of Maryland is the new Superintendent of Immigration. Four years hence some good Republican, with the requisite pull, will remove Mr. Stump from the political field.

THE schools of Chicago are to be closed next Friday. A pretense is made that this is partly in the interests of discipline of the schools. This is mere hollow hypocrisy. The discipline of the schools is never improved by giving holidays without reason. There is no reason for the Friday one. The day is not a holiday with any considerable class of people of Chicago. It is not a holiday of the Roman Catholics. Every Roman Catholic merchant and business-man and mechanic and employé who is in good health and who has occasion to work will work next Friday. Nobody has asked that either Friday or Monday be declared a school holiday. The school year is brief enough. There is no reason why it should be shortened this one day. The whole business is a humbug and an imposition.

CITY CLERK VAN CLEAVE, who is a candidate for reëlection on the Citizens'-Republican ticket, severely hurt his foot on the day of the nomination, and has not been able to make a personal canvass on that account. He has not cheered the Allerton meetings with his genial and inspiring presence, or with any of those brief and sensible speeches which were a feature of the campaign two years ago. He ought not to suffer because of his inability to make the canvass. He has proved during the last two years an obliging and efficient public official. He is popular with men of all parties and classes. He deserves their support, and will receive it next Tuesday. The Democratic candidate for this position is utterly unknown. He was named as an alleged representative of the German Democrats for no other reason than that his brother-in-law, who was once City Clerk, is the son of German parents. Van Cleave ought to lead the Citizens' ticket, and he probably will do so.

THE New York stock market was dull and uneventful. A show of strength was developed near the close of the session. The local stock market was active, the advances being principally in the street railway securities. New York exchange was quoted at 50 to 60 cents premium.—The action of May wheat was the sensation on the Chicago Board of Trade. It advanced sharply at the opening and then broke 7 cents from the top. The panic lasted for a few minutes and was followed by a slight reaction. Corn and oats were without material change. Provisions were active and much lower under raiding by local "bears." As compared with the latest prices of the previous day, May wheat closed 2¾ cents lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley unchanged, flax 2@2¼ cents lower, May pork 47½ cents lower, lard 57½ cents lower, and ribs 30 cents lower.

"SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER telegraphed yesterday urging the Democrats of Chicago to support the whole ticket. That ought to be enough for the Democrats." Such were the remarks of Carter H. Harrison at one of his meetings Tuesday. The John M. Palmer to whom he refers is the same man whom he accused of "dragging his Senatorial toga through the filth and corruption and fraud of municipal politics" two years ago when Palmer came here to support the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor when Carter was then trying to defeat him. He is the same Palmer of whom Harrison said that "his board bill will be paid by Mike McDonald, chief of the gamblers' trust." Carter now wants the aid of the man whom he vilified, and he is making the most of the meager telegram which Palmer after much begging and beseeching sent to the "Chairman of the Democratic mass-meeting" in the Auditorium hall Monday evening. In this message Palmer does not say one word about Harrison. He makes a general appeal to stand by the Democratic organization, but has nothing to say for the man who tried to wreck the organization two years ago.

A CLASSIC MAYOR NOT WANTED.

It has been urged as a reason why Mr. Harrison should be elected Mayor over Mr. Allerton that the city will need this summer the services of a classic Mayor of whom—

'Tis known he could speak Greek
As naturally as pigs squeak.
While Latin was no more difficile
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.

The man who will be at the head of the city government this year will have more important duties to perform than making classic speeches to visitors, and it is likely that the visitors would rather see the Fair than listen to complimentary addresses. It is of more importance that the streets should be cleaned for those who are to come here, whether Americans or foreigners, whether Kings Princes, merchants, or farmers, than that they should be met at the depot by the Mayor and welcomed to Chicago. It is much more necessary that the air should be free from soot and smoke, so that foreign potentates may have pure air to breathe, than that floods of oratory should be poured out for their benefit. They would rather have the city well policed, so that their pocketbooks will not be stolen, than to lose their pocketbooks and be favored with some classic addresses. A great deal of rabbish has been talked about the necessity of having a Mayor who can receive visitors in accordance with Delsartean rules. No one who comes here for the Exposition will care a fig who is Mayor. The persons who have made the Fair a success will be the ones they will take an interest in and want to be welcomed by.

Supposing that the chief function of the Mayor were to make graceful remarks to visitors of high degree, what intelligent person would choose Mr. Harrison for that position? He has been in office before. He has made welcoming speeches before. The keynote of them all was that if the visitors got drunk or otherwise misconducted themselves so as to fall into the hands of the police he would see that they were set free without a fine. Such a greeting may fall pleasantly on the ears of Tammany Aldermen, but it is not the sort of welcome to which gentlemen are accustomed. Foreigners who came here and were thus accosted by the Chief Magistrate of the city would take to their homes a queer impression of Chicago. It was not in good taste for Mayor Colvin to suggest to King Kalakaua that perhaps he would "like to wash up." It would be in much worse taste for Mayor Harrison to intimate to some foreign dignitary that he supposed he would like to get drunk and kick up a row.

If the people feel that, disregarding cleanliness and everything else, they must have a classic Mayor, one who has "ripped with Euripides and socked with old Socrates" then Harrison is not their man. His oratory is of a Gothic type with Billingsgate decorations which would not please the cultured ears of Princes.

WHAT ARE THE POLICE DOING?

Another meeting of citizens in favor of the election of Mr. Allerton was attacked by a gang of hoodlums and toughs Tuesday evening and broken up and the speakers were denounced by the thugs because they attempted to criticise Harrison. The meeting was in Muller's Hall, corner of North avenue and Sedgwick street, and consisted mostly of German-American citizens. There were about 250 of them present and for half an hour the meeting proceeded in an orderly manner. At this point thirty or forty men, most of them half drunk, went up the stairway and began to hoot the speaker, who was interrupted at every sentence thereafter by oaths, hisses, and catcalls. As the report has it, "two policemen stood at the foot of the stairs and refused to go into the hall to preserve order." The Harrison organ prints reports of three other meetings at which the Harrison thugs invaded Allerton meetings, broke them up, and took possession of the halls. Those proceedings the Harrison organ gleefully announces as "turning Allerton's meetings into Harrison gatherings." The meetings in question occurred in the Sixteenth, Twenty-ninth, and Twenty-sixth Wards. The Allerton committee paid for the halls. The supporters of Mr. Allerton went to the meetings by invitation. For the most part the Allerton men are taxpayers. They are all citizens of respectability. They are surely entitled to protection in their halls and meetings. It is the duty of the police force or the members of it present to prevent them from being disturbed by hostile rowdies.

Supt. McClaughry in an interview yesterday admits this, but referring to one of the meetings which was broken up last Sunday rather deprecates criticism of the thugs. He says the meeting in the Sixth Ward Sunday was not broken up. All the newspaper reports assert otherwise, and those reports are more likely to be truthful than those which the Superintendent has received from his subordinates. Further along in this interview Maj. McClaughry admits that the meeting was "disturbed." But he adds that the disturbance was committed by boys and not by any organized political gang. But boys can disturb a meeting as well as persons of larger growth. At the same time it would be more easy for the police officers to quell a disturbance created by boys than by older and tougher men. There were police at the meeting in question. Has Supt. McClaughry called the officers who permitted the boys to break up the meeting to account? Has he punished them? We fear not.

But Supt. McClaughry gives promise that in the future he will do better. He said in the interview already quoted from:

> I understand the importance of adequate protection at the polls in the Sixth Ward on election day, and I am preparing to give it there and in all the wards at every one of the 800 polling places. Lieut. Enright's precinct will be cared for, and every other precinct in the city. There will be 2,500 policemen on duty at the polls instructed to preserve the peace and maintain order. Every policeman has been ordered not to be active in a partisan sense.

The trouble about those orders is that the policemen deliberately misinterpret them. Thus they take an instruction to be non-partisan as one not to interfere when the rowdies and thugs of one party beat and threaten and bulldoze the peaceable citizens of another party. In some of the polling places, as Supt. McClaughry well knows, there is hardly any need of a policeman. The citizens preserve order without their aid. In other precincts, on the contrary, it requires a large force to preserve order, and it depends on the selections made whether order is preserved. Take the case referred to by the Superintendent. Lieut. Enright was in charge of a certain precinct of the Sixth Ward two years ago. His officers on that occasion actually connived at ballot burglary and defacing the returns. Does Supt. McClaughry believe for a moment that this is a safe man to put in charge of the police force of the same district at this time, when there is a fiercer and more determined contest and when the candidates are more desperate because of the recollection of the fraud and the wrong of two years ago? In other portions of the Sixth Ward public meetings have been broken up by the rowdies under control of one of the candidates, and the police have winked at the disturbance. Can those men be trusted with the preservation of the peace next Tuesday?

In certain precincts of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards two years ago the returns were changed, the judges threatened, and the vote held back through the terrorism of thugs and thieves, aided by the police. The police themselves made false returns. They gave false reports to the newspaper reporters sent to the precincts to ascertain the vote. Those men are in charge now in the self-same precincts. Does Supt. McClaughry mean to say that he does not know of these things? Does he mean to say that those men will act honestly Tuesday and preserve the peace? Does he mean to say also that his apologetic references to the officers who permitted a peaceable meeting to be broken up in the Sixth Ward last Sunday is calculated to inspire his subordinates throughout the city with a high sense of duty on election day? A little more energy, a little more candor, and some more decision on the part of Maj. McClaughry are expected by the citizens of Chicago at this crisis.

AN ELECTION HALF-HOLIDAY FOR EMPLOYES.

If the leading business houses of the city will, in compliance with the address of the Business-Men's Executive committee published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, give their employés a half-holiday Tuesday there ought to be no doubt about Mr. Allerton's election. The half-holiday, as the committee advises, should be given in the morning as far as practicable. The polls close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They open at 6 o'clock in the morning. If employés of the business houses are not obliged to report for duty until 11 o'clock the morning of election they will have plenty of opportunity to vote and to exercise their influence among their fellow-citizens. As a rule 75 per cent of the vote since the new election law came in force in Chicago has been cast before 11 o'clock. If the half-holiday is given as suggested 90 per cent of the vote in the residence wards will be in the box next Tuesday by 10 o'clock. Harrison will be beaten at that time. It will, of course, be a great sacrifice for the business-men to give the employés the three hours from 8 o'clock, when they usually begin their work, until 11 o'clock, but if all, or nearly all, unite in making the sacrifice, each will not lose a great deal. The sacrifice of the employers will inspire the employés with a sense of public duty. It will be an argument as to the importance of the issues to be decided that ought to be conclusive.

This contest, as the Business-Men's committee declares, is not between Democrats and Republicans, but between the honest, intelligent citizen and the gang. The gambling-houses, the groggery-houses, the breweries, will all give their employés ample opportunity to vote for the gang ticket. Every grogshop will be a headquarters for the gang candidates; every tough saloonkeeper and every gambler will be an active, energetic, and untiring agent for the gang candidates next Tuesday. They will use money freely in Harrison's interest in the belief that if he is elected they will be able to make it good. It will be the duty of the business-men, the thoughtful and intelligent men, the honest men, to fight this combination, and the only place where they can fight it is at the polls. The only time they can fight it will be next Tuesday morning. No such opportunity to defeat and demoralize the gang will occur for a long time.

The property-owners and taxpaying voters are especially interested in the contest. Over $30,000,000 in the way of taxes will be spent for improvements in Chicago this year and $60,000,000 of taxes will be spent during the next municipal administration. The voters are to decide Tuesday whether this enormous amount is to be expended economically, honestly, prudently by capable and efficient men, and for the best interests of the taxpayers and the city, or whether it is to be spent by inefficient, incompetent ward heelers and political loafers, and grabbed by dishonest and unscrupulous contractors. The heelers, the loafers, and the incompetents, the professional politicians and the grabbing contractors are all working might and main for Harrison that they may have the spending and the use of those millions of the people's money. Will the business-men, the honest workingmen, the property-owners, and the taxpayers unite to prevent the plunder which the gang contemplates? Will the business-men have the patriotism, the civic pride, the intelligence to coöperate in this matter with the committee which has appealed to them for aid and which is trying to avert the disaster and disgrace of another Harrison administration of gambling, thuggery, disorder, bawdiness, and anarchy in Chicago? The response to the appeal of the Business-Men's Executive committee published yesterday will tell the story.

TO GUARD AGAINST FRAUD.

It is reported that the Citizens' Executive committee in charge of the Allerton campaign has discovered two schemes of the Harrison gang committee by which it is hoped to count in Harrison if the election Tuesday is anything like close. One scheme is to place in the possession of such judges and clerks of election as may prove corruptible false tally sheets made out before and to be substituted for the genuine tally sheets after the close of the polls. In aid of this scheme it is proposed to hold back the returns from about forty of the tough precincts until it is ascertained how many votes may be needed to elect Harrison.

This plan was tried two years ago by the gang which is now running the Harrison campaign. The duplicate tally sheets were kept in a room over a saloon on Clark street. The returns were brought to those rooms. The genuine tally sheets were taken out and the false ones were substituted. About forty precincts were held back in the Fifth, Sixth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Wards, and in some tough precincts of the Sixteenth and Twenty-third. All the measures necessary to count in the candidate of the gang had been taken at that time, but the "lightning calculators" of the committee in charge made a blunder when they sought to ascertain the number of votes necessary to give the election to their man. The scheme failed as a consequence. But it came very near succeeding.

It could not have succeeded to the extent that it did but for the connivance of the police officers. They acted with the conspirators. They were of the conspirators themselves. The same desperate and unscrupulous men who attempted the fraud two years ago are in charge of the Harrison campaign this year. The same police officers who acted with the gang two years ago are on the force yet. They are stationed for the most part in the districts where fraud was then committed, and where it will be attempted next Tuesday unless the utmost vigilance is exercised. False tally sheets are out already, whether with the connivance of dishonest employés of the Election Commissioner's office or through duplication of the forms by the gang committee, cannot be ascertained just at present. The Harrison campaign is being manipulated by the gamblers and the thieves of Chicago. They will not stop at anything to accomplish their designs. They will forge returns, stuff ballot boxes and steal them, and do anything else that may be deemed necessary to elect their man. It is a deplorable fact, but it must be taken into account that they count on the sympathy of members of the police force and on the inefficiency or stupidity of its management to aid them in their work. It will require the utmost vigilance, coolness, and energy on the party of the managers of the Allerton campaign, or wholesale frauds will be committed. Some have been committed already through the stuffing of the registry. Others are undoubtedly in contemplation.

MR. HARRISON'S DEFINITION OF IRISHMEN.

Mr. Harrison showed his fine tact and delicacy of feeling last week when he told his listeners at a German meeting that when he was in Germany his favorite pastime was to blow the froth off a tankard of beer and squeeze the hand of some German Fraulein under the table. He showed those same qualities strikingly night before last when he told the Irishmen at a Fifth Ward meeting why, when Mayor, he did not enforce a city ordinance for the closing of the saloons at midnight. It was, in brief, that in some of the Irish wards the people would either fight or get drunk. Of the two evils he chose that which he considered the least and let them get drunk. He said further that these Irish wards abounded in people who, if driven out of the saloons at midnight, would have starved on the streets. To save them from so sad a fate he allowed them to stay inside and buy liquor.

There may be Irish who are gratified or amused when told that there are large numbers of their countrymen in this city who carry shillalahs and feel that they must either fight or get drunk. It is possible that the Irishmen who were at the meeting night before last and who found no fault with Mr. Harrison's remarks were of that class. Yet as it is notoriously untrue that the Irish wards of this city are a repetition of Donnybrook Fair, it seems as though self-respecting Irishmen would go to some pains not to vote for Mr. Harrison, a person who has so contemptuous an opinion of their race.

Probably the classic orator who said he let the saloons keep open after midnight so that Irishmen might get drunk and thus be peaceful was not very proud of this specimen of his eloquence. It is omitted in the revised and amended report of his public addresses printed in his own organ. But for the thoughtfulness of other papers only those who were at this little meeting would have known that Mr. Harrison's definition of an Irishman is: a person who is fighting except when drunk. Does that eminent professional Irishman, Mr. Matthew P. Brady, who learned in Camp No. 20 all he knows of Ireland, accept the definition of his candidate?

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.

A recently issued census bulletin contains a statement of the nationalities and geographical distribution of the foreign born element of the population of the United States. The following are the totals for five census years:

Year.	Foreign birth.	Per cent of foreign born.
1850	2,244,602	9.68
1860	4,138,697	13.16
1870	5,567,229	14.44
1880	6,679,943	13.32
1890	9,249,547	14.77

The increase in the foreign born population for the ten years ending in 1890 is only about half the increase reported by the Bureau of Statistics, a fact which may well raise some question as to the value of the census figures, but a close comparison would involve a consideration of differences in the death rate, the material for which is not at hand. The figures show that great changes have occurred in the proportion of the several nationalities to the total. In 1850 the foreign born residents included 961,000 from Ireland, 583,000 from Germany, 278,000 from England, 147,000 from Canada, 70,000 from Scotland, 54,000 from France, 29,000 from Wales, and less than 15,000 from any other country. In 1880 the Germans exceeded the Irish for the first time, but the excess was slight, the numbers being 1,966,000 and 1,854,000. In 1890 the distribution was 2,784,000 from Germany, 1,872,000 from Ireland, 980.000 from Canada, 909,000 from England, 478,000 from Sweden, 322,000 from Norway, 242,000 from Scotland, 182,644 from Russia, 182,580 from Italy (these two being nearly equal), 147,000 from Poland, 132,000 from Denmark, 123,000 from Austria, 118,000 from Bohemia, 113,000 from France, 106,000 from China, 104,000 from Switzerland, and 100,000 from Wales. Canada and Newfoundland are credited with 981,000, being an increase of 36.78 per cent during the last census decade, and Mexico with 78,000, being an increase of 13.82 per cent. These figures are of additional interest from the fact that our immigration statistics of recent years have not taken account of arrivals across our southern and northern boundaries.

The report shows that nearly 45 per cent of the 9,249,547 foreign born residents in the United States are living in the one hundred and twenty-four cities of largest population. The following are the percentages of those different nationalities residing in those cities: Italian and Spanish, 58; Poles and Russians, 57; Irish, 55; Austrian and Bohemian, 48; German, 47; South Americans, 46; French, 45; Hungarians, 44; English, Scotch, and Chinese, 40; Canadian, Cuban, Dutch, Swiss, Swedish, and Portuguese, about 30; Welsh, Belgian, Danish, and Norwegian, 20 to 25; Mexican only 7 per cent. The percentage reported in the fifty principal cities increased from 34 per cent in 1880 to 37 in 1890.

Only 14,000 out of the 980,000 Canadian immigrants are in the South and 1 per cent of the 800,000 from Sweden and Norway are found in the Southern States, while but 1,300 of the 77,000 Mexicans are found in the North. Of the 106,000 Chinese 95,000 remain in the West and 71,000 of them are in California. Of the 182,000 Italians 118,000 are in the North Atlantic States, more than half that number being in New York, while 15,000 of them are in California and only 8,000 in Illinois. Of the 147,000 Poles Illinois has 28,000, Pennsylvania 25,000, and New York 22,000. Nearly one-third of the immigrants from Norway are in Minnesota, which also has 99,000 of the Swedes, while Illinois has 86,000 of the latter and no other State more than 30,000.

INTEREST ON CITY FUNDS.

The Democratic gang candidate for City Treasurer made a speech night before last in which he said that he had been Assistant Treasurer for the last four years and during that period had had absolute control of the office; over $123,000,000 had passed through his hands. Then he said in conclusion:

> I expect, during the coming two years, if elected to handle at least $20,000,000 of the people's money, and I pledge you here now that I will be ready to account for every cent intrusted to my care.

What about the interest on city funds? None of that has been paid to the city during the last four years by Mr. Bransfield or by his superior officers. He makes no promise that any will be during the next two years if he is elected. The people want a Treasurer who will pay over the interest as well as the principal. Mr. Bransfield says he will pay over only the latter. Were he to promise not to keep the interest, his friends might claim that he would keep his word. Being honester than some Treasurers, he will not make a promise in order to break it. He refuses to say anything, which means he intends to hang on to the perquisites of the office.

Are the people ready to give up something like a hundred thousand dollars so that Mr. Bransfield and the rest of the gang ticket may be elected? It is easy to see how Bransfield would be benefited by such an arrangement, but what would the gain to the voters be? If Niebling, Allerton, and the other candidates on the Citizens'-Republican ticket are elected instead of the gang nominees there will be about a hundred thousand dollars more in the City Treasury to be used for public improvements, for cleaning the streets, for the pay of policemen, etc. Will not more good be done with that money thus distributed than if it goes into the pockets of Bransfield, who may be a decent enough man in his way, but who has done nothing to entitle him to such a donation from the taxpayers?

It is for the interest of every resident of Chicago, whether taxpayer or not, to vote for Niebling, so as to add a large sum to the income of the city, and also to vote for Allerton because he will expend that money economically for the benefit of the city.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON SILVER.

In his inaugural address President Cleveland uttered a few sentences which were understood by some people to indicate a determination to act promptly with regard to the knotty, difficult, and dangerous silver status. Possibly he did not have that in mind when he said he would "briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government," or to the strong man who in the confidence of sturdiest health "may still have lurking near his vitals unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse." But it is fair to infer that he meant something of the sort in saying that "the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt conservative precaution in dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject"; also when he said that "none of the powers with which the executive branch of the government is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster."

These expressions may be characterized as vague, roundabout, obscure, opaque, and generally unsatisfactory. But they must refer to the existing bad currency status. If not, to what do they refer? To the tariff? He spoke more specifically on that topic in succeeding sentences. Assuming that he had in his mind the silver muddle and danger of the debasement of the currency, why did he not speak in plainer terms and employ language that common people can understand? It is fair to ask if he had any clear ideas on the subject, if he knows what is involved in the question, if he understands what is really the matter, or has any clear notion in regard to a remedy for the existing trouble. If so, why did he not state it? Why did he not say in plain phraseology what is the core of the silver problem and how to get at it, if he has any clear ideas regarding it? His friends claim for him the possession of courage, but he did not exhibit that trait in speaking of it in his inaugural, nor has he done so since he assumed the reins of power. He is simply allowing things to drift along in a bad way, and even if it be true that he has authorized the sale of bonds in Europe he is only dallying with a grave question and putting it off till a tomorrow in which it will be harder to solve than it is today.

It is the plain duty of President Cleveland to call the new Congress together for the purpose of dealing with the dangerous condition of the currency and placing it on a sound and stable basis. Congress can easily do it if willing. The road lies plainly open before it and nothing except cowardice or dishonesty could prevent Congress from walking therein. It is only necessary for President Cleveland to diagnose the case plainly and simply in his message calling the special session and then suggest the medicine of honesty that must be prescribed to cure the complaint. He does not need to wrap up his ideas in a mass of obscure, polysyllabic verbiage. He should write in the plain understandable vernacular of this country, using it to tell the truth in regard to the situation.

It is dangerous to evade the plain duty of calling a special session of the new Democratic Congress to give relief from the evils of the present situation. It is intimated that President Cleveland recognizes this to some extent and has about made up his mind to call on Congress to meet next September or October. But why delay it so long? The work of organization will take time. The session would be a regular one, meeting a little earlier than usual, and it is well known that a new Congress assembled for the long term seldom effects any new legislation in less than four or six months from the date of the December meeting. Hence a considerable part of the calendar year 1894 may have elapsed before the much-needed action is taken in regard to silver. But by that time a hundred millions of gold may have been taken out of the country, the Treasury reserve reduced to near the zero point, and gold may be at a premium of more than 50 per cent as measured by the lightweight, two-thirds silver dollar then to be the unit of currency value unless 4 per cent bonds be sold in vast amounts here and abroad to prevent it. And during that long wait some forty millions more of Treasury notes are to be issued and piled on top of those now outstanding, all to be redeemed in gold, while the silver dollars and silver certificates issued against them have also to be kept at par by the same sustaining power. The case stands thus:

Silver paper outstanding	$450,000,000
Greenbacks	346,000,000
Total to redeem	796,000,000
Gold available to redeem with	106,000,000

[The other gold in the Treasury is pledged to redeem the $114,000,000 of gold certificates and cannot be withdrawn to redeem paper issued against silver.]

It is evident that President Cleveland desires to put off the evil day of facing the silver question and the tariff question. If he were really in earnest in desiring to relieve the strain he would have called on Congress to meet in April, or in May at the latest, in the hope of obtaining a settlement of the silver difficulty before the hot weather came on. Perhaps before the matter is reached on what is now stated to be the program he will find that the selling of fifty or a hundred million of bonds furnishes barely enough gold wherewith to redeem the silver paper that is presented. The shifty cowards in Congress will then be forced to face the music, though by that time the din may be a distracting if not an overpowering one. The huge accumulation of silver in the Treasury will have to be utilized for its legitimate purpose of redemption of the paper issued against it, and a gold dollar's worth of the metal must be given to redeem every dollar named on the paper to be redeemed, no matter how many grains of the metal that may require. Anything less than that would bring about the "depreciation in the purchasing power of wages paid to toil" which President Cleveland professes to be anxious to avoid.

THE official report of the British delegates to the international monetary conference at Brussels has been made to the Commissioners of the Treasury. It is an interesting document, and its review of the attitudes of the different nations represented is given in full in another column. The committee states its conviction that unless there should be a radical change in the declared monetary policy of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, "an event which is highly improbable," an international agreement for fixing a ratio between the values of gold and silver must be regarded as beyond the reach of practical politics. "And without such radical change there is no prospect of the realization of the conditions which in the opinion of the bimetallists themselves are necessary for the establishment of an efficient bimetallic system by international agreement." But the committee thinks it must not therefore be considered that the conference did not produce any results of importance. It says that valuable information was obtained and recorded, and the declarations made of the views of the several countries have given some indication of the limits within which must be sought a remedy for such evils as may exist in the present situation.

THE most weirdly pathetic spectacle of the week has been that of the St. Louis *Republic* mournfully calling upon the administration to come to the relief of the hungry Democrats in Illinois.

A POLITICAL plum doesn't satisfy a Georgia Colonel. He wants a big watermelon and he wants it all.

MISSOURI and New Jersey are drifting rapidly into a state of feeling that will lead to the breaking off of all diplomatic intercourse between them.

A WELL-AUTHENTICATED report is in circulation that Georgia preachers discoursed last Sunday to audiences composed mostly of women, and took their texts, as a general thing, from the book of Exodus.

THE Waterbury (Conn.) *Republican* says the "old rivalry" between Chicago and St. Louis has been stirred up again. The *Republican* is mistaken. The rivalry died out in 1880. St. Louis acknowledges Chicago's supremacy in population, pork-packing, and culture, and Chicago concedes that St. Louis is the greatest mule market in the world.

ISN'T it about time for Schoolmaster Cleveland to call up the class in tariff reform?

CANDIDATE HARRISON'S prospects have become so desperate that Editor Harrison is losing control of his temper.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Up to Snuff.

Friend—"Going to try for a prize essay this term, Sawyer?"

Medical Student (lowering his voice)—"'Sh! Yes. Got a man hunting a subject for me already."

Wrung from His Heart.

The thin, fleecy clouds scurried across the sky, dimming at intervals the light of the moon, whose pale rays shone upon a young man standing near the corner of Jackson and Dearborn streets.

His dress was plain, even to shabbiness. The night air was chill, and as he leaned against a lamppost, with his hands in his pockets, his hat pulled down over his eyes, and his head drawn down as far as it would go inside his turned-up coat collar, he looked like a man to whom hope and a square meal had long been strangers.

Suddenly he straightened up. A new impulse, born of his necessities and heralding, mayhap, the dawning of a conviction that American manhood was not a thing to be surrendered, even amid injustice, misfortune, and neglect, had apparently taken possession of him. A footstep was heard approaching, and as if stirred by a latent feeling of shame that the eye of a fellow-being should rest upon him in his dejected and forlorn aspect he turned down his coat collar, placed his hat squarely on his head, and stepped out from under the street lamp.

"Mister," he said, plaintively, "would you be so kind and obliging as to help me a little I am a hard-working man out of a job and I haven't had a mouthful to eat for three days and it's pretty tough luck and all I ask is a dime if you would be so kind and obliging as to assist me a little it's all I ask and when a man's down on his luck go to Halifax you darned high-toned stuck-up dude you hain't got a darned cent nohow!"

PERSONALS.

It is strange, but true, that the grave of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock in Norristown, Pa., is yet unmarked.

G. M. Heldt has just entered as a student in the Agricultural Department of the University of Georgia. This venerable freshman is 63 years old.

Editor Morss of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* has been nicely muzzled. The muzzle is worth about $10,000 per annum, which beats the we business way yonder.

Miss May L. Hammond last week completed the thirtieth year of her continuous service as a teacher, and the whole thirty years' service was in one room of one building in Nashua, N. H.

Dr. Parkway Blake of Sheboygan has successfully grafted a pig's ear to the stump of an ear that had been sliced off the head of a favorite hunting dog. You can't make a silk purse out of some material, but every dog has his day.

It was of the recently deceased ex-Senator from Delaware, Mr. Saulsbury, that some one once remarked sarcastically, as that gentleman was seen striding up and down the Senate chamber, apparently buried in thought: "Eli thinks he is thinking."

Christian Joachim Mohn, a Norwegian linguist, who was acquainted with more than sixty languages, most of them Oriental tongues, died at Naples early this month at the age of 85 years. He used to be a familiar figure in the British Museum, and was well known in most Continental European cities.

Herbert Betts has followed the example of the Rev. George C. Miln and leaped from the pulpit to the stage. He plays the villain in a company now in the West and he doesn't do it badly either, despite his brief histrionic experience. Six weeks ago Mr. Betts was an Episcopalian minister in Louisville. His father is one of the leading clergymen of that city.

Prof. Virchow, the world-famous pathologist, to whom a public banquet was recently given in London, was an ardent politician in his younger years, and had many an oratorical tilt with Prince Bismarck. Probably few people on this side of the water know that he invented the word "kulturkampf," to designate the fight for culture that raged so violently in Germany some years ago.

A monument in memory of John James Audubon, the famous ornithologist, will be unveiled in Trinity Cemetery, in Harlem, where he is buried, April 26. The monument will cost about $10,000, which has been obtained mainly through the exertions of a committee of the Academy of Science. It will be a handsome structure, in the form of a Runic cross, and will be ornamented with carvings of birds and animals.

Taine had a most extreme dislike of publicity, which was intensified by his sole experience with an interviewer. He talked familiarly with the journalist, and in the course of the conversation expressed the opinion that Victor Hugo as a writer was like a gendarme in a state of delirium tremens. The author was horrified to see the radical opinion in print a few days later, and never after received a newspaper man. In his will he left an express injunction that not a line from any of his private letters or memoranda should ever be made public.

CURRENT NOTES.

"The rose that all are praising," is now the shad roes.—*Boston Herald.*

Baggs—"Were you loaded?" Raggs—"I suppose so; I found my pockets were rifled."—*Binghamton Leader.*

Reporter—"What class of literature do suburban residents chiefly read?" News Agent—"Time cards."—*New York Herald.*

"Here, Bridget, run and put this letter in the box, and be quick about it." "And shall I wait for an answer, Miss?"—*Boston Beacon.*

Struckile—"I am beginning to think that one's ancestors are important." Miss McBean—"Yes, they come under the head, important if true."—*Vogue.*

He (gazing at her jewelless ears during a temporary lull in the conversation)—"Why! did you never have your ears bored?" She—"Never up to the present time."—*Boston Transcript.*

William Ann—"What is the crush at that museum about?" Bleeker—"Very unusual attraction. They have on exhibition a cook who staid six weeks at one place."—*New York Times.*

Host (to visitor)—"Ah! what a pity you did not come a minute sooner; my wife has only just cleared away the coffee!" Little Moritz—"Yes, and she nearly broke a cup in her hurry!"—*Deutsche Wespen.*

"Look here," said the applicant's friend, "I'm afraid you are too eager. The office should seek the man, you know." "That's all right. But I'm not selfish enough to deprive the office of a little judicious steering."—*Washington Star.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

It is many a day since McVicker's Theater was as crowded at a Wednesday matinée as it was yesterday afternoon. Banks of humanity rose toward the roof, and with breathless interest the vast crowd watched the sensuous revelations of that spectacle, the title of which has a more diabolical attractiveness than that of any production of its class—"The Black Crook." The opening scenes, which were gloomy, were protracted so that the splendid views would be thrown into stronger contrast. When the grand march did take place the women, in fleshings and in glittering armor, made a show which in the glare of its magnificence has never been surpassed in a Chicago theater. If the materialistic exhibition had ended here it would have served its purpose and might be dismissed, but there was a slight incident in the notorious "split" dance which ought to be chronicled. The four young women in this exercise are trained to indulge in contortions, one of which is to twist one leg about the neck while twirling on the other. Gracefulness is not aimed at, but the object is to insult nature in the most grotesque fashion. The dance defeats the object of its inventors in that it is ugly and disgusts the mass of spectators. At the matinée, however, Mlle. La Sirene, the leader of the young women, added to the intended effect of lubricity the ultimate one of physical pain. She leaped from the fourth instead of the third step of the stairway and spread her legs so that her trunk struck the boards with unexpected violence. The pain must have been poignant, for the woman fainted and was carried off the stage by supernumeraries as if she had been a bag of meal. The spectators thought that the accident was calculated—that is, that it was one of the effects of the horrible exhibition. Many people even applauded, finding in the cruelty of the fall the crowning grace of the licentious dance. Such people would have turned down their thumbs in a Roman amphitheater. It would seem that public decency demands the excision of this dance from the performance of "The Black Crook," not so much because it is immoral, but because it is infinitely distressing and revolts every feeling of humanity.

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General appearances about the down-town theaters would indicate that the advance guard of World's Fair visitors had reached Chicago. All the playhouses offering attractions have been meeting with unusually good business this week. McVicker's, where "The Black Crook" is getting down to its long run, was packed to the doors at both the afternoon and evening performances yesterday. The Grand, where Thomas Q. Seabrooke is giving the last few performances of his engagement in "The Isle of Champagne," presented a scarcely less crowded appearance both in the afternoon and evening. "Aristocracy" at the Columbia and "The Lion-Tamer" at the Chicago (the latter did not give a matinée) also entertained large audiences.

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John Stapleton's dramatic students in the Göttschalk Lyric School will give a matinée at the Grand Opera-House this afternoon, presenting a double bill. The first part will be the little play "Sweethearts" by W. S. Gilbert. Miss Bernice Wheeler, a particularly promising amateur, Miss Leta Larkins, John San Polis, and John Stapleton will interpret the characters. Following "Sweethearts" a comedy entitled "A Domino Party," adopted by John Stapleton from the French of Louis Emile Dubry, will be given. The cast will comprise Miss Minna G. Gould, Miss Helen Tracy, Miss Harriet Hale, Miss Anna Parker, D. D. Kearns, George Lowell, Walter Campbell, Edward Kutsche, John San Polis, and J. D. Murphy.

The regular season at the Schiller will be resumed Monday evening when Charles Frohman's company will return in the new play by Leon Gandillot entitled "A Shining Light," which received its first presentation on any stage in Philadelphia last week. The company includes Miss Henrietta Crossman, Edwin Stevens, Otis Harlan, W. H. Crompton, Emmett Corrigan, and the other players who were in the company early in the season and also several new-comers. It is expected that no other play will be presented during the engagement. The sale of seats opens this morning at the box office.

Senora Eleonora Duse has recovered entirely from the illness which, although not serious, prevented her appearing at Hooley's Monday and Wednesday evenings. The management of the theater announces that she certainly will be seen in "Camille" this evening. Saturday afternoon "Fedora" will be repeated. The repertory for next week will include the following: Monday evening, "Fernande"; Tuesday evening, "Cavaleria Rusticana" and "La Lacondiera"; Thursday evening, "Fedora"; Friday evening, "Camille."

Mme. Caroline Ostberg, the Swedish prima donna, who achieved a signal success upon the occasion of her first appearance here at the Auditorium last week, will be heard again in concert at Central Music Hall Wednesday evening, when she will have the assistance of Mr. Louis Blumenberg, the violoncello virtuoso, and other talent. Mme. Ostberg returned to Chicago yesterday from St. Paul and Minneapolis, where she sang to large audiences and inspired abundant enthusiasm.

The American Extravaganza company began its northwestern tour by presenting "Ali Baba" at Minneapolis Monday night to a crowded theater. The company will play engagements in St. Paul and Milwaukee and will then return to the Chicago Opera-House for its long World's Fair run. Its progress all over the country has been a continual triumph, and its welcome back home will probably be in keeping with its achievements abroad.

The Metropolitan Stars, a vaudeville company, is appearing at the People's this week in a bill of varieties, which is considerably better than the ones usually offered. Under its new system the People's Theater is meeting with general prosperity.

Russell's comedians in "A Society Fad," which never has been seen in Chicago, will follow "The Lion-Tamer" at the Chicago Opera-House next week. The advance sale of seats is announced to open this morning.

The German Stock company of the Schiller Theater have full possession of that new playhouse this week and is presenting a repertory of plays worthy of better patronage than it is receiving.

"The White Squadron" returns to Chicago next week, this time at the Haymarket. The seats are on sale today.

"The Country Circus" will return to the Columbia Sunday evening.

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PARIS, March 29.—[Copyright, 1896, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Maurice Grau has signed a contract with Jules Claretie, Director of the Comédie Française, for the engagement of the whole company with properties at London for the month beginning June 10, probably at Drury Lane Theater.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Aurora *Beacon:* The Altgeld machine has saddled an enormous expense upon the State of Illinois in the establishment of the broom factories at the Joliet prison, but if the brooms made by the convicts will sweep the Democracy out of power four years hence the people will not grumble at the cost.

Springfield *News:* The double-barreled dealing of Vice-President Stevenson in promising both Harrington and Scott his influence for the Collectorship of Springfield provided they make one of Adlai's brothers clerk and his cousin a deputy has proved him a deception and has made Harrington and Scott his enemies.

Peoria *Transcript:* During the last campaign Judge Altgeld and the Democratic orators had a great deal to say about there being too many State boards and commissions. Yet now the Legislature is busily engaged in creating several more commissions. The only trouble was that there were too many Republican boards to suit the Democrats.

Quincy *Whig:* The Legislature will serve the interests of the people best by declining to assist Gov. Altgeld in his war upon the Fish Commission. No one can deny that it is an advantage to the people of Illinois to have the streams of the State well stocked with fish, and neither can it be denied that had it not been for the commission the waters of Illinois would have been depleted of fish long ago.

Joliet *Republican:* Surely it is time that the legislators of a great State like Illinois should stand up like men in regard to this school question and not only give us a compulsory school law, but give us one that will prove effective both in securing the attendance of all children at school, and in directing that, when there, they shall be instructed in "the elementary branches of learning," and that, too, in the English language. The time for dodging or fooling with this question has passed. It is now time for a little courageous, positive, and patriotic action.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* It is given out that the railroads are supporting Carter Harrison for Mayor of Chicago, the condition of their support being the non-enforcement of the grade crossing track-elevation ordinance. The gamblers under the lead of "Mike" McDonald are also supporting Harrison because he has promised not to suppress but to "regulate" their business. The candidacy of "the best" is thus made to give promise in advance of grade crossing horrors, gambling dens, and general lawlessness and depravity. Chicago has no need of such an administration, least of all in this World's Fair year.

HURD MAKES REPLY.

HE REVIEWS PENCE'S LETTER ON THE TORRENS TRANSFER BILL.

The Chairman of the Commission Specifies in What Countries the Plan Has Been in Successful Operation and Considers That It Would Be Equally Satisfactory Here—The Constitutional Question Treated—Pence, It Would Seem, Has Not Investigated Thoroughly.

Harvey B. Hurd, Chairman of the Land Transfer Commission, sends THE TRIBUNE the following reply to A. M. Pence's recent open letter to Speaker Crafts on the Torrens bill:

The fact that the land transfer bill pending in the Legislature had been recommended by a commission composed of four lawyers and one real estate dealer of considerable experience and had been favorably recommended for passage by the Judiciary committees of both Houses of the Legislature ought certainly to have suggested to Mr. Pence the propriety at least of the examination of the many able papers discussing every question he has touched in regard to the Australian system of registration of titles, and the official reports of its operation in the several places where it has been in use, collected in the Chicago Law Institute Library, before making the wholesale denunciations which he has done in his letter to Speaker Crafts. Had he done so he would have found his criticisms triumphantly answered both by argument and by experience, and that what he denounced as new and experimental has not only stood the test of use under all the circumstances imagined by Mr. Pence, but has proved so satisfactory in every place where it has been adopted that it is making its way into the statutes of all civilized nations.

A system of land transfers which has been in successful operation in South Australia since [illegible], in Queensland since 1861, in Victoria and New South Wales since 1862, in Tasmania since [illegible], in New Zealand and British Columbia since [illegible], in West Australia since 1874, in Ontario since 1884, in Manitoba since 1885, in England since 1875, in Prussia since 1875, and in Hamburg for upwards of 600 years, is not at this day an experiment struck out by "a single stroke of the pen."

Registrar's Duties Ministerial.

The objection of Mr. Pence that the bill proposed to violate the Constitution by making a judge out of a recorder of deeds has been so often answered that well-informed writers have long since ceased to urge it. The duties of the Registrar are purely ministerial. Let us look at his powers in the case of first registration, as this is the point at which the objection of unconstitutionality is principally directed. To enable one to get his land registered the owner makes a sworn application in which he sets out his title to the land with certain facts as to occupation, etc., and submits it with his evidence of title to the Registrar as he would do to the attorney of a purchaser in the case of a sale. The title is examined by two official examiners—attorneys at law—and no certificate of title can be granted by the Registrar until these examiners shall have made to him a written report that "the applicant has a good title to the estate or interest in the land as stated in the application, and if the same is subject to any lesser estate, mortgage, lien, or charge, particularly specifying the same. If the Registrar is satisfied that the facts set forth in the application are true, and that the applicant is the owner of the land, he issues a certificate of title. In all this there is no assumption of the functions of a court. The findings of fact are conditions precedent to the issuing a certificate of title, just as the making of certain facts appear to the clerk of a court is a condition of his making some entries in his records or issuing an attachment or capias or other writ. When the registrar is convinced of the truth of the application he issues a certificate of title, but this certificate is in no sense a judgment. It binds no one. Its sole purpose, so far as third persons are concerned, is to get upon the record the claim of title of the applicant upon which the limitations contained in Secs. 37 and 38 of the bill are to run. The placing of this certificate upon the record starts this limitation to running, and whatever effect it ever comes to have upon any adverse rights is by virtue of this limitation, and not as a judgment or finding of the registrar. It is quite true that this limitation running upon a matter of record always accessible for purposes of proof will be much more certain and efficient than any of the existent statutes of limitations, running as they do upon matters outside of the record, that never appear upon one's abstract, and which may or may not be capable of proof when the title is attacked.

Not Open to Objection.

In the case of the city election law, in which Mr. Pence was on one side and I upon the other, the Supreme Court held that the act was not open to the objection of unconstitutionality in bestowing upon the judges of election the determination of the qualifications of electors, and whether their names should be placed upon the registry, or being there should be stricken off for certain cause, the existence of which they were to find. By this act they were authorized to pass upon a most sacred right—the right to vote. I thought this gave them judicial powers, but Mr. Pence contended that it did not, and the Supreme Court agreed with him.

In that case Mr. Pence contended that the court ought to stretch the Constitution a little if it should be found necessary to sustain the act of which he was one of the authors, although it overturned election laws, "the result of the largest discussion and consideration by the ablest men of the past—the sages of the law."

It is a curious fact that Mr. Pence was one of a committee that prepared and advocated the passage, and did actually procure the passage through the House of Representatives of what was known as the "rest of titles" bill. That bill proposed the same scheme for vesting titles from the time of the great fire—that is, proposed for the first registration in the bill which Mr. Pence now so furiously attacks—viz.: a sworn application of the owner, setting forth his claim of title, and the issuing by a Master in Chancery of a certificate of title upon his being satisfied of certain facts to be made to appear to him. This certificate being recorded in the Recorder's office started the running of the limitation as in this case. The Commissioners thought so favorably of the sections in that bill providing the limitations that they copied them almost word for word into their bill. It is a case of a father turning against his own child. My recollection is that at the time we were advocating the passage of the rest of titles bill, Mr. Pence agreed with Mr. John P. Wilson, Ernest Prussing, and myself, that we were not making a judge out of the master in chancery by bestowing upon him the functions mentioned, and that his findings and certificate would not bind anybody; that the office of the certificate was, when placed upon the record, to start the running of the limitations. I was sorry that after we returned from Springfield, beaten, as we all acknowledged, by the abstract and guaranty of title interest, Mr. Pence took employment by an abstract and guaranty company, as I hoped that at some future Legislature we might obtain the relief the destruction of our records rendered so desirable. I do not call in question Mr. Pence's sincerity, for I know from experience with him that he may be honestly wrong; but it is a well recognized fact that no lawyer can tell how much he may be influenced in favor of his client by a retainer.

Specialists Are Necessary.

The plea for specialists, which Mr. Pence is pleased to make, sounds very much as if he had espoused the cause of the abstract-makers, but he ought to bear in mind that abstract-making, as conducted in this State, is quite a modern industry. It is by no means universal. It is safe to say that nowhere else has it fastened itself so firmly upon the real estate business as in Chicago, and this is one of the powerful interests that may always be counted upon to antagonize any reform that cuts in upon its profits. There is a great deal of money in it. Of course it will fight. But who are the "specialists" the abstract companies furnish us? Who knows any one of the large number of men employed by the four abstract establishments in Chicago? Who knows of their previous training for the business; whether they are lawyers well up in real estate law or mere copyists? Many of us know the principal officers and conductors of these establishments. Some of them are lawyers and some are not, but these are not the men who go to the records and take off the particulars that go into the abstracts, and who determine whether a particular deed in the chain of title is a trust deed, conveys a fee, or a particular estate is one of warranty or quit claim, whether it correctly describes the property, is or is not regularly executed; in a word, pass upon the sufficiency and effect of deeds in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. I do not say they are not competent, but who knows that they are so; or that they are so much more so than the attorneys at law who may be employed by the Registrar as examiners and whom we all can know, and for whose proficiency we can hold him pecuniarily responsible?

Makes a Good Point.

The point made by Mr. Pence that transfers of real estate should be made under the supervision of experts is a good one, and it is one of the merits of the Australian system that it furnishes these experts and that it reduces the range of inquiry at each transfer to the smallest compass. It does not leave to haphazard what ought to be conclusively settled once for all. Who would not like to know that when he purchases and pays for a piece of real estate all questions that may affect his title have been conclusively settled; that his title is unassailable; that he can go on and make his home upon it without the fear that some one may come along and take it away from him, and is it not good policy that it should be so? If any questions arise that cannot be readily passed upon by the examiners and Registrar they may be referred to a court of competent jurisdiction whose directions must be followed.

It is objected that the Registrar being elected by the people, he will not most likely select competent attorneys as his legal advisers. He will be a fool if he does not. There is every inducement for him to do so, and there are plenty to be had even among his political friends. For one I take no stock in impeachment of our democratic way of doing things. Experience teaches to the contrary. The offices of Recorder of Deeds and Circuit Clerks who are ex-officio Recorders in most counties have been as honestly and faithfully administered in this State as in any country in the world. If new responsibilities are added, raising the dignity of the office of Recorder, the people will see to it that better men, if need be, are elected to fill the office as has been the case in the county Judgeship since the increase of jurisdiction of the county courts. I would have fewer offices, and, whenever possible, raise the dignity of those we have. As the office is, so will be the men chosen to fill it.

Some One Must Decide.

Whatever system we have there is no escape from the fact that some one must be called in to pass upon the title of the seller, his right to transfer the title he proposes to sell, and the sufficiency of the instrument of conveyance to effect the transfer. There is nothing left to us but to determine who shall do this, how it shall be done, and what is the legal effect of the conclusions arrived at. Underlying this is the question of public policy, the basis of all wise public laws—the greatest good to the greatest number. Our system of land transfers as it stands today is not the result of the wise consideration of the sages of the law. It has come down to us loaded with the shackles of the feudal policy—a policy utterly at variance with our own, a policy that favored the cumulation of landed property in great families, and consequently discourages transfers. And thus it is that every transfer is surrounded with forms, ceremonies, and mysteries that few ordinary laymen can understand, leaving to each transfer a possible string to pull back the property out of the purchaser's hands after he has bought and paid for it and perhaps added valuable improvements. The policy of the Australian system is directly the opposite of this. It favors dealings in real estate with like safety as in stocks, government bonds, and other personal property. It does not believe in having a string for the seller or his heirs to pull back a piece of land which the purchaser has bought and paid for any more than it does a government bond. It sees nothing in the nature of land that should make it good policy to give a purchaser a less secure title to it than in the case of a promissory note or shares of stock in a railroad company or government bonds.

The difference which exists among us between the transfer of real estate and that of personal property does not grow out of the difference in the nature of the two kinds of property, but out of the difference in policy applied to them; the one is intended to discourage frequent transfers and the other encourages them in behalf of trade. The one is a relic of the days of feudal landlordism and the other has kept pace with the spirit of progress.

Will It Do for Illinois?

"What will do for Australia will not answer for Chicago." Mr. Pence does not state very clearly why, but I gather from what he says it is because our abstracts are so long; that we have been going so long in one way that we can't think of changing even for a better. This is a stock objection. It was urged in England when Parliament in 1875 adopted the Australian system or one still more liberal in the same direction. It ought to have prevailed there if anywhere, but it did not. It was no doubt brought forward when in 1875 the system was adopted in Prussia, and it did duty in Ontario in 1884 when the system was adopted there. One would think its age and infirmity might entitle it to a rest. There were titles in Australia over sixty years old when the system was adopted there, and they were badly complicated, too, so says Mr. Brickdale, an eminent author on the subject and the law officer of the Registry Office of England. There certainly can be no reason on account of the age of our titles or the complications growing out of the different estates that may be carved out of a fee or remainder or uses that should make it any more difficult to use the Australian system in Illinois than in England or Prussia or even in Australia.

Mr. Pence says: "The worst part of the proposition is that it proposes to establish two systems of real estate alongside of each other." Not two systems of real estate, but two systems of transferring real estate. In other words, the one we have is open to such serious objections that it is proposed to introduce a better one; but inasmuch as it would be very inconvenient if not impracticable to make the change all at once, it is proposed here as in Australia, England, and other places to make the new system permissive and let it work its own way. If any one likes the old way better than the new he can continue to use it. If it becomes a matter of commendation to a purchaser that the title is registered, as is the case in Australia and other places, no doubt its adoption will be rapid, otherwise it will not.

Statutes of Limitation.

The assertion that the proposed act will wipe out the present statutes of limitation as to lands bought under it has only a grain of truth in it. It does not deprive the registered owner or one in occupation at the time of first registration of the benefit of these statutes. It simply prevents land stealing under them so far as registered lands are concerned. As to them the occupation of the squatter will be much less enticing. As the law now stands one may go on to land to which he has not the shadow of right, pay no taxes, and if he can stay there twenty years he gets title against the rightful owner. The more wrongful his acts in gaining or keeping possession the more sure he is to acquire the title. The estate he thus gains is the highest known to the law—the fee. Under the proposed system this kind of robbery cannot be practiced.

After stating that the bill cuts into many existing statutes Mr. Pence tries to frighten the Legislature with "such a crop of litigation as was never before planted" if the bill is passed. He fails to show on just what piece of ground he will reap his rich harvest. He is equally vague in his statement that the bill "repeals large portions of twenty-five chapters." Such wholesale statements are unbecoming the discussion of so important a measure. Especially as these dire consequences have not been known to follow the adoption of the same law in the many places I have mentioned. I would not have expected a greater display of desperation even on the part of his client, the Abstract and Guaranty company. So far as the argument goes he might as well have threatened thunderbolts from the man in the moon.

Titles Not of Record.

No, the Commissioners did not make the mistake of supposing "that all good titles are shown of record."

What they expect to bring about by the new system is that all good titles shall be shown of record and that so clearly and concisely that any one can find out all about any one of them in less time than it takes to answer this one wrong assumption in Mr. Pence's letter.

It is one of the most serious faults of the present system that the record may show a perfectly clear title in one person, while the fact is the title is actually in another. This is one of the many pitfalls into which the innocent purchaser may fall notwithstanding his "expert" made abstract and his expert lawyer's opinion that the abstract shows a good title.

When closely scanned Mr. Pence's whole letter is a plea for the continuation of the most perplexing faults of the present system, and that mainly because they raise too many questions difficult to deal with as the law now stands.

Proof of Heirship.

One of these is the proof of heirship. There is now no court for the proof of heirship for the purpose of affecting the title to lands, although there is as to personal property. The Probate Court may take this proof for the purpose of determining who is entitled to the personal estate of a deceased owner, but not his real estate—another very unreasonable distinction between personal and real estate. Mr. Pence is greatly exercised because the bill proposes to give the Probate Court the same power as to real estate and to say who are entitled to the real estate, as it does who are entitled to the personalty. Who are the heirs of a deceased owner may be well known to ever so many persons at the time of his death, but as time goes on the evidence becomes less and less available. There is at present no way provided to establish the facts or get them on to the record, so that at each transfer the purchaser must at his peril hunt up anew the evidence of who were the heirs of each deceased owner through whom the title has come. Is there any reason in the nature of the property or in any consideration why proof of heirship to a million of dollars' worth of personalty should be made before the Probate Court and that the same proof to a million of dollars' worth of real estate should not? The objection that the bestowment of this power upon the Probate Court, which in most counties is the County Court, is unconstitutional is not worthy of reply. That court has already power to order the sale of real estate to pay debts in the course of administration and incidentally to determine rights of heirs in it.

Making this reply while on the wing in Florida, I have not the advantage of authorities for reference which I should have had at home, and have therefore not undertaken to be so thorough as I should have been pleased to be.

H. B. HURD.

FOR THE YOUTHS' WORLDS' CONGRESS.

Teachers Urged to Send Names of Delegates to Secretary Bliss.

Youths of all nations are expected to be in attendance at a World's Congress to be held here next summer. The congress will be one of the series which have been planned by the Exposition management through a special committee. Requests have been sent to the Ministers of Education in all foreign lands to convey the committee's invitation to the youth of their several countries and asking for their appointment in the same ratio and on the same terms as in this country. From these replies are being received every day.

Delegates to the congress from this country are either boys or girls and are drawn from the grammar and high school grades of the public schools in every county in the United States, though confined to ages between 13 and 21 years. In this city the work was taken up with great enthusiasm in the schools under the recommendation of the Board of Education, and nearly every school already has its delegate enrolled. Most of these delegates were chosen by an essay contest in the several schools, and it was hoped by the committee having this congress in charge that the delegates everywhere could be chosen in this way, but it is now so important that the names of these young representatives of their several schools should be in the hands of the committee at the earliest possible time that this committee urges teachers everywhere to at once appoint in their schools a delegate and an alternate and forward their names, with age, county, name of school, and postoffice address to the Secretary of the committee, F. Frederick Bliss, 713 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago.

Any teacher is at liberty to send names, and if from any county a larger number is received than that to which its population entitles it the committee will select the proper number from those first received.

TO RELIEVE COURTS.

IT IS URGED THAT THE REFERENCE SYSTEM BE ADOPTED.

A Correspondent Thinks It Would Be Even Better Than Trial by Jury and Would Greatly Lessen the Congestion Now Complained Of—Many Lawyers, He Says, Are Competent to Act as Judges—Effect of the Plan in New York—Opinions of Local Attorneys.

The overcrowded condition of the Cook County Court calendars and the methods which may be adopted to afford some relief are subjects which are at present engaging the active attention of the Bar Association, and are besides topics of discussion among lawyers generally. An interesting communication has been sent to THE TRIBUNE, which advocates the adoption of the referee system. Yesterday it was shown to a number of prominent lawyers, and their opinions of it were obtained. The communication follows:

[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read with great interest the various articles that have appeared from time to time in THE TRIBUNE and other papers of the city concerning the question of relieving our courts of the congested state of their dockets, and, while no longer in active practice myself, I still have such an interest in the welfare of the profession that I am induced to offer one or two suggestions upon this general subject.

It now takes from one to two years, as I am advised, to reach a common law case for trial in the ordinary course of business in either the Superior or the Circuit Court of this county. Since Jan. 1 last over 4,000 cases have been commenced in these two courts alone, and there is no reason to suppose that during the next three months a less number will be begun, or that there will be any perceptible decrease in the business of the courts for years to come.

That this vast amount of business cannot properly be disposed of in the ordinary way within any reasonable time by our present judicial force is clear, and unless our present Judges are relieved in some way the case would seem to be hopeless. There is a law, however, on our statute books by means of which our courts can be greatly relieved if the litigants themselves are willing to make use of it. Indeed, I may say there is not a common law suit now pending in either of these courts that cannot be disposed of within thirty days if the litigants themselves desire it and are willing to waive a jury.

Chapter 117 of our statutes provides that whenever the parties to a suit at law request it the court shall refer the case to a referee to be selected by the court or by the parties themselves, who shall at once, or at such time as may be convenient for the parties, issue a summons for the witnesses, hear the testimony, and make report in writing of his findings to the court, and the court shall thereupon enter judgment upon the report unless objections are filed by the parties or one of them. If objections are filed to the report of the referee the court must hear the argument of counsel in support of the objections and then enter such judgment as may seem to be proper, or the court may send the case back to the referee with instructions for further evidence.

Lawyers Competent to Judge.

The process is simple and expeditious, and the chances that a correct conclusion will be reached by the referee and court together are quite as great as they are that a correct conclusion will be reached by the court and a jury together. It is no disrespect to the Judges now on the bench to say that there are 100 lawyers at the bar who, from their long experience as attorneys, their knowledge of the law, and their intimate acquaintance with the practice in the courts, are as well qualified to pass upon any case that may be submitted to them as referee and quite as likely to reach correct conclusions as to the judgment that ought to be entered as any Judge on the bench aided, or perhaps it would be better to say hampered, by the verdict of the jury.

That the attorneys for plaintiffs in actions for personal injuries against railroad corporations and other actions of like character are not willing to waive a jury and have their cases tried by the court or before a referee is to be expected, but there is no reason why an ordinary case of contract, trover, replevin, etc., should not be heard by a referee selected by the parties themselves and final judgment entered by the court in which the suit is pending within thirty days from the time the issues are joined, save that either the plaintiff or the defendant and perhaps both of them are not in a hurry to have their case disposed of.

The average business-man when interrogated will say that he has no use for a jury and would prefer to have his case tried by the court, and yet when he comes or is brought into court as a litigant, he will wait for one or two years for his case to be reached on the docket, keep a man in the court-room from one to three weeks, perhaps longer, watching it after it gets on the call, pay witnesses for attending or being at all times in readiness to attend the trial, during the same time, and in addition keep himself in a continual state of anxiety and watchfulness for weeks, not knowing what hour his case will finally be called, and all to the end that he may have the benefit of a trial by a jury of twelve men, whose judgment he professes to hold in contempt and for whose services he claims to have no use.

In the City of New York, as is well known, nearly half of the business of the courts is done by referees, and done to the general satisfaction of the litigants and the profession, and it is difficult to understand why a similar practice is not resorted to in Chicago, especially since there seems to be such a strong desire on the part of litigants themselves that some way shall be discovered whereby they can secure a speedy hearing. It is probably because the leading law firms of the city have seldom, if ever, made use of this statute. If ten or fifteen of those doing a general law business in our courts would avail themselves of this provision of the statute there is no doubt that the practice would soon become popular and general, and greatly relieve the courts that are now struggling on apparently without hope. OBSERVER.

Difficult to Enforce.

Following are the opinions expressed on the foregoing suggestion:

Frank J. Smith—The difficulty about the enforcement of the law referred to is that a reference has to be agreed upon by both parties. Delay is frequently sought by one of the litigants. There would also be some difficulty in selecting a non-partisan person to act as referee. A referee who is competent to meet the questions in dispute will require to be well paid. His fees may seem too high. I think the law in question will remain inoperative until it shall be the power of the court to select the referee and require the reference to be binding on the disputants. If the masters in chancery could be regarded as referees to which the court could refer suits in common law some relief could be had. We have more litigation in Cook County on account of the manifold commercial interests of a great city than there is in a good part of the State and we have not proportionately so many Judges. Of the twenty Judges the Criminal Court takes three to five; the Appellate Court three; one or two of the number are usually disabled by sickness, and thus about ten are left to do the work. The judicial force should be increased. There are two remedies at hand. One is to repeal statutes requiring chancellors to hear cases in open court and give them power to send such cases to a referee. The other is to make litigation more expensive. This could be done by imposing a reasonable bill of costs for the county's expenses and the successful attorney's fee. People would hesitate before bringing cases under the influence of such a bill and many vexatious appeals from justice court decisions would be avoided.

A. M. Pence—The suggestion of a referee is impracticable. Every lawyer knows that the law providing for referees is on the statute books and knows also that the reason why it is inoperative is that litigants won't agree to it. They cannot be forced to do so. The courts have not the power to make a reference compulsory and to clothe courts with the power the Constitution would have to be changed. I believe the jury system is a humbug. Three Judges can determine questions of law and fact as well or better than a jury of twelve men. In nine-tenths of chancery cases, where no jury is required, one Judge is sufficient. The only way to stop this choking up of the court calendars is to adopt a good fee bill and to oblige a man to advance money for a jury and for the opposing attorney. People who have no cases will not come into court then. The Legislature won't pass such a bill, though. Country lawyers are opposed to it.

Favors the Suggestion.

David B. Lyman—There is force in the suggestions. They seem practicable. The bar would wish to understand the cost of such references. Probably they would be large because litigants would be willing that their cases should be referred only to men of known ability, and the latter would charge for it. It is not a question which can be disposed of offhand. It should be discussed, and probably the Bar Association will take up the subject. A law by which cases can be referred as a mandate, or one taxing costs against unsuccessful litigants, might operate to decrease unnecessary litigation. The pending bills at Springfield designed to help the question which is the subject of the communication are not calculated to meet with popular favor.

Ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran—The difficulty with the reference system is that it is not compulsory. In New York it is. There is an act on the statute books which provides that persons having a difference may submit the same to a Judge in writing. That Judge shall take it up and his decision shall be final. The process is available to disputants almost without the aid of lawyers and it is inexpensive. A difficulty with the adoption of the referee system is that in only a small percentage of cases are both parties willing to have an immediate trial. It is usually the defendant who wants delay, although frequently the plaintiff is not sure of his case and wants time. The provision in the law referred to would help relieve the heavy calendars, if it were available. It is the general understanding of the bar that compulsory reference could not be enforced without an amendment to the Constitution. The reference system, if adopted, would by no means be a cheap one. I have known of fees of Masters in Chancery reaching $700 and more. Men who are qualified to act as referees could not afford to do so without being paid an amount which they could earn in their regular practice in the length of time consumed. A man who earns $50 a day will not referee a case lasting eight hours for $5 or $10. Actions in torts or unliquidated damages will always be tried before juries, but if all suits involving contracts were got out of the way the courts would have more time. We ought, however, to have a fee bill. The losing party ought to pay part of the fee of his opponent's lawyer and larger costs to remunerate the public. Higher costs would induce the settlement of many claims that are litigated, and would make litigants think before deciding to allow cases to remain in the courts. The advantage of everybody—litigants, the bar, and the people—would be conserved by less delay in disposing of legal disputes.

HE ASKS FOR $10,000 DAMAGES.

Florien Hawaa Thinks A. Lieberman Should Pay It to Him for Personal Injuries.

Florien Hawaa, a laborer, has brought suit against A. Lieberman for $10,000 damages in the United States Circuit Court. The defendant keeps a scrap yard at No. 1461 State street, and while at work on the premises the plaintiff was seriously injured by having his arm crushed between two cars. The accident he attributed to negligence on the part of Lieberman's employés and hence the action for damage.

Judge Grosscup will sit in the United States Court and call the motion calendar Wednesday next. He was expected in the city Monday but will not arrive until the day following, which is a legal holiday.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,812—Florien Hawa vs. Abraham Lieberman. Case, $10,000. Walker, Judd & Hawley, attys.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,686—Indept. Tug Line vs. Proceeds of sale Barge J. E. Potts. Inter. pet., $261. W. H. Condon, proc.

8,687—Chilton Wilson vs. Proceeds of sale of Schr. Otter. Same, $63. Schuyler & Kremer, procs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

147,063—George Pelpho vs. Joseph Knoch. Appl.

147,064—Alexander Ziese vs. Robert Rae. Same.

147,065—Frank W. Caldwell vs. Frank Tree et al. Trans. of jdgt., $285, from Macon County.

147,066—Bookkeepers' Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. Jerome Stone et al. Bill to forec. trust deed, $1,256. Geo. C. Fry, solr.

147,067—Wilhelmina Carstens, admx., vs. C., B. and Q. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Longenecker & Jampolis, attys.

147,068—Flora C. Dodson vs. Lyman R. Giddings et al. Bill to forec. trust deed, $2,000. W. E. Furness, atty.

147,069—Christine Peterson, admx., vs. Ira McCord et al. Case, $5,000. Richolson & Matson, attys.

147,070—Harry Borner vs. Chicago City Ry. Co. Case, $500. P. H. Bishop, atty.

147,071—Emma Simons vs. James Simons. Bill for div. H. S. Goldsmith, solr.

147,072—John Moore vs. Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co. Case, $50,000. Spencer Ward, atty.

147,073—Christian Mueller et al. vs. The Demme and Dierkes Furniture Co. Asst., $500. Sears & Arnd, attys.

147,074—Emma Peterson vs. Andrew Johnson. Case, $5,000. Otho E. Legro, atty.

147,075—George P. Harris vs. J. Wilkes Ford. Asst., $600. Abbott & Baker, attys.

147,076—John Kreis vs. John D. Krischhoff. Asst., $500. Same.

147,077—Isaac Black, use Eli B. Felsenthal, trustee, vs Lake Side Club of Chicago. Garn., $510. Felsenthal, D'Ancona & Ringer, attys.

147,078—George H. Robinson, use Percy A. Low, vs. The Wabash R. R. Co. Garn., $407.37. J. S. Collins, atty.

147,079—Louis Russell vs. City Chicago. Case, $15,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

147,080—Louis B. Shields et al. vs. Valentine Knobloch et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $1,000. J. R. W. Brown, solr.

146,081—The First National Bank of Dennison, Tex., vs. Edwin C. Sugget & Bros. $5,726. David J. Wile, atty.

147,082—Berle & Zahn Co. vs. Frederick Schumacher. Asst., $600. H. F. Rohde, atty.

147,083—Lorin D. Voak vs. Burton Stock-Car Co. Asst., $3,500, Remy & Mann, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

113,687—Peter Coldwell et al. vs. Ezra Mitchell et al. Appeal.

113,688—George Legbins et al. vs. Frank Novatny. Same.

113,689—George Weller vs. Frank Novatny et al. Same.

113,690—Frank Wilner vs. Clara Wilner. Bill for div. Stephens & Stalts, solrs.

113,691—Augusta Lehmann, conservatrix, vs. Rachel Davies et al. Bill forc. trust for $13,000. Knickerbocker & Smith, solrs.

113,692—Adolphus Robertson vs. George W. Baker et al. Same for $4,250. F. J. Crawford, solr.

113,693—Arthur J. Calder vs. W. S. Young. Appeal.

113,694—K. Smith vs. Gustave Benson. Same.

113,695—Edward Hermann vs. Siegmund Guthman. Case, $10,000. Newman & Northrup, attys.

113,696—Joseph M. Gillispie vs. Benjamin F. George et al. Bill forc. trust deed, $7,400. H. T. & L. Helm, solrs.

113,697—Anna Neustefler vs. Joseph Neustefler. Bill for div. Turner & Hoey, solrs.

113,698—John McCormick vs. Agnes C. Quality. Case, $2,000. John McCormick, atty. pro se.

113,699—Joseph Reednik vs. George Hinchleff et al. Case, $20,000. F. M. Burmash, atty.

113,700—Mary Lynch et al. vs. Austin Lynch. Bill for par. W. R. Plum, atty.

113,701—Bill. Suppressed.

113,702—George Horsley & Co. vs. Gustav Swanson. Asst., $2,000. Doolittle, Palmer & Tolman, attys.

113,703—Olive M. Gardner vs. Eugene M. Gardner. Bill for div. J. C. Trainor and T. A. Foley, solrs.

113,704—Kittie M. Kinnealey vs. Edward J. Kinnealey. Bill for div. Parned & McCrea, solrs.

113,705—Pet. to adopt Margaret Burnham. F. C. Hale, solr.

113,706—American B. & L. Society vs. Lazarus Kohn et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed. W. G. Cook, solr.

113,707—Bristow Planing Mill Co. vs. John Jensen et al. Conf. judgt., $403.10. Jones & Lusk, attys.

113,708—Matey Jauda vs. Ferdinand Houdek. Same, $488.87. Same attys.

113,709—Wm. Kaufert vs. Maria Kaufert et al. Bill to set aside will. J. C. Turnes, solr.

113,710—Asst. Suppressed.

113,711—Home Forum Benefit Order vs. Sidney G. Plaisted et al. Bill for inj. Moffett & Chittenden, solrs.

113,712—John Johnston Jr. vs. George O. Carpenter Jr. Bill forc. trust deed for $7,500. Shedd & Underwood, solrs.

113,713—Asst. Suppressed.

113,714—Citizens' National Bank vs. Chicago Stone and Tinware Co. Attch., $1,600. Arnold & Heap, attys.

113,715—Julius H. Andrae et al. vs. Albert Klewer. Asst., $500. J. Andrae, atty.

113,716—Emma Franklin vs. Eugene D. Franklin. Bill for div. Barnett & Williams, solrs.

113,717—Maggie Spuehler vs. Peter Spuehler. Same. N. A. Kaufmann, solr.

113,718—Matilda Last vs. Henry Last. Same. Same solr.

113,719—First National of Kenosha vs. George W. McKesson. Asst., $500. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

113,720—The Perry Stove Co. vs. Chas. Noyes. Asst., $500. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

113,721—Anthony Stiemann vs. Chicago & Calumet Terminal R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Greenacre & Brigham, attys.

113,722—Charles B. Eggleston et al. vs. Iroquois Furniture Co. Rep. N. M. Jones, atty.

113,723—Jas. P. Mallette vs. Morris Rosenbledt. Asst., $300. Same atty.

113,724—Sadie Ashley vs. Geo. W. Ashley. Bill for div. J. J. K. O'Kennedy, solr.

113,725—Martin Kelleher vs. Chicago City Ry. Co. Appeal.

113,726—Mary G. Meech vs. George T. Meech. Bill for div. James Maher, solr.

113,727—Lizzie Reemer, exec., etc., vs. Illinois Steel Co. Case, $5,000. Rosenthal & Hirschl, attys.

113,728—Mandel Bros. vs. Indiana Racing Assn. Asst., $600. Felsenthal, D'Ancona & Ringle, attys.

Withheld Cases—113,663—Peter B. Driver vs. James L. Swan. Asst., $916. Sawin & Vanderploeg, attys.

113,677—Joseph Betfeld et al. vs. E. Bauman. Cred's bill, $274.15. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, solrs.

113,682—Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Co. et al. vs. The Buttermilk Toilet Co. Bill for inj. Moses, Pam & Kennedy and John T. Elliott, solrs.

113,683—Chi. and N. W. Ry. Co. vs. West Chicago Street Ry. Co. Same. W. C. Goudy, solr.

113,684—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chi. and St. L. Ry. Co. vs. Same. Same, Loesch Bros., solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

10,635—Samuel A. Freeman to Francis Lautz. Vol. asgt.; assets, $8,860; liabilities, $9,000. Blanke & Chytraus, attys.

10,636—Theodore Rahlfs vs. Fred Kuhrmeyer et al. Appeal.

Judgments.

JUDGE GOGGIN—147,070—Bonner vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on fdg., $40, and sat.—3,423—Barrett vs. W. S. Br'g Co.; on ver., $100, and sat.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—13,502—Thurber vs. Werntz; deflt., $406.49.

Decrees.

JUDGE TULEY—3,352—Hubbard vs. Jensen; dec. of sale.—4,662—N. Pk. L. Assn. vs. Philp; same.

JUDGE COLLINS—775—Young vs. Porter; final dec.—3,353—Hubbard vs. Jensen; dec. of sale.—4,759—Catherine vs. Chas. O'Hair; dec. div.—4,540—Henry vs. Kate Kohl; dec. div.—5,101—Jennie D. vs. John D. Smith; dec. div.—4,377—Adam vs. Magdalena Charas; dec. div.—110,653—Mary vs. Anton Pacas; dec. div.—4,673—Johanna vs. Emil von Dendershausen; dec. div.—Bridget vs. James Ward; dec.

Calls for Today.

UNITED STATES COURTS—No courts.

JUDGE EWING—Nos. 217; 28 and 30 to 34 inc. No. 27 on hg.

JUDGE STEIN—Law cases—Nos. 3,861, 3,864, 3,945, 3,947, 3,953, 3,993, and 4,019. No. 3,854 on hg.

JUDGE GOGGIN—First call of twenty-five cases, Nos. 151 to 176 inc., trial call of first ten cases set for trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 3,117 and No. 25 on hg.

JUDGE COLLINS—No court.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No court.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 3,365, 69, 86, 87, 88, and 3,394.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE WINDES—No court.

JUDGE SCALES—No. 13,694 at 10 a. m. and No. 10,268 at 2 p. m.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE DUNNE—Branch 2, Criminal Court—No. 1,795.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Criminal Court No. 1,721.

JUDGE ADAMS—Criminal Court. Nos. 2,002, 2,004, 910, 917, 921, 925, 933.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

Albert J. Beveridge of Indianapolis, Ind., was admitted to practice.

191—A. Adgate Duer, appellant, vs. The Corbin Cabinet Lock Company; death of A. Adgate Duer, the appellant herein, suggested, and appearance of Margaret Duer, executrix, and filed and entered on motion of Mr. Benjamin Price for the appellant. Ordered that two weeks' time be allowed counsel within which to file additional briefs herein on motion of counsel for both sides.

159—The Pittsburg and Southern Coal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Louisiana for use of Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and

15—The Pittsburg and Southern Coal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Bates, Sheriff, etc. Passed until Monday next at the head of the call.

180—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., plaintiff in error, vs. Alfred M. Hoyt et al., use, etc. Passed until tomorrow.

192—The National Meter Co., appellant, vs. The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Yonkers. Argument commenced by Mr. J. Edgar Bull for the appellant and continued by Mr. F. P. Fish and Mr. F. H. Betts for the appellee and concluded by Mr. Edmund Elmore for the appellant.

193—George S. Bender, administrator, plaintiff in error, vs. The Pennsylvania Company, etc. Submitted by Mr. L. R. Crutchfield for the plaintiff in error and by J. R. Carr for the defendant in error.

194—William L. Wallace, executor, et al., appellants, vs. Theodore W. Myers, Controller, etc. Death of William L. Wallace, one of the appellants herein, suggested. Order of publication granted on motion of Mr. George K. French for the appellee.

The day call for Thursday, March 30, will be as follows: Nos. 180, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, and 204.

INSURANCE NEWS.

The fire losses for the week ending Friday, March 24, as estimated by the *Standard*, show an aggregate of $3,395,000. This is over $1,600,000 less than the week previous, but the decrease is accounted for by the conflagration that figured in the losses of the preceding week. There is really nothing for congratulation in the week's showing, which is far ahead of the losses of average weeks. Large losses are an important factor in the list. There were eleven of these involving $100,000 and over as follows: March 13, Oswego, N. Y., business blocks, $175,000; March 15, Orange, Tex., lumber mills, $160,000; March 17, Toledo, O., opera-house and stores, $140,000; March 18, Milwaukee, hat and glove factory, $110,000; March 18, Covington, Ky., distillery, $25,000; March 19, Farrentown, Pa., glass furnaces, $100,000; March 19, South Easton, Mass., thread mills, $120,000; March 19, Jordan, Minn., flour mills, $130,000; March 19, Boston, Mass., Tremont Temple, $275,000; March 21, Litchfield, Ill., flouring mills, $350,000; March 23, Gloversville, N. Y., leather factory, $110,000. The week's total estimates are as follows: Fires of $10,000 and over, $3,179,000; small fires, $216,000; total of all fires, $3,395,000; losses since Jan. 1, $34,716,500; average daily loss of the year so far, $418,451; estimate of the annual loss at this rate, $152,734,615.

Mayor Somers of Milwaukee yesterday sent the following letter and instructions to the Building Inspector:

Theodore Schultz, Esq., Inspector of Buildings—Dear Sir: By Sec. 2, Chap. 459, of the laws of 1887 the Building Inspector is given authority to examine into, with or without the aid of a jury, the cause of all fires happening in any building in said city, and he is by Sec. 3 of the same act authorized to subpœna witnesses and compel their attendance before him to give their testimony upon such examination. It seems to me that this would be a proper power for you to exercise at the present time, inasmuch as the city has been visited with many conflagrations and some of them have started, it is said, under suspicious circumstances. I therefore desire that you should cause investigation to be made of all fires in the future which have any appearance of having been of incendiary origin, and that you will examine into any fires that have recently occurred which the Chief of Police may advise you is expedient.

PETER J. SOMERS, Mayor.

The Building Inspector proposes to begin his investigations at once, probably with a jury.

Chicago life underwriters are offended at the criticisms of the *Independent* on the methods employed by them to raise the funds for their club and World's Fair headquarters. The article referred to commends the project of having a headquarters, but denounces the means employed, which is the contributions of the life insurance companies. This, the *Independent* says, is a misappropriation by the trustees and an injustice to the policy holders of the companies. A prominent life insurance manager said yesterday: "There is no misappropriation of funds as alleged, but simply a voluntary contribution by the companies to facilitate the accommodation of guests during the Fair."

J. H. Lenehan, special agent for the Palatine, has gone to Minnesota to make arrangements for the representation of the Manufacturers' and Builders', which recently came under the control of the Palatine. Mr. Lenehan will visit Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. It is probable Thompson & Gunn of Minneapolis will remain the local agency of the Manufacturers' and Builders'. The local representatives of the company in Chicago, Granger, Smith & Miller, will remain unchanged by the Palatine's management.

R. H. Kerr, Superintendent of the Cook County Compact's office, has tendered his resignation to the general agents to take effect April 1. Mr. Kerr said yesterday he had been advised there would now be a speedy adjustment of the compact question, probably within a week, and there would be longer any compact office. He intends, in the event his resignation is accepted, to open an office as independent adjuster.

The insurance managers having agencies in Ohio have issued a circular letter showing that the loss to the companies from the State's underwriting business of 1891 and 1892 was $1,243,410. This diastrous showing, the managers aver, is due not to unusual conflagrations, but the great number of little fires.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that the local agency of the Ohio insurance company of Dayton is to be transferred April 1 from Eugene Harbeck of the Phenix of New York to H. N. Williams, manager of the Oakland Home.

Columbus Was a Pious Man.

That Christopher Columbus was pious is shown by the name San Salvador, which he gave to the land he first sighted in the New World, but the names Trinidad and St. Kitts prove him imaginative as well. He gave Trinidad its name because its three conspicuous mountain peaks suggested to him the mystery of the Holy Trinity, and St. Kitts or St. Christopher he called so not impiously in honor of himself, but because a great mountain on the island, bearing upon its shoulder a mount of lava, suggested to his pious imagination that loveliest of the Christian legends embalmed in the etymology of his own name, Christopher, "the Christ bearer."

Lillie Johnson Set at Liberty.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—Miss Lillie Johnson, who was indicted as accessory to the murder of Fred Ward by Alice Mitchell, was today discharged, there being no evidence against her. Miss Mitchell is still in the insane asylum at Bolivar, Tenn.

He Paid the Fiddler.

"Colonel, I hear you were a social lion at Washington?"

"Yes, sir! loaned three Congressman $10 apiece, and got a chance to pay a Senator's hotel bill."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Wednesday, March 29, 1893:

Simons-av., 100 ft s of Armitage-court, w f, 50x126 ft, March 25 (C. Jernberg to T. Jennison)	$ 1,750
Justine-st., 300 ft s of 62d, e f, 50x121½ ft, Nov. 28, 1892 (F. M. Staples to L. E. Graham)	1,250
79th-st., 189 ft e of Goldsmith-av., s f, 48x57 ft, Dec. 5, 1892 (J. Nine to M. J. Thompson)	30,000
Emerald-st., 158 ft s of 94th, w f, 50x125 ft, Jan. 21 (P. J. Mulvane to C. G. Smith)	2,250
Dickey-av., 100 ft e of Homan, s f, 25x124 ft, Dec. 23, 1892 (E. O. Baker to H. J. Pickett)	4,500
Aberdeen-st., 55 ft n of 64th, e f, 50x124½ ft, with two other lots near same sub'n, March 18 (M. J. Herman to C. M. J. Farson)	2,500
Belmont-av., 201 ft s of 105th-st., e f, 100x150 ft, March 24 (E. Bebb to A. J. Linn)	2,000
W. North-av., 44½ ft e of Chase-st., s f, 25x120 ft; March 27 (W. S. Chapman to P. M. Phillipson)	1,100
W. Taylor-st., 238 ft w of Oakley-av., n f, 25x149½ ft, Jan. 4, 1892 (A. M. Ash to M. O'Brien)	1,850
Dearborn-st., bet. 56th and 57th-sts., e f, 25x98 ft, March 28 (M. A. Hageman to L. Braun)	4,500
Dearborn-st., bet 56th and 57th, e f, 25x98 ft, with 24x98 ft on Butterfield-st., same block, w f, March 27 (G. W. Hageman to M. A. Hageman)	8,000
Oglesby-av., 182½ ft n of 70th-st., w f, und ½ in 25x96½ ft, March 1 (M. F. Seward to S. T. Holmes)	3,500
Walnut-st., bet Kedzie and Homan-avs., s f, 24x125 ft, March 15 (J. R. Bowes to W. G. Weise)	2,400
Douglas Park-av., 146 ft s of W. 19th-st., e f, 25x123½ ft, March 14 (L. C. Farrar to M. Hanley)	1,200
Rockwell-st., 225 ft s of Thompson, e f, 25x125 ft, March 27 (J. E. Peterson to M. Malon)	5,550
Schiller-st., n e cor N. Market, s f, 32½x130 ft, March 27 (R. C. Young to U. S. Security Co.)	8,500
26th-st., w of and adj R R right of way on Stewart av., n f, 25x124 ft, Oct. 4, 1892 (J. V. Fritz to A. B. Cody)	8,500
Napoleon-place, 75 ft w of Stewart-av., n f, 25x124 ft, Sept. 15, 1892 (T. Stanek to same)	3,150
24th-place, w of and adj R R right of way, n f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 12, 1892 (M. Ferber to same)	7,500
24th-place, 25 ft w of and adj R R right of way, n f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 21, 1892 (G. Thill to same)	7,200
Twenty-fourth-st., 198 ft e of Hanover, n f, 25x125 ft, Sept. 20, 1892 (T. Murphy to same)	3,000
Cypress-st., 75 ft n of Ashland, e f, 24x112 ft, March 16 (M. S. Tapley to M. J. Tapley)	3,300
W. Taylor-st., 172½ ft e of Olive, n f, 21½x110 ft, March 10 (same to same)	3,500
Johnston-st., s w cor Eighteenth, e f, 26x100 ft, March 27 (R. C. Young to U. S. Security Co)	13,500
Loomis-st., n w cor W. Twentieth, e f, 28x120 ft, March 27 (same to same)	13,700
The premises No. 551 N. Wells-st., March 27 (same to same)	8,500
N. Halsted-st., s e cor Melrose, w f, 22½x150 ft, March 27 (same to same)	9,500
Huron-st., 87 ft e of N. Franklin, n f, 25x100 ft, March 24 (M. Brand to same)	15,600
Noble-st., s w cor Augusta, e f, 24½x120 ft, March 24 (same to same)	9,000
The premises No. 98 De Kalb-st., Feb. 20 (A. W. Paine to M. H. McKay)	4,000
Western-av., 111 ft n of Austin, w f, 18½x130 ft, March 21 (M. C. Eberhart to J. J. Eberhart)	4,000
Aberdeen-st., 22 ft s of Tilden-av., e f, 25x60 ft, March 24 (C. L. Bennett to H. Benze)	6,000
Lubeck-st., 260 ft e of N. Leavitt, n f, 24x100 ft, Feb. 24 (J. Jasch to M. Mytz)	1,100
35th-st., 247 ft w of Auburn, s f, 25x138 ft, March 11 (Master in Chancery to C. L. Schaar)	1,815
Atlantic-st., 50 ft n of Belle Plaine-av., w f, 25x124 ft, March 28 (W. B. Johnson to J. Donaldson)	2,000
Gilbert-av., s w cor of 83d-st., 1 28-100 acres, March 28 (E. Mulligan to E. T. Roche)	8,000
Avenue "K," 225 ft n of 105th-st., w f, 75x125 ft, March 25 (W. Wolter to J. Kohlhof)	3,300
May-st., 25 ft s of W. 19th, w f, 25x100 ft, Feb. 21 (J. Tamm to J. Nepras)	4,000
Aberdeen-st., n e cor 60th, w f, 32½x124½ ft, March 8 (J. P. Rogers to W. H. Garrett)	1,250
61st-st., 96 ft e of Aberdeen, s f, 24x125 ft, March 28 (A. W. Street to P. S. Dudley)	6,000
Hosmer-av., n w cor R R right of way, e f, 69 ft to alley, March 27 (R. C. Young to U. S. Security Co.)	5,000
Orchard-st., 125 ft s of Huck-court, w f, 25x135 ft, Jan. 31 (M. Noon et al. to P. M. Cunningham)	3,800
99th-st., 75 ft w of Dobbins, s f, 75x135 ft, March 17 (E. Wennerberg to F. S. Bender)	1,750
Fairview-av., 97 ft n of Evergreen, w f, 25x125¾ ft, March 17 (L. Pedersen to P. Nelson)	1,800
Paulina-st., 172 ft s of 59th, w f, 75x124 ft, March 24 (A. D. Mead to J. A. Mead)	1,185
Robey-st., 112½ ft s of Sulzer, e f, 37½x127¼ ft, March 1 (E. Naslund to A. Winters)	1,100
Halsted-st., n e cor 119th, about 30 acres, March 28 (Chicago Sharpshooters' Assn. to L. D. Kneeland et al.)	66,414
W. 45th-place, n w cor Mailler-st., e f, 62x125 ft, Feb. 28 (F. Landrebe to H. E. Beifeld)	1,550
2d-av., 179½ ft s of 100th-st., w f, 25x125 ft, April 7, 1887 (A. Borchert to F. Kriewitz)	1,000
79th-st., 220 ft e of Railroad-av., n f, 25x127 ft, March 3 (H. H. Northloup to C. E. Smith)	1,250
Carpenter-st., 73½ ft s of 85th, e f, 25x124½ ft, March 1 (A. J. Cheney to I. J. Carris)	3,500
Paulina-st., 70 ft s of 50th, w f, 48x122¾ ft, March 7 (J. A. Slocum to C. Ahrens)	1,200
Emerald-st., 248¾ ft n of 68th, w f, 25x148 ft, Feb. 20 (W. R. Mogg to J. C. Anderson)	1,200
Emerald-st., 273¾ ft n of 68th, w f, 25x148 ft, Feb. 20 (same to B. A. Anderson)	1,200
Homer-st., 236 ft e of North Leavitt, n f, 24x100, March 20 (S. B. Mills to W. Mills)	2,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The premises No. 3743 Dearborn-st., 25x110 ft, March 13 (J. Bilski to J. W. Dowd)	2,525
25th-st., 199 ft e of Hanover, s f, 75x124 ft, Oct. 18, 1892 (M. Curtis to A. B. Cody)	12,500
25th-st., w of and adj R. R. right of way, s f, 25x125, Sept. 12, 1892 (T. Marx to same)	1,500
Kedzie-av., bet 25th and 26th-sts., e f, agg 49x125 ft, Sept. 1, 1892 (C. H. Broman to J. G. Franke)	1,410
The premises No. 167 Townsend-st., 25x125¾ ft, March 28 (J. Nelson et al. to A. Lanquist)	12,500
W. Taylor-st., 225 ft e of Halsted, n f, 25x100 ft, Feb. 23 (D. Snitzer to L. Krone)	4,500
Monroe-st., Nos. 248 to 252, 90 ft e of Market, n f, 60x198 ft (J. P. Labahn to M. Wilke)	200,000
Work-st., 75 ft n of Harvard, e f, 250x125 ft, March 7 (F. S. Tyrrell to H. Boehmer)	6,750
Wilcox-st., e of California-av., s f, 22¼x124½ ft, March 29 (M. J. Fitzgerald to C. G. Grunan)	4,500
W. 16th-st., 240 ft e of Rockwell, s f, 25x124 ft, March 7 (T. B. Phillips to F. Smith)	1,000
Milton-av., 298 ft n of Chicago, w f, 25x84 ft, March 18 (A. Lindall to C. Johnson)	2,700
Division-st., 49 ft w of Vine, s f, 24x100 ft, March 27 (T. T. Hartigan to M. F. Hartigan)	5,000
23d-pl., 174 ft e of Hanover-st., n f, 50x125 ft, Sept. 19, 1892 (S. Burkhart et al. to O. A. Renn)	9,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

60 acres in s w ¼ sec. 35, 39, 12, Jan. 6 (H. M. Wallis et al. to C. H. Lawrence)	$70,000
Evanston-av., n w cor Pratt-st., e f, 178x146 ft, March 15 (J. H. Coxe to W. P. Grundy)	13,000

LEASE.

Mary Corrigan has leased to E. Norman Scott the property called "Corrigan Block" on State-st., 60 ft n of Hubbard court, w f, 60x94 ft, for a term of 99 years, at a rental of $1,000 per month to April 1, 1898, and $1,100 66-100 per month for balance of term.

CORRECTION FROM YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Wabash-av., s of 51st-st., w f, 53x161 ft, March 27 (M. Nagle to J. W. Nagle)	$ 7,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

John Nabak, 2-story brick store and flats, 1075 S. Kedzie-av.	$ 4,000
Mrs. L. Sebra, hollow tile and copper bay window and interior alteration, 2021 Michigan-av.	2,000
B. Seeberger, 3-story brick front addition, 3201 Dearborn-st.	2,000
G. Weinhest, 2-story and basement brick flats, 3639 Vermont-av.	2,500
C. E. Woodruff, 1½-story frame barn, 4857 Kimbark-av.	3,000
J. G. Glinn, 2-story frame dwelling, 7710 Peoria-st.	3,000
D. A. Solon, 2-story frame dwelling, 7712 Peoria-st.	3,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

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Cor. 35th	C. E. Marshall.
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Cor. Oakwood	Frazier W. Hurlburt.
4134	I. W. Blood.
Cor. 63d	Curti & McRae.
HALSTED STREET—	
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Cor Harrison	Mrs. A. Reichel.
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Cor. 31st	W. K. Forsyth.
3160	H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th	Hurst Pharmacy.
Cor. 44th	W. F. Gray.
4700	Jno. I. Bell.
Cor. 59th	C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th	T. H. McInnerny.
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123	J. & R. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—	
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210	C. G. Muehlman.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. Schmidt.
405	C. H. Truesdell.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. Tirrell & Co.
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Cor. Jefferson	O. F. Schmidt & Co.
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6940	Parkside Pharmacy.
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Cor. 35th	I. W. Blood.
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Cor. 55th	Lindemann & Kidder.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32nd	R. H. Wheeler.

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267	Henry Schmitt.
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Cor. Ashland	F. Elterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
567	F. Amkratz.
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171	L. Woltersdorf.
Cor. 14th street	C. J. Kasbaum.
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572	F. E. Thayer.
785	J. W. Crain.
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1001	C. D. Stone.
1049	MacDonald Pharmacy.
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296	W. A. Brabrook.
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SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. M. Boe.

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HINSDALE	H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK	E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av	E. T. Stowits.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue	E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—	
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks	L. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON	Elich Pharmacy.
IRVING PARK	Dr. W. Parker.
GLEN ELLYN	Erwin Pulse.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, BETWEEN ROCK ISLAND Depot and Palmer House lady's gold watch (marked "Flora"), small chain; liberal reward if returned to CHAS. A. BARTLETT, 152 Monroe-st.

LOST—GREYHOUND. REWARD WILL BE paid for his return to stable, 2127 Michigan-av.

DISAPPEARED—MARCH 20, ISAAC STURM, 54 years old; grayish hair and mustache; florid complexion; wore dark cutaway suit, brown chinchilla overcoat; liberal reward for any positive information. MAX G. STURM, 212 Market-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—NO. 4 JR. KODAK ON I. C. south-bound suburban train on Saturday about 6 p. m., March 25. Return to 4447 Greenwood-av. and receive reward.

LOST—DIAMOND EARRINGS, 3⅜ CARATS, AND turquoise pin; finder liberally rewarded. Address W 131, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL WALTER L. PRATT, THE court reporter, call at once at Room 301, Royal Insurance Bldg.

PERSONAL—WILL L. B. SCHUANBECK, LATE of Denver, call or address 315 E. 43d-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—AGENT FRANK KISS IS DIScharged from the Champion Art and Photo Studio for misrepresentations of the firm and we are not responsible for any further claim from this date. Champion Art and Photo Studio, 2930 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—PALMISTRY AND ASTROLOGY—character and destiny delineated. CAMPBELL, 200 N. Clark-st.

PERSONAL—CASH PAID FOR LIFE INS. POLICIES. C. C. WELLIVER, Room 6, 331 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAND, LADIES' SPECIAL physician. R. 4, 183 S. Clark-st. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHIcago accountant and correspondent desiring change; 29; able to organize or take full charge of office force; fine penman. Golden references. Can give bond or money for a good situation. Address W 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 30, with good character, quick and accurate at figures; good penman and thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, desires permanent position with good house; A1 city references; been in city two years. Address W 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 20 years of age, in commission or insurance office, with chance for advancement. References. Address G H 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20, as assistant bookkeeper or general office work; city references; can furnish bond. Address W 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or in credit department; previous experience as such in manufacturing company, city. Address G L 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, Christian, experienced in bookkeeping and office work; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; energetic. Address W 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 22 AS clerk in law office; good penman; small salary; references first-class. Address C. C., 2243 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT SODA WATER and drug clerk at liberty for immediate engagement. Address V. V., 2243 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper or general office work. Address W 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AT World's Fair; understands bookkeeping, typewriting, and shorthand. Address W 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; COMpetent in all its branches; A1 references; salary $18. Address G H 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk, or general office work. A1 references. Address W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper or general office man. Address W 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT or office work by good penman; A1 reference. Address G H 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper by bright young man of 20; experienced; city reference. Address W 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK; Chicago experience and references. S 133, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, ENgaged steadily for seven years in first-class general store, as traveling agent in any line; best recommendations; good education; speaks English and German fluently. Address GEO. JANSSEN, Mayville, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—MANUFACTURERS OR wholesale agent employing canvassers wants for Minnesota and the Northwest one or more good lines; references. Address M 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman; well posted on housefurnishing goods. A1 references. Address W 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman, well acquainted, jobbing and retail dry-goods trade; 7 years' references. G L 166, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG NEW YORK salesman wants salaried position. W 105, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN HARDwood working factory or cabinetmaker; able to do all kinds of designing and make working drawings; 16 years' experience as foreman; best of references. Address V 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS EXperienced gentleman an engagement as garment cutter with responsible firm by the first of April. Reference. Address G L 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER, first-class man, with best experience East and West, open for engagement with fine trade; young man and thorough tradesman. G L 136, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CARPET CUTTER; first-class references; 28 years' experience; competent to manage work. Address G L 135, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CUTTER OR ASSISTANT—By stylish young man with 8 years' experience in fine tailoring. Address W 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MECHANICAL ENGINEER; can fill position as chief engineer or superintendent. Address W 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED fireman or watchman; married man; references. Address M. T., 656 S. Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—CARPENTER WORK wanted by contractor and good gang. Address W 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL UMbrellamaker. Address G L 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PASTRY BAKER; FIRST-class. Address W 26, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young Swedish man, aged 26; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; best city references. Address W 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; ENglish; first-class stableman; good, careful driver; married, no family. W. THORPE, 94 Willis-av., West Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman, private family, city or country; willing and obliging. Good reference from last place. Address C J 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by married man; no incumbrance; first-class in the business; best city reference. Address C J 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE AS COACHman; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands the business; well recommended. Address W 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; GOOD city driver and groom; can milk, etc.; best of city references; strictly sober and reliable. Address W 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman who thoroughly understands taking care of fine horses and carriages, and can give a first class city reference. Address C J 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman; married; 12 years' experience; best city references. Address X R 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MARried coachman; no family; best of refs. former and present employer. C J 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED COACHMAN; well acquainted with the city; careful driver. Address W 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman who understands care of fine horses; a married man. Address G L 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, SINGLE, German; understands care of fine carriages and horses; first-class city references. G L 162, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GOOD driver; is willing; good city references. Call or address M. HAGGARTY, 237 Ashland-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY Swede; understands his business; willing and trustworthy; good city references. W 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNDERstands the care of fine horses; sober and reliable; first-class references. Address W 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; UNDERstands his business; city reference. W 79, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; FIRST-class city references. Address W 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAREFUL, SOBER, and honest coachman. W 63, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTler; Englishman; wages $50 to $55; best of city references. Address C J 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED BUTLER or house services. Address W 130, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN STENOGrapher, thorough, capable, and experienced; willing to assist at books; references; salary $10 to commence. Address S 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, APRIL 1; experienced stenographer; willing; own machine; $15; understand bookkeeping. V 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent stenographer; best of references; three years' experience. Address M., box 464, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REMINGTON OPERator; thoroughly competent. A1 references. Address W 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS stenographer or bookkeeper; experienced; salary moderate; good city reference. W 63, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL ANY GENTLEman engage a well-bred and highly connected young man as companion, correspondent, or valet (who has been disinherited for becoming a theosophist) and enable him to gain an honest livelihood; he is educated and refined and a gentleman. Address "ALONE," S 80, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG JAPAnese from San Francisco; one in drug store, wine house, or big building as cleaner; one to care for horse, carriage, and garden, or housework; most any class of work. Address W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS INTERPRETER OR World's Fair representative, etc., by French business-man of good address, writing and speaking fluently English, Spanish, Italian, and German, besides French; A1 city references. Address W 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WORLD'S FAIR—A BUSIness man having experience in four European expositions desires engagement to superintend manufacturer's exhibit in the above on salary and commission; references. Address G L 131, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR RESTAUrant by hotel man with 10 years' experience as steward and manager; economical and hard worker. Address W 141, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ATTENDANT, COMpanion nurse to an invalid gentleman by smart young Englishman holding excellent medical and personal references. Address W 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address, aged 22, desires to change location; well educated and fully capable of retaining a position of trust; excellent reference. Address W 30, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING OR WRITING of any kind by invalid gentleman at his room; please call or address BARTON, corner of Sheffield and Montana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED HOtel man with some means as manager or clerk. Address S 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD AGENCY BY young man who can hustle and has good connection. Address W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS SAMple-room by an A1 mixer. Address ART CHESTER, 374 Farwell-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS HOTEL manager or chief clerk; 15 years' experience; good references. Address G L 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SPECIAL OFFICER, well qualified, with hotel or private corporation; best of references. Address W 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BILliard-room man; references and bond if desired. Address W 105, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS OFFICE ASsistant; references. Address W 69, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG lady cashier and bookkeeper desires to make a change; several years' experience in the office of one of the leading insurance companies; excellent references and private bond furnished if desired. Address G L 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young saleslady in a store or for the Exhibition; speaks English and German. Address W 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady cashier or bookkeeper; 5 years' experience; reference. Address G A 101, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—STRONG, INTELLIGENT Swedish girl, general housework; good references. Call for Tillie Oleson at MATHEWS', 147 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework in small family; references. Call 3151 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAdies' maids; one English, other Scotch; highest references. 208 N. State-st., store.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork or private boarding house. 4007 Armour-av., 2d floor, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, SCOTCH girl, 2 years' references. 26 N. Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, GERMAN-American girl; 2 years. 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; rear, 2811 Portland-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY WHO is a competent housekeeper; references. 702 W. Polk-st., lower bell.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, to go out by the day; $2 day. Address DRESSMAKER, 3633 Vincennes-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL-EDUCATED lady stenographer, caligraph operator; experienced, accurate, neat, willing; no bookkeeping; salary $10. Address W 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—
Experience lady stenographer desires good position; can furnish machine; salary $12.
NANNIE LITSEY, 228-230 5th-av., City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typewriter; equally expert on Remington, Smith Premier, or Yost machine. Address M. L. D., 92 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 STENOGRAPHER; good correspondent; preferably minister's work; dictation direct or in shorthand; Remington. Address W 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXPErienced lady stenographer; law preferred. Address G L 157, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT LADY STEnographer; 5 years' experience; $12. G H 140, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROGHLY COMpetent stenographer; accurate and rapid; 3 years' experience. Address G L 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER desires afternoon position; $5 to $6. Address C J 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION BY EXPERT lady stenographer and caligraph operator; salary $15 per week. Address W 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and Remington operator wants permanent position. Address W 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FORENOON POSITION as stenographer by young lady employed in afternoon in a law office; Remington; $4. W 126, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS stenographer and general office assistant; experience. Address W 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter; two years' experience. City references. Address W 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young lady stenographer, with machine; $8. Address W 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and competent lady stenographer; A1 references. Address W 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCURATE YOUNG LADY stenographer; $6. Address W 132, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACCURATE, INTELligent lady stenographer; $6. G L 148, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher. Ref. from last employer. W 78, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY OF LONG AND valuable experience in fashionable boarding-houses in New York, understanding thoroughly the management of servants and needs of a first-class table and house would like an opportunity to conduct a similar establishment for a firm or lady, or in conjunction with same on salary. Highest New York references given and others required. Address W 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCAtion, travel, and experience as reading companion or amanuensis in English or French. For further particulars address B. P. HINMAN JR.,
Atty.-at-Law, 310 Tacoma Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY EMployed part of the day, typewriting and mimeographing; prompt and satisfactory work guaranteed; moderate rates. Address W 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—HARDWARE; GOOD, RAPID PENman; exp., $15. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

BOOKKEEPER—RAPID, ACCURATE, AND COMpetent bookkeeper; one capable of handling 2,000 accounts; age 27; state full particulars or no notice taken. Address W 136, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ACCURATE AND TEMPERATE; one who understands real estate books preferred; references required. Address W 115, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN WHO IS STENOGrapher; bring references. 167 Dearborn, R. 516.

CLERK—A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN to act as shipping clerk and make himself generally useful about manufacturing concern. Address, stating age, reference, and wages expected. W 57, Tribune office.

CLERK—ORDER CLERK, GROCERY. 305 RUSH-st.

JUNIOR DRUG CLERK—MUST HAVE 2 YEARS' city experience; German. Apply 504 N. Clark.

MAN—OFFICE MAN ABOUT 21; CHARGE MAILing dept. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STOCK CLERK—EXPERIENCED IN WHOLEsale clothing. ROSENWALD & WEIL, Market and Jackson-sts.

WINDOW-TRIMMER—AND GENTS' FURNISHing goods salesman; first-class. Address W 127, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE IN AN office; must be good penman and accurate figurer. Address W 113, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

AGENTS—TRAVELING AGENTS, FIRST-CLASS; $75 per week made by others. E. H. BETTS, 199 Randolph-st., 3d floor.

DRUMMERS—A ST. LOUIS CLOTHING HOUSE wants drummers to travel in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and Texas; only first-class men who control trade need apply; state references. P. O. Box 565, St. Louis, Mo.

MAN—WHO CAN SELL SMALL TRADE; SALary, $10. State full particulars. Address W 140, Tribune office.

MEN ON THE ROAD TO SELL A NOVELTY; will pay salary or commission; just the thing for side line. Call for W. H. Stebbins, Clifton House.

SALESMAN—CITY; FIRST-CLASS, ENERGETIC; who has had thorough experience and can give the best references; to such a one a permanent place, with a chance to work up to a good position, will be given; positively no others need apply.
A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.

SALESMAN—VARNISH SALESMAN FOR CHIcago and adjoining territory, by one of the oldest and best-known houses in the U. S.; only first-class, experienced men with acquaintance in the territory need apply. Address G B 46, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AT ONCE—AN EXPERIENCED wine salesman to travel; must be of temperate habits and good character; permanent place; good salary; state references, experience, etc. Address W 75, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—OPTICAL SALESMAN FOR RETAIL store; must be able to fit all cases of refraction as well as a good frame fitter; must be of good appearance and address. Address A. S. ALOE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH THE LUMber business; must have good references and experience in soliciting contractors and city mills. Address G L 168, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING SALESMAN, ACquainted with retail drug trade in Northwest, to represent druggists' label and box house. Address W 77, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH STATE-ST. trade; must have knowledge of ladies' and boys' waists, shirts, pants, etc., etc. 244 Jackson-st.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS TO TRAVEL IN AN Eastern State for a specialty; references required. Address G H 144, Tribune office.

SALESMAN. CALL 9 TO 12, 99 VANBUREN-ST.

SALESMAN—CITY; EXPERIENCED. CALL WITH references, after 9, at 45 W. Adams-st.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WHO can sell saloon bar ware; I represent the manufacturers; get in on the ground floor; big money for the right man. Call or write to GLASS, No. 171 N. State-st., between 5 and 7 p. m. until Saturday.

SALESMEN—TWO BOHEMIANS, ONE POLISH shoe salesmen, with city references; to right party steady position; salary $15 to $20 per week. 569 Blue Island-av.

SALESMEN—MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE sold real estate or prudential insurance; best inducements in Chicago; investigate. R. 67, 126 Washington-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING; TO SELL WHISKIES in bond to the saloon trade; references required. Apply in person between 4 and 5 p. m. at Rooms 401-404 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—MEN TO WORK THE CITY TRADE on salary for Consolidated Cigarette Co. Apply 19 Wabash-av., Room 302, 9 to 10 a. m.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING; TO SELL NEW SOAP as side line. 418, 84 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—TWO, WITH WIDE CITY ACquaintance. Address W 117, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—LADY, TO INTERVIEW WEALTHY people concerning a unique article of constant consumption, instantly recognized as indispensable. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary required, W 81, Tribune.

SOLICITOR—A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED in building and loan, insurance, or advertising, for more profitable work. State experience and salary wanted. Address W 88, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—TO REPRESENT THE FIDELITY Mutual Life; permanent; advancement, and good pay. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager,
46, 115 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—THREE FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISing solicitors for old-established, high-grade illustrated paper; must be of good address and first-class in every respect. Room 412, 269 Dearborn-st.

TRAVELING SALESMEN TO REPRESENT GOOD, reliable house. Refs. required. 181 Toledo, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN—ENERGETIC, TO REPRESENT A well-established house as salesman, to solicit the retail drug trade of this city; liberal salary and permanent position to the right party; references must be stated with application. G L 147, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

BOY—FOR BANK HOURS TO LEARN BOOKkeeping and fill position when qualified. Business Manager, 175 5th-av., 3d floor.

BOY—ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE FOR DOCTOR'S office on North Side. Address B N 31, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT, CLEAN OFFICE BOY, 14 TO 16 years old. Address, in own handwriting, W 14, Tribune office.

BOY OF 16 IN MILLINERY COMMISSION OFfice; must live with parents and be well recommended. Address W 40, Tribune office.

BOY—GOOD OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS J. T. SUTOR, 305 Tacoma Bldg.

BOY—BRIGHT, FOR OFFICE WORK. WAKEM & McLAUGHLIN, 225 Dearborn-st.

BOY—GOOD OFFICE. APPLY AT 174 WABASH-av.

BOYS—THREE INTELLIGENT BOYS TO LEARN electrician trade, about 15 years old; wages $3 a week. Chicago Electric Protective Co., 194 Madison-st.

ERRAND BOYS—75 AND 77 WABASH-AV.

Trades.

ASSEMBLERS—GOOD ASSEMBLERS AND wheel makers. Steady work for good hands. Apply AMES & FROST COMPANY, Blackhawk-st. and Cherry-av., Chicago.

BUILDERS—FREIGHT CAR; 50. APPLY MANager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

BUILDERS—PASSENGER CAR BODY BUILDERS. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

CARPENTERS—TWENTY GOOD MEN APPLY TO GEORGE & MILLER, 1119 Chamber Commerce.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS—1235 WABASH-AV.
M. COLLINSON.

COMPOSITOR—IMMEDIATELY; STEADY WORK. The Index Company, Evanston.

CUTTER—MUST BE AN A1 MAN AND HAVE best of references. CHAS. SCHONLAU, corner Adams and Dearborn.

DIE SINKER—MUST BE A GOOD WORKMAN—Address MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., St. Louis.

DRAFTSMAN—MECHANICAL; PRACTICAL; for a few weeks for machine work; reply stating qualifications, price wanted, and reference. Address G L 146, Tribune office.

FEW GOOD VISE HANDS. APPLY TO MANager Pullman Palace Car Co., Pullman, Ill.

SOLID SILVER CHASER—FIRST-CLASS—ON solid silver hollow ware. Address Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., St. Louis, stating where formerly employed.

TAILORS AND TAILORESS—ON COATS. 172 E. Madison-st., 2d floor.

WOODWORKERS—INSIDE FINISH. APPLY Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—SECOND COACHMAN IN PRIVATE stable. Apply between 9 and 10 Thursday or Friday morning; good wages. L. H. McCORMICK, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

COACHMAN—SINGLE, EXPERIENCED, TEMperate, $30 per month, board; reference. 304 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

COACHMAN—SECOND COACHMAN. APPLY 2536 Indiana-av.

TEAMS—AT 54TH AND CALUMET-AV. FRIDAY morning. The Barber Asphalt Co.

House Servants.

BUTLER—IMMEDIATELY—CITY REFERENCES required. 3206 Michigan-av.

BUTLER—EXPERIENCED—WITH GOOD REFerences. Address W 74, Tribune office.

MAN—AND WIFE—WITHOUT CHILDREN (white); man to serve as butler, wife as cook, in a private family; none but first-class in both respects need apply. Room 402, "The Oxford," 86 La Salle-st., apply Thursday, March 30, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

MAN—GERMAN WITH REFERENCES WHO UNderstands the care of horses and carriages and handy and willing about the house and lawn. Call at 4433 Greenwood-av.

Stenographers.

ATTENTION—BUSINESS MEN—CALL OR SEND orders to Room 706, 17-21 Quincy-st., for satisfactory work, stenographer and copyist.

STENOGRAPHER—AND BOOKKEEPER IN REAL estate office; wages, $10. Apply Room 208, 167 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—2; REMINGTON AND CALIgraph; $15. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—AND OFFICE MAN—OUT OF town. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED—$65 POSItion. 504 Tacoma Building.

Miscellaneous.

ARTIST—TO DO PEN AND INK SKETCHES. Address G H 127, Tribune office.

BUNDLE-WRAPPERS—SIX FIRST-CLASS BUNdle-wrappers and six stuffers, next Saturday morning from 1 a. m. to 8 a. m.; men accustomed to wrapping newspaper bundles preferred; good wages for good men. Apply to Country Circulator, Tribune counting-room.

CANVASSER—ADVERTISING; EXPERIENCED; on official weekly paper; good salary or commission. Room 38, 76 Dearborn, mornings.

CIRCULARS DISTRIBUTED—$3 PAID PER 1,000. Malena Co., Warriorsmark, Pa.

COLLECTOR—EXPERIENCED, WHO CAN FURnish American Surety Co.'s bond for $5,000; others must not call. Steele-Wedeles Co., 179 South Water-st., between 3 and 6 p. m.

COLLECTOR—FOR OUT OF TOWN HOUSE; INclose stamp and references. W 19, Tribune office.

FRENCH EXHIBITER OF METALS DESIRES services of party to place his exhibits and attend same during World's Fair. Address Metal, P. O. Box, 390, New York City.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE CONFINING THEMselves in offices until they are losing their health to sell life insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life and be independent and have outdoor exercise; six agents wrote in Cook County last year $2,000,000, averaging over $200 per month apiece; why not give it a trial? You cannot lose anything and it may be your forte. FRANK B. FLEMING,
Western Agent,
46, 115 Dearborn-st.

MAN—WE DESIRE A MAN OF SOME BUSINESS education to manage the affairs of our business, both of us are salesmen and this year both desire to take the road; to a competent party we will entrust our business, paying therefor $100 per month; party must have good references and $1,500 as security.
J. W. CAMPBELL & CO.,
125 Clark-st.

MAN—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS gardening and the care of horses, and who is willing to work may hear of a good position in the suburbs by addressing W 32, Tribune office.

MAN—WIDE AWAKE YOUNG MAN FOR COLlecting and office work; one posted in furniture—with security. Address W 121, Tribune office.

MEN—FIFTY YOUNG MEN FOR "THE COUNtry circus" production at the Columbia Theater. Apply Friday, 11 a. m., stage entrance.

PRESERVER OR JELLY HELPER—TO GO OUT of the city; single man preferred that understands the business. Address Room 33 Tremont House, city, stating salary and references.

PORTER—TO WASH PAINT WORK. 400 STATE-st.

PHYSICIAN—IN SPECIALIST'S OFFICE—MUST be a graduate. Address W 94, Tribune office.

POSITIONS SECURED—COMPETENT MEN.
CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., R. 11, 107 Clark.

YOUNG MAN—BY PROMINENT REAL ESTATE firm for outside work; salary $10 per week. Address G H 147, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIERS—TWENTY-FIVE FOR WORLD'S FAIR. Must be young, bright, and neat. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

CLERK—LADY CLERK; MUST BE FAIR WRITER, bright, quick, and able to operate Remington; salary moderate to begin; state salary if answer desired. Give reference. W 142, Tribune office.

CLOAK SALESLADY—AN EXPERIENCED cloak saleslady. Room 46, 34 Monroe.

GIRL—FOR DESK WORK IN DRESSMAKING parlors. 41 E. 16th-st.

LADY—TO WORK IN OFFICE; ONE ACCUSTOMed to handling agents through the mail preferred. Address W 109, Tribune office.

SALESLADIES—IMMEDIATELY—THOROUGH, experienced cloak and suit salesladies; only such as command good salaries need apply before 10 a. m. Grand Cloak Co., cor. State and Adams-sts.

SALESLADIES—TWENTY-FIVE, FOR OUR DIFferent departments. Apply to E. HILLMAN, Boston Store, 118-124 State-st.

SALESLADY—AN EXPERIENCED CHILDREN'S cloak saleslady. Apply Thursday morning. HERMAN GROSSMAN, 158 State-st.

YOUNG LADY OR MAN TO FILE LETTERS, ADdress envelopes, etc.; able to operate Remington typewriter preferred; state salary wanted and experience. Address G H 133, Tribune office.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAIDS—TWO; $15 PER MONTH. 400 State-st.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS, CAPABLE OF DOING fine cooking; highest references; good wages. 208 N. State-st., florist store.

COOK—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ALSO FIRST class second girl; with references. 57 St. Clair street.

COOK—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-CLASS; PRIvate boarding-house. 435 La Salle-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—SCANDINAVIAN OR German. Apply for two days 4155 Lake-av.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY; good wages. 3995 Drexel-blvd.

COOK—GOOD; IMMEDIATELY; AT 420 CENTER-st.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS. 483 DEARBORN-AV.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; references. 234 Ashland-blvd.

COOK—AND 2D GIRL—FAMILY 3; $5 AND $4. Call store 147 N. Clark-st., MATHEWS.

GIRL—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL IN PRIVATE family; references required.
3844 Lake-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT, IN SMALL FAMILY. 676 Wells-st.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. 26 Aldine-square, Vincennes and 38th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swedish preferred. Apply at 293 Orchard-street.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 4518 Sherman-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK. 63 Twenty-third-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4552 Oakenwald-av., 3d flat north.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 229 South Wood-st., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of 3. Apply 434 W. Adams-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 86 Park-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; MUST be good cook and laundress. 3252 Vernon-av.

NURSE—NEAT—ONE WHO CAN SEW PREferred. 3258 Vernon-av.

YOUNG GIRL—SECOND WORK; CARE FOR TWO little girls. Address G H 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—BY THE DAY; ONE WHO CUTS by the S. T. Taylor system; must be thoroughly competent; best references required. Call at 1305 Michigan-av., 2d flat.

DRESSMAKERS—TWO FIRST-CLASS WORKERS at once. 371 N. Clark-st., Flat 3.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED ALTERATION GIRL IN cloak department. Apply Thursday morning. HERMAN GROSSMAN, 158 State-st.

LADY—WHO CAN CUT, FIT, AND MAKE dresses, to take work home. Call on MRS. LABES, Bennett House, 71 Monroe-st.

Housekeepers.

LADY—NOT OVER 35, AS A HOUSEKEEPER FOR a gentleman and 2 grown sons; references required. Address B W 59, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, FIRST-CLASS, THOROughly experienced. State experience, references, and salary wanted. Address G H 148, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AND CALIGRAPH OPERator; a first-class lady; wages $12 per week. Apply by letter to DAVIDSON & SONS, foot of North Market-st., city.

STENOGRAPHER—CAN HAVE USE OF MACHINE and dictation for reading to classes 2 hours daily. 1314 Venetian Building.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER (REMINGton)—Young lady; also two young ladies of good appearance as cashiers. Room 46, 34 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT, CALIGRAPH operator; moderate salary. W 84, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERT LADY; $12. 82, 240 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE LADIES, REM., cal., and Yost; $10 and $12. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—3; REMINGTON, CALIgraph, and Smith Premier; $12, $15. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO HELP LADY; good salary. 6650 Stewart-va.

MILLINERY MAKERS AND PREPARERS. APply at the Emporium, 152 State-st.

LADIES AVERAGE $4 A DAY WRITING AT HOME—For terms send stamped envelope. MISS RUTH CHESTER South Bend, Ind.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COMMISsion, to sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

LADY—TO WRITE FOR US AT HOME; CAN make $20 weekly; no canvassing. Address Crystal Cream Toilet Co., South Bend, Ind.

LADIES OUT OF EMPLOYMENT CAN FIND light pleasant work and good pay by calling at Room 6, 22 Pacific-av.; no former experience necessary.

LADIES—TO DO WRITING FOR ME AT HOME; good salary; no canvassing. Address MISS FANNY FELKNOR, South Bend, Ind.

LADIES—THREE; YOUNG; TO SELL A NOVELty to milliners in Chicago; call at Clifton House.
W. H. STEBBINS.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—WHO CAN TEACH German and French; references required. Apply 215 32d-st.

WE CAN EMPLOY MORE LADIES TO DO OUR work at their homes. Clinton Art Co., 181 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—RELIABLE PERSONS TO TAKE agency in their town for one of the best paying articles on the market; retails for 25 cents; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family; inclose stamp. ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—MALE AND FEMALE—EVERYWHERE; staple article, in universal use; big profits; business pleasant. Send ten cents for sample and particulars. MANUFACTURER, 24 Pacific-av.

AGENTS—WORLD'S FAIR ADVERTISING machine; $25 daily; steady work; visit stores only; stamp; samples. The ABC, Racine, Wis.

CANVASSERS—FOR THE PEERLESS MOP Wringer and Cleveland Scrubbing Machine.
GRAVITY, 146 Franklin-st.

ENERGETIC MEN—OPEN FOR PERMANENT work—wanted; active agents can easily make $25 a week; our article is Koal-Spar and will save 25 per cent to every consumer of coal. Being the only genuine coal saver it is a monopoly and a very rapid seller; we furnish samples, circulars, and advertising, and give exclusive territory. Call on us and get free samples and permanent paying employment. H. C. GOODELL, General Agent, Suite 57 Dexter Building, 84 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO MORE "SPECIAL AGENTS" that can show good records and furnish bond or ref.; salary or com. Also "General Agent" for North and Northwestern Ill. We write eleven forms of policies including ins. at cost on 10, 15, and 20 year renewable term plan; all life policies paid up at the end of probable life, or $600 on a $1,000 cash for surrender; also 10, 15, and 20 year Duplex Bonds non-forfeitable after third year for paid up ins. or cash value written in bond, the highest guaranteed investment policy written by any institution. Also 10, 15, and 20 year Optional Limited, non-forfeitable after the third year, paid up or cash value. We challenge comparison with any agent of any company doing business in America. Call and see the inducements we are offering first-class agents.
F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager,
Fidelity Mutual Life, 46, 15 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTIcle just invented. Needed in every household in the next ninety days. Absolutely no competition. Good profits. Don't delay, but call today at Room 101, Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines.
NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTING—BOOKS OPENED AND closed; complicated accounts adjusted; 25 years' experience. Address W 10, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE—VERY desirable family horse; he is 6 years old, perfectly sound and accustomed to the city, having been used here the last year; can trot in 2:50; weight 1,100 lbs; is very attractive and stylish; gaited under the saddle; is large and strong enough for business use; sold for no fault, but solely in consequence of owner moving from city. Apply owner's private barn, rear 460 N. State. Call only at stable entrance on Goethe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STYLISH BAY DRIVing or business horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands, thoroughly city broke, free and prompt driver; also a fine leather top buggy and harness, only used a few times; will sell separate at a bargain. No. 2729 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PERFECT FAMILY or business mare combined, young and sound; also a lady's phaeton and harness; will sell separate or together; can be seen and tried by applying at my barn, 149 N. State-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE, DRIVING, and saddle horses. HARZ, 502 Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 6-YEAR-OLD HORSE. Apply at stable, rear of 4200 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CUT-UNDER surrey, removable top, dress protectors over front and rear wheels; finely upholstered with spring backs to seats, made to order, and used few times; a bargain. Second private stable rear 177 Goethe-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—LADY'S ELEGANT PHAETON and superior leather top buggy; both made to order by standard makers, in the latest style and used few times; private family; sold at bargain. Private stable rear 460 N. State-st.; call only at stable.

ONLY $100 FOR A HANDSOME LOOP front lady's phaeton, with lamps and fenders; only used one month. Private barn 2729 Wabash-av. Must sell.

WILL BE SOLD LOW—A NEARLY NEW extension top cutunder family surrey; has fenders and lamps; private barn, 295 East Erie-st.

FOR SALE—VICTORIA, AT SACRIFICE; splendid condition. Stable, 369 Erie-st.

WE HAVE THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE of laundry, bakery, dry goods, confectionery, grocery, and express wagons in the city. We also carry a full and complete line of double and single box wagons and trucks; every job is guaranteed for one year; call and look our stock over before buying; cash or time.
Racine Wagon and Carriage Co.,
430 and 432 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND lady's phaeton for a pony about 13 hands. Address W 116, Tribune office.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.
Phone., Main, 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—MANUFACTURing and mercantile business; established and paying; 100 per cent profit. G H 139, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—PHYSICIAN OR BUSIness-man with $2,000, in medical specialty business; best money making business going. Address W 125, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SUCCESSFUL, EXperienced business-man wishes a partner of means to join him. Address S 159, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—NEW ARTICLE, STAPLE, partly introduced; $500 required. Address G H 141, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,000 CASH FOR patent medicine. Address W 111, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—MANUFACTURER'S agent having several good accounts for Western trade wants partner with $1,000 or more who can take charge of office and make sales; a party having experience in stationery and druggists' sundries preferred. Address W 112, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $300 CASH FOR ½ interest in a business paying $600 profit a month; investigate. Address W 93, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free.
Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—CHOICE CORNER, only ½ mile from City Hall, improved with three-story and basement brick building, now paying 10 per cent gross; a bargain; open for a short time only. BARNES & PARISH.

FOR SALE—$80,000 BUYS SPLENDID CENTRAL located business property, improved with new 8-story building; rent pays over 8 per cent net. Address W 42, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

3901 LAKE-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST. STATION,

a new complete, modern, and elegantly detached residence. 3-story stone-front house, with stone porches, steps and rails, French plate-glass windows, beveled plate-glass storm doors; 11 rooms, and ball-room, elegant consoles, hall trees, and sideboard, and tiled bath-room; porcelain tubs and electric light; finished in quarter sawed oak throughout. Open daily.

3326 AND 3328 WABASH-AV.

Modern 3-story brick house of 12 rooms, hardwood finish throughout and large barns; handy to elevated road and in an excellent neighborhood; rented for $230 per month. These would make a good investment or a pleasant home. Would take $5,000 worth of unimproved in exchange.

4311 LANGLEY-AV.

Modern detached brick of 8 rooms; lot 24x125 ft.; price $6,500.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
NOS. 4508 AND 4535 ELLIS-AV.
Three-story rock-faced Bedford-stone front, with stone steps, porches, and bays; 10 rooms, besides laundry, pantries two bath-rooms, fruit room, and closets, linen room, with red cedar drawers; finished in various hardwoods throughout; entire main floor laid in oak for rugs; walls tinted and hand decorated; specially-designed consoles, mantels, and hall-tree; buffet and china closet, with bevel mirrors in dining-room; tiled bath-room, with exposed nickel plumbing and porcelain tub; combination gas-fixtures; electric incandescent light. These houses are on one of the best streets in KENWOOD—the finest residence district in the city; convenient to steam or cable cars and markets. We invite the closest inspection. Open at all times. Long-time monthly payments.
BARRY BROS., owners, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-BLVD., AND 44TH-ST.

The elegant new 3-story stone-front residence, s. w. corner 44th-st., 3½ blocks from Alley "L" station. Finished in various hardwoods throughout; special design mantels, hall trees, sideboards, and consols built in; open sanitary plumbing; marble bath-rooms with mosaic floors; house heated by hot water; these houses are built in the most thorough workmanship like manner, and will bear the closest inspection. Open today. REA & CO.,
Exclusive Agents, 42 Rookery (rotunda).
Or cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.
ALBERT MENDEL, Builder.

FOR SALE—4535 GREENWOOD-AV.—NEW 3-story and sub-cellar rock faced stone front house, with massive stone bays, porches, and steps, heavy beveled plate glass storm door, mosaic vestibule, elegant grills, console, and sideboard, specially designed and built in; also halltree and wardrobes, fuel gas in grates, main floor in hardwood highly polished for rugs; servant's bed and bathroom in basement, also fruit room and laundry; large store room with cedar drawers in 3d story; incandescent electric light and gas; walls hand decorated; butler's pantry, tiled bathroom, porcelain tub, decorated closet, exposed nickel plumbing. For sale by
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Owner.
Open for inspection.

FOR SALE—

Land on Market-st., south of Van Buren, adjoining the Altgeld Block on the south and running from street to river; 40,900 square feet.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 62d and 63d-sts., 75x175; easy terms of payment.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV.,
Near 44th-st., brick house, 15 rooms, including two bath-rooms; 2-story brick barn; lot 33x130 feet; price $8,500; this is a good bargain and is going to be sold. Apply for permit to
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n of 76th-st., e. f.; lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision of 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON 24TH AND 25th-sts.; only $400 and $500 each; 10 per cent down, balance long time without interest; only a few left; first come first served; send for plat and map of Chicago. E. H. PRINCE & CO.,
225 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—NO. 5401 WABASH-AV., FIRST-CLASS pressed-brick residence, with all late improvements; lot 45x161 feet; west front; price $10,000; terms, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Garden City Block N. W. corner of Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
AT KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK.
High-class residence property on Lake, Washington, Madison, and Lexington-avs.; lowest prices; best terms. Also desirable corners for hotels, flats, and residences on 51st-st.-blvd.
METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMPANY,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—44 LOTS, DREXEL-AV. and 84th-st. $15 per foot; one block from electric road on Cottage Grove-av.; property in same block sold for $25 per foot; will divide; might exchange $10,000 equity for clear property.
W. E. SLOSSON,
902 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK OF EIGHT 3-STORY and basements stone front flat buildings, situate on northeast corner of 66th and Lexington-av., within 10 minutes' walk of World's Fair grounds; lot 100 x135; all modern improvements; price $70,000. Call or address owners. SCHAAR, KOCH & CO.,
2603 S. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—SOUTH SIDE
$60 per foot, Ellis-av., near 65th-st., 100x125.
$100 per foot, Champlain-av., near 48th-st., 50x125.
$120 per foot, corner on Prairie-av., north of 51st-st., 100x162.
BENJ. BISSINGER,
125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—FIVE HANDSOME STONE AND brick front 8 to 10 room houses, hardwood finish, open plumbing, electric lighting, and all modern improvements and conveniences; 48th-st., just west of Drexel-blvd.; $8,500 to $10,000; easy terms.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
4422 LAKE-AV.
10-room residence on corner of street; fine light in all rooms; hardwood finish throughout; very desirable home; price $13,000; terms $2,000 cash; balance monthly.
BARRY BROS., owners, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD.—
25, 50, or 100 ft., west front, 200 ft. north of 50th-st., at $235 per ft.; all assessments paid; cheapest frontage on the boulevard.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE NEW HYDE PARK residence; first time offered; detached stone front. 5136 Washington-av.; $26,000; worth seeing; agents see it; key next north.
WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48th-sts., 10-room stone front; might take clear vacant, same locality, as part pay. Price $10,000.
McKEY & POAGUE,
116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR site, beautiful corner, 87x200, fronting the lake, short distance south of Jackson Park; no prettier site for hotel or encampment in entire World's Fair district. Address G L 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE SNAP.
CHAMPLAIN-AV., near 48th-st., 25 or 50 ft.; must be sold soon.
Tel Main 1178. REXFORD & BELLAMY,
206 La Salle-st., N. W. Cor. Adams.

FOR SALE—
An elegant apartment building on South Side; rented until May, 1894; paying over ten per cent net.
ALLEN, GASSETTE & OPDYDE,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—12 PER CENT INVESTMENT, FINE modern brick block, 2 stores and flats, South Side business center; pays $3,720; price $30,000; take ½ in clear vacant or Alley L. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF 16TH-st., 26 feet frontage, $900 per foot.
McKEY & POAGUE,
116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN, ATTRACTIVE, 9-ROOM house, 30th-st., east of Prairie-av.; only $10,000; rented till May at $80; terms given. Call for card.
WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 7-ROOM AUBURN PARK RESIdence; everything modern and first-class; large lot; $6,750; cash or easy terms. Address W 118, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., EAST FRONT—TWO 3-story and basement brick block, $32,000; 24 ft. adjoining the above with party wall, $7,200. J. HENRY WEIL, Room 723, "The Temple."

FOR SALE—COR. CHAMPLAIN-AV. AND 48TH st—Elegant 2 and 3 story rock-faced stone-fronts finished in brick and oak, with all conveniences. GEO. O. GORDON, owner, 4742 Champlain-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN. FOR SALE. Berkley-av., cor. 45th-st., 100x100, for a few days only $130 per ft.
HIBBARD, PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GENUINE BARGAIN—ELEGANT new residence, 8 rooms, near "elevated." Need money. Owner. Address G L 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5114 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT NEW 3-story stone-front house; hardwood finish; all modern improvements. Open from 10 to 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW 11-ROOM BROWN-stone front, all conveniences; possession any time. OWNER, 3912 Calumet-av. Call any time.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, CHEAP, 5817 Indiana-av. Owner, builder, 342 East Forty-fourth-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR GOETHE-st, lot 45x150 ft., with improvements thereon; immediate possession; cheap.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELAINE-ST., NEAR ROSCOE-ST., 35 x190 ft.; finest boulevard improvements; price $82 ft. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 1913 DIVERSEY-AV., ½ block from Lincoln Park, elegant new residence, 11 rooms and reception hall, with all modern improvements; open all day.

FOR SALE—BELDEN-AV., CHOICE CORNER FOR flat building; 24 or 48 feet.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—HIGH-CLASS RESIdence, 1915 Diversey-av., near corner Lincoln Park, $22,000; inspection invited. Owner 1917.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER, 50 FEET EAST OF track; $60 ft. Address W 90, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—JOIN THE COLUMBIAN LAND ASsociation's High Ridge Syndicate; 58 shares, 58 lots 50x165 to 20-foot alleys; price of each share $25 per foot. Very easy terms. Inside the city limits on the line of the new electric railway. Send for a plat. Up-town office
C. J. MOREY & CO.,
Clark and Center-sts.
Office of the association
Room 700, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
BUENA PARK—BUENA PARK.
1677 Sheridan drive, lot 100x200, house 48x66, 3-story and basement brick, stone and frame, 14 rooms, hardwood finish, steam heat; fine stable.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—47 GORDON-TERRACE, NEW MODern 3-story and cellar colonial residence of 11 rooms, overlooking Lake Michigan; will be ready for occupancy by April 1; has hardwood finish and every modern convenience, and is heated by hot water and furnace combination; lot 50x110 ft.; choice location for any one desiring to live near the lake; price $16,500.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—
WITHOUT REVALUATION.
The northwest corner of North Clark and Chestnut-sts.; 100x152.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE ON Montrose-blvd., between Clarendon-av. and Lake Michigan, in Buena Park, five miles north of the Court-House; two-story, attic and cellar, frame and bowlder house of nine rooms, to be completed by April 1. Has hardwood finish and every modern convenience, heated by hot water and furnace combination. Lot 50x136 ft. Owner might entertain part trade or exchange for improved property. For price and further particulars apply to
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
VERY CHEAP.
1145 KENMORE-AV., a handsome two-story, cellar, and attic frame and stone residence, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, lot 50x150. This desirable home is situated on the best avenue in Edgewater and within one block of the North Edgewater depot.
CANNELL & McCLUER,
107 Dearborn-st., Room 59,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—NO. 14 MARQUETTE-TERRACE, BEtween Clarendon-av. and Lake Michigan; south-front, beautiful 13-room modern residence, three-story, attic and cellar, frame and bowlder, finished in hardwood and heated by hot water. To be finished and ready for occupancy April 1. Lot 50x125 ft. For price and terms apply to
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
4-story house on Franklin-st.; will take as part payment small house in Lake View; also 2-story frame for vacant.
A. M. SODERLIN & CO.,
196 E. Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—THE FINE 10-ROOM house with modern improvements on Paulina-st. near Wilson; price $7,500; terms very favorable; possession given at any time; this is a desirable home. SAM BROWN Jr.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—VACANT AND IMPROVED PROPerty in Buena Park on Gordon terrace, Montrose blvd., Marquette terrace, Clarendon-av., and Asbury terrace. Favorable price and easy terms to party desiring to buy for immediate use. Owner might entertain exchange for improved property in part payment. For further information apply to
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HAVE NUMBER OF GOOD LOTS on Montana-st., near Racine-av., on which will build you nice home; easy terms; see plans.
KNIGHT & KINKAID, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER OF DEARborn-av. and Huron-st., 55x70.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 10-ROOM STONE FRONT house near south end Lincoln Park; $7,000. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST POLK-ST. STORES AND flats; just east of Ashland-av.; rent of both pieces of property, $1,596; will sell either or both at a great bargain.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN? MUST be sold at once; make a cash or half cash offer for 1247 W. Polk-st., just east of California-av.; new, well built 2-story and basement flat building; bath-room, handsomely papered, water, sewer, gas; street paved; price $4,000; the best bargain on the West Side; near Wisconsin Central Depot, and two street car lines.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GRENSHAW-AV., LOTS BETWEEN Kedzie and Spaulding, two lots 25x125; will sell either or both at a great bargain; must be sold at once; make a half or quarter cash offer.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON-BLVD.
Near Albany-av., 50x118 feet, at a bargain if taken at once; make an offer. JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF PARK av. and Leavitt-st., stone front, all modern, 14 rooms, good barn; price $10,000. OWNER, 280 Homan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HOMAN-AV., BETWEEN Van Buren and Congress-sts., two blocks from elevated road, 7 minutes to Madison-st. cable; price $1,700. OWNER, 280 Homan-av.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF FIVE HOUSES, 3-STORY and cellar, brick and stone; 243 to 251 Center-av. By J. BARBIER.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SUBURBAN MODERN HOUSES.
8 TO 13 ROOMS EACH,
ON GROVE LOTS 50X150 AND 100X150 FT.
80 FT. ABOVE THE LAKE,
located at
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS,
the
POPULAR NORTH SHORE SUBURB,
connected with the city by
48 DAILY TRAINS OF C. & N. W. R. R.

3—9-room houses on lots 50x150 each	$4,500
1—8-room house, lot 50x150	5,000
1—9-room house, lot 100x150, having a commanding view of the lake	6,000
1—9-room house, lot 100x150	8,000
1—13 room house, corner lot, 110x150	9,000
2—9-room houses, lots 100x150 each	7,500

Above houses are finished in hardwood on first floors, have concrete cellars, furnace heat, hot and cold water, bath and water closets, wood mantels, sideboards, etc.
We have for sale
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES,
CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
Four miles of CONCRETE WALKS on the streets of WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS connects every lot with the depot.
EVERY LOT COVERED WITH TREES.
We leave our office every day at 10:15 a. m. for WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS and invite you to accompany us at our expense to inspect the property.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg., N. W. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—BY OWNER—$5,500 house, 12 rooms, besides a large floored attic, hot and cold hydrant water; also cistern water in kitchen and laundry; water closet, sewer, stone foundation, furnace, grate, electric lights and electric bells for front doors, dining-room, and 5 bedrooms with indicator; hardwood floors in bath-room, dining-room, and kitchen; cement cellar and cement sidewalk to rear door; lot 50x174; on Euclid-av., near electric street cars. 1615 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S ADdition to Morton Park; $1,700 up; small payments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, side walks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C., C. B. and Q. R. R.'s; free fare any time.
WILLIAM W. WEARE,
218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL SALE OF ABOUT FIFTY lots in Lake Bluff will commence April 1; will be sold for half their real value; this is a great opportunity for small investors. Full particulars furnished by F. W. CORNISH,
30, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SELECT LIST OF houses; $3,500, $4,500, $5,700, $6,500, $7,500, $10,000, $15,000, $24,000. We have a few decided bargains in building lots. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK HOUSES FROM $3,000 to $4,000; easy terms. Lots $500; $10 cash and $10 per month. BASS, KESSLER & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$250 DOWN—HANDSOME NEW 8-room houses with tower, only 23 minutes out; $2,800; Morton Park; big chance for salaried man.
D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF MODERN HOUSES at Wheaton (Chicago's best American and educational suburb), ranging in prices from $500 to $5,000. IRA BROWN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—
Evanston; large private residence, near University, depot, and lake; brick, well-shaded grounds; modern. 815 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, MODERN HOUSES all conveniences, $3,000 to $15,000.
W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE lot, on the boulevard at Evanston; a great bargain. O. F. GIBBS, 576 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOMES, EVANSTON; only $1,500 upward. GRANT STEWART, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH RIVERSIDE—LOTS; $500; houses built to suit on monthly payments. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT, 75X 125, cheap. Call or address P. L. KECK, Fernwood, Ill.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—9-ROOM HOUSE, 7TH-av.; part furnished, $5,250; bargain.
FOX & CO., R. 211 Herald Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN houses; complete; best situations; easy terms.
C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., R. 31.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—BARGAINS IN NEW houses; $3,000 to $7,000; lots $30 to $50; improved streets. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1110 Tacoma Block.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL and West Fork Chicago River, near Central Park-av., at a bargain; has good clay suitable for brick yard.
CHARLES T. MASON, 905, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED—ASSISTANCE TO COLOnize or sell at special bargain 170,000-acre tract good, irrigable Nebraska land; also to trade lot of Nebraska farms. Address C S 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5,600 ACRES CYPRESS LAND within 4 miles of Monroe; timber near river and railroad. For full particulars write to R. B. BLANKS, Monroe, La.

FOR SALE—LARGEST LAND LIST IN THE U. S. Write W. M. DURHAM, Banker, Momence, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CLIENTS WHO DEsire to sell good farms near Crown Point, Ind., at bargains. Address THOS. J. WOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Crown Point, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A HOME TO COST from $8,000 to $15,000; must be south of Grace-st. and east of Clark-st. I own twenty-six shares in a large and well-known manufacturing business established for over 25 years; there are only three stockholders, bear closest investigation, which I will give as first payment and $500 cash; $1,000 Jan. 1, '94, $1,500 Jan. 1, '95, and $2,000 annually until paid; will pay interest on principal monthly. Give full particulars. Address W 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON N. OR S. SIDE, 10 rooms, modern, for a clean stock of clothing, $7,000, balance cash, not to cost over $10,000. Address W 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEW, MODERN HOUSE, 6 TO 9 rooms, any time before May 1; will assume incumbrance and pay balance in cash. Address MRS. E. T. MEANS, Morgan Park, Ill.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY WORTH $20,000 to $40,000, will give clear modern West Side house and cash. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

WANTED—DRY GOODS, SHOE STORE, OR general store for elegant 3-story brick flats; balance in cash. Owner. Address G L 156, Tribune.

WANTED—THE CHEAPEST LOT BETWEEN 65th, 72d, Rock Island and Western Indiana; spot cash. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

WANTED—RAVENSWOOD—HOUSE 7 OR 8 rooms; large lot; all conveniences; a bargain; from owner; not over $3,500. G W 1, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—BUSINESS CORNER, INCLUDING the land, $250,000, well rented; will take $100,000 in other property, bal. easy. E. C. WARE, Unity Bldg.

EXCHANGE—CENTRAL CORNER LEASEHOLD paying 9 per cent on $600,000; will take $200,000 in other good property part pay. E. C. WARE, Unity Building.

HAVE FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE CORNER—ON HARRISON, just west of Halsted; well improved; price $90,000; mortgage $46,000; long time, low interest; equity $44,000; want for equity half cash, balance good West Side houses, clear, or good lands within 10 hours' ride of Chicago.
Will exchange good 480-acre Ill. farm, 2 hours' ride from Chicago, for West Side residences clear; lowest price for farm $25,000; clear of incumbrance; perfect title. JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED modern brick residence with grounds in thriving city only 2 hours out, worth $25,000; will take clear city lots or acres in Calumet region or Hammond for $15,400 equity. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN FIVE-ACRE SUBdivision on 39th-st., $6,500, for small modern house on West Side; might assume small incumbrance. Address G H 149, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$25,000 EQUITY IN FINE WAbash-av. store and flats; 99 year lease; rents for $6,000; take clear city lots or acres.
D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

WANTED—CLEAR ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONsin, or Michigan farm in exchange for $11,500 equity in South Side vacant. W 50, Tribune office.

WHO WILL SELL THEIR FURNITURE AND lease of 10 to 15-room house, or take all or part of one year's rental of 10 to 15-room house for choice 162-acre farm in Box Butte County, Nebraska. Address G H 145, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A FUND OF $25,000 READY IN BANK TO LOAN on city improved; building loans; best terms to borrowers; private money; no delay. A. W. McDOUGALD, 813 Ashland Block, 59 S. Clark-st.

AT LOWEST RATES, WILL LOAN ON REAL ESTate or to build. Purchase money notes bought. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

A. HEILE, 94 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 34—$10,000 to loan, 6 per cent; amounts to suit.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE LOANS—PRIVILEGE of prepayment; interest at 5½ and 6 per cent. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

EASTERN CAPITAL SPECIAL FUND OF $50,000, to loan on Chicago improved real estate; also any part of $6,000; low rates. 61, 126 Washington-st.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 WASHINGTON-ST., have money to loan in sums to suit; can loan in sums from $10,000 to $20,000 at low rate; building loans.

FARM LOANS—WITHIN 100 MILES OF CITY, 1st or 2d mortgages made by private party; give full particulars. Address G H 128, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

IF YOU OWN A LOT YOU CAN BORROW THE money to build a home and pay it back in small monthly payments. We also negotiate loans of from 50 to 75 per cent of the value of property. D. B. BARNES & CO., 122 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—
IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
EST'D 1879. MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $500 upwards, at low rates; no delay.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMP'Y.
Charles C. Whitacre, Mgr. Mtg. and Loan Dept.
Owings Bldg.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $1,000 ON FARM land in wheat, unincumbered; will pay good rate of interest and one-half of customary agent's commission to owner of money. Address W 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,200 ON A NEW, ATTRACTIVE 2-story house, full lot, northwestern part of the city; principals only. Address G L 177, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BORROW $400; SECURED BY A lease to A1 tenant; will pay good interest. Address W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—$22,000 FOR 3 YEARS; 6 PER CENT; on inside improved property; no agents. Address W 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW, IMMEDIATELY, $36,000, first mortgage on North Side subdivision. Address W 124, Tribune office.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$75,000 TO LOAN—REAL ESTATE.
K. SMITH, 90 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY, DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc., and on real estate. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on month by installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, Corner of Washington and La Salle-sts. CUT THIS OUT.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—
THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 Madison-st., near Halsted
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 Monroe-st.,
or
351 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122—124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

DO YOU WANT MONEY ON FURNITURE, FIXtures, jewelry, or good collateral? See private party at Glore's, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—WM. W. O'HARA'S JUDGMENT note. Address W 55, Tribune office.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF MONEY CALL ON THE old-established and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral; Mr. Heyman will attend to you personally; fair and honorable treatment guaranteed. 145 E. Madison-st., bet. Clark and La Salle. Private entrance lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED AT highest cash values, loans negotiated on same at reasonable rates. T. R. BARTLING & CO., 605 Manhattan Building.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Dicsory Chemical Co., refiners, 78 State-st., Room 54.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR SALE—SIX PER CENT FEE, $30,000 IMprovements; worth $75,000. G H 130, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—MRS. FOSTER, MOST celebrated astrologist and business clairvoyant known; tested by nobility of Europe; forty years practice; consultation by mail on receipt of $1, stamp, and date of birth; hours 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; permanently located at 78 Ogden-av., few doors north of Madison. Fees, 50c. and $1; gents, $2.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—[illegible] Adams-st., near Halsted; [illegible] storage of furniture, [illegible] money advanced. Telephone [illegible]

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] Buren-st., near Clark; have all the [illegible] storing furniture, [illegible] central for the sale of specialties [illegible] experienced men for moving [illegible] SNOW & GOODWIN

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE, [illegible] Washington-st., near [illegible] rail connections; goods stored [illegible] reasonable rates; advances [illegible] a specialty. Telephone Main 5113.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 80, 82, and 84 E. 12th-st., between [illegible] Wabash-av. Established 1875.
Our new, clean, well-lighted warehouse for STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
With compartments, etc., with keys.
PRICES the very LOWEST and CONVENIENCES the BEST.
Permanent and reliable.
PACKING, SHIPPING AND EXPRESSING. Advances. TELEPHONE [illegible]

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] 405 W. Madison-st.; [illegible] merchandise; goods sold on commission [illegible] made. Telephone [illegible]. The E. Jennings Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS. Largest, oldest, and safest [illegible] Moving and packing furniture a specialty [illegible] West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. [illegible] Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash [illegible] Main.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR [illegible] age purposes. E. O. STOKES [illegible]

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse. CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, [illegible] storage for furniture, pianos [illegible] loaned; tel. W 153. [illegible] Ogden-av. LUTHER [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL sell one solid oak sideboard, one [illegible] dining table and six chairs, [illegible] solid oak hall trees. Call from 2 to 4 p. m. at [illegible] Allen Building, 143 Oakwood-blvd.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. F., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—3 BEDROOM SETS, WITH ANDREWS folding bed, parlor set, and chairs, etc. 3207 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—A BLACK WALNUT BOOKCASE, 5 to 6 feet in height and width; must be cheap for cash. Address G L 179, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

BEST BARGAIN IN CITY—Furniture of 8-room house, Wabash-av., near 26th-st.; 1 year's lease, $50; $1,300. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean

FOR RENT—$1,000 BUYS FURNITURE OF [illegible] room house; [illegible] south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st. [illegible] CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE OF [illegible] room house [illegible] $47.50; '94 lease. [illegible] 312 Bissell-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FURNITURE OF [illegible] FLAT Vincennes-av., [illegible] '94 lease, [illegible] F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND '94 LEASE [illegible] room flat; bargain. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 5-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT cheap. 56 Pine-st., 3d floor.

NEW SIX-ROOM FLAT FOR SALE CHEAP; rent $25; at 361 12th-st.

$190 BUYS NEWLY FURNISHED 5-ROOM flat; Kenwood, 12 blocks from Fair grounds; Brussels carpets, portieres; worth double. 134 La Salle.

INSTRUCTION.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL—BEST and most popular system taught; individual instruction; dictation classes for all systems; one month's tuition free to students entering this month. 809 Ashland Block.

CATHERWOOD'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL—PITman system; dictation classes, all systems; positions secured. 811 Security Building, Madison and Fifth-av.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.—22d year; best advantages; business and shorthand school; drawing, mathematics, etc.; send for catalogue X.

SCRIPT SHORTHAND PUPILS GRADUATE IN 3 months; taught in 220 schools in London; investigate this; bookkeeping. 269 Dearborn-st.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal American and European cities. Send for circulars. French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

VOICE CULTURE—MRS. PALMER, RECENTLY of New York, has studio at Room 78, Kimball Hall, Tuesday and Friday mornings; will give instruction in singing, piano, and voice culture; special attention given to those desiring to fit themselves for opera or concert. Address or call at studio.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—
HOE PRESS—Seven-column quarto, with [illegible] type machine complete; will print 4, 6, or 8 pages, Tribune size; capacity, 12,000 8-page papers per hour. Address or call on
BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune Company.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—OAK AND glass office partition. FRASHER, R. 804, 100 Washington-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DESKS AND OFFICE furniture; [illegible] letter presses, [illegible] prices. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs; all finishes. H. R. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

RESTAURANT FIXTURES FOR SALE—THE ENtire outfit of a large restaurant, consisting of counters, 130 stools, urns, showcases, etc.—in fact everything necessary to carry on a large lunch-counter business; all in good condition and sold at a reasonable figure. Address G L 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL ROLL TOP OFFICE DESK and chair in good condition; fair price. Address W 43, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNEDY, 135 So. Clark-st.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute, 30 Van Buren-st.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TASKER; ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treat all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted; arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. [illegible]

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at the Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RIDE THE WONDER. WE HAVE THE FINest front driving safety now on the American market. [illegible] THOMAS KANE & CO., 125 Wabash-av.

A NEARLY NEW AMERICAN RAMBLER safety bicycle; cushion tire; lantern and stand; for sale, $90 cash. 35 E. Huron-st.

$45 TAKES LADY'S HANDSOME SPRING frame bicycle; perfect condition. [illegible] ley-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,500 SHELF BOXES FOR LADIES' shoes; good order; a great bargain. Address STREETER BROS.

FOR SALE—100 FINE OPERA CHAIRS; ALSO other lodge furniture; bargains. Apply [illegible] BRAND, 210 and 212 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TEN (10) 4-WHEEL STORE PLATform trucks. E. R. NICHOLS & CO., 80 So. Water-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BUREAU OF JUSTICE IS the people's friend and helper in the collection of bills and in legal business. Advice free. 97 Clark-st., Room 72.

LAWYER—E. EVERETT, 1114 ASHLAND BLOCK, Clark and Randolph. Fees moderate; advice free.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—PLUMBING AND ELECTRIC LIGHT wiring, evenings, in exchange for board and room or tandem bicycle. F. M. KIDDER, [illegible] st., Linden Park, Ill.

WILL TAKE DESK, OFFICE FIXTURES, PRINTing, or engraving in exchange for bicycle or safety. Address W 95, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—3,000 SQ. FT. POLISHED ITALIAN marble slabs; [illegible] 1¼ inches thick; cheap. E. R. NICHOLS & CO., 80 So. Water-st.

FOR SALE—200,000 GOOD CLEAN BRICK AND stone, cheap. Halsted-st. and Carroll-av.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and [illegible] WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP; dues paid; state price. Address W 67, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES FOR W. Fair period.

	Rent per month.
[illegible]igan-av. houses, from $200 to	$1,000
[illegible]-av., near Fair and 55th-st., stone ft.	650
[illegible] house, Aldine-sq., near 35th	250
[illegible]-av., near 41st, $160, near 37th	200
[illegible]-av., near 34th; have 2	150
[illegible]-av., near 57th, 15-r	250
[illegible]-st., nr. Drexel and Bowen-av., nr. 40th	125

We have 300 houses. Also a number of furnished flats from $75 up to $150 per month.
WISNER, ELLIOTT & CO.,
R. 12, Inter-Ocean Building,
Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—2 TO 7 MONTHS; FURNISHED house; 9 rooms and alcove; bed and table linen, moquette and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, oil paintings, piano, etc.; about third distance business center to World's Fair; one block to cable, three to Illinois Central station and Lake Mich., two to boulevard, and five to elevated; 5c fare to Fair grounds; $[illegible] per mo. or less, according to length of lease; no subrenting permitted. Address G H 143, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES—
FAIR TERM.
Ellis-av., near 45th, 11 rooms; $300 per month; modern, stone, and very desirable.
Forest-av., near 31st, 13 rooms; $250 per month.
Indiana-av., near 32d, 12 rooms; $225 per month.
REA & CO.,
42 The Rookery.
Branch office, cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—2712 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT 3-story and basement 12-room residence; modern and A1 in every respect; will lease to suit. [illegible] WABASH-AV., 14-room house; modern improvements, etc.; all rooms have outside light and [illegible] hall; lease and decorate to suit; call, send, write or telephone for printed list.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.
(Former offices of Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—2 BLOCKS FROM ILL. CENTRAL, [illegible] blocks from World's Fair ground, 8-room house completely furnished to private party, $200 [illegible]. We have a large list of furnished houses convenient to World's Fair.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd 1879. Major Blk, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ELEGANT NEW 12-ROOM stone front houses, 3602, 3604, 3604½, 3606, and 3608 Lake-av.; rent, 3602-4-4½ and 6, $125; 3608, $[illegible]; lease three or more years only; no boarding houses.
WILLIAM M. BOOTH,
100 Washington-st., Room 1203.

TO RENT—AT REAL ESTATE OFFICE AND World's Fair Renting Agency (for World's Fair [illegible] only) of C. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 152 La Salle-st., Room 14, and 6300 Cottage Grove-av., houses, hotels, flats, and rooms, furnished and unfurnished, for the season; within walking distance of Fair grounds; also vacant lots at reasonable rent.

TO RENT—CORNER LAKE-AV. AND 44TH-ST.—modern 11-room house, "furnished," all rooms overlooking street, hardwood floors, rugs, etc.; walls handsomely tinted; 2 blocks from Ill. Central trains, [illegible] from cable; five minutes' ride to World's Fair grounds.
BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN WHOLE OR PART—15-ROOM brick house, No. 1635 Prairie av.; all newly and handsomely painted and papered; plate glass windows; with large barn; new plumbing; in splendid neighborhood; for short or long term. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, FOR 6 OR 8 months during World's Fair—Elegant modern [illegible]-room stone-front residence, within 15 minutes' walk of main entrance of Fair; price reasonable to responsible party; none other need apply.
A. LANG & CO., 6530 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR—LARGE, fine furnished stone residence, few minutes' walk of Fair grounds; twenty-one rooms, including three bathrooms; detached on all sides and light; all modern improvements. Address R. 530, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—339 53D-ST., NEAR KIMBARK-AV. and I. C. R. R., elegant new 16-room solid stone front residence, complete in every detail; hot water heat; open Sunday and during week.
HALL, DRESSER & CO.,
The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—WE HAVE TWO ELegant residences, one of 10 and one of 13 rooms, can be leased on long term leases.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.
Branch office cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT STONE FRONT RESidence; furnished; 10 rooms; 2 blocks from Alley L station; $140 per month; 6 months' lease.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.
Branch office cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE—AND throughout Hyde Park; large list; all sizes and prices; call for list before renting; telephone 67, Oakland.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE detached, east front, on Michigan-av., near 25th-st., 14 rooms; fine stable. To private family only for 6 mos. or 1 year.
FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS—
Washington-av. residence, near 54th-st.
10 rooms, elegantly furnished.
Reasonable price.
T. F. MILLER, R. 537, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND COMPLETELY FURnished 10-room house, 195 30th-st., just west of Prairie-av.; will lease 6 months or longer; none but strictly first-class private family need apply.
L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 64.

TO RENT—OUR LIST OF FURNISHED houses and flats is LARGE and SELECT. Also vacant. Call today for bargains. We can secure what you want at reasonable figures.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR RENT—IN CENTRAL HYDE PARK, NEAR trains and World's Fair, one or more of five 7-room brick residences; $720 per year.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 3437 MICHIGAN-AV., excellent location; everything in perfect order; will only rent to private family; possession immediate. Apply to owner, S. GREGSTEN, 147 Dearborn.

TO RENT—THREE MODERN 8 AND 9 ROOM houses near Madison Park Station, I. C. R. R.
A. W. GREEN, 184 East 50th-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, POSSESSION ANY time, 3-story stone house, 44th and Ellis-av.; $[illegible]; or will sell. OLIN HALL, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., HOUSE FURNished; 10 large rooms; grand 4 rooms; $250. 815 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—2620 PRAIRIE-AV., FROM MAY 1, brown stone, 3 stories, modern, 12 rooms, barn.
MILES ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3317 MICHIGAN-AV.—11 ROOMS, good repair; good light; large barn. H. H. HAY[illegible], 215 La Salle-st., Room 717.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FURNISHED BRICK house for the season; walking distance to World's Fair; newly furnished. 815 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FOUR VACANT FRAME HOUSES, s. e. cor. Wabash-av. and 29th-st., for World's Fair period. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR RENT—3646 VINCENNES-AV., 2-STORY brick, $60. Possession now. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES, ALL PRICES, THROUGHout the city. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—POSSESSION AT ONCE.
$30 per month, 3-story brick, arranged for two families, 497 S. Western-av.
$25 per month, 2-story frame, arranged for two families, 1165 W. Taylor-st.
Inquire 505 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1893.
$16 per month, elegant brick cottage, 516 Campbell-av.
$17 per month, elegant brick cottage, 1094 W. Polk-st.
Inquire 505 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—285 W. MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE Second Baptist Church—High-class, brown stone house; 16 rooms; $105; see it.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 3-STORY MARBLE front dwelling house, 813 Washington-blvd.; all modern improvements; in fine order.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED 12-ROOM HOUSE: Jackson-blvd.; Fair term. W 54, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—CEDAR-ST., NEAR LAKE SHORE drive, choice 15-room modern residence; A1 in every respect; furnished or unfurnished; lease to suit; reasonable rent.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.
(Former offices Turner & Bond.)

FOR RENT—
Nicely furnished 10-room house; Schiller-st., near lake, to private family, for June, July, and August; no World's Fair price.
Address G H 138, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1—222 AND 226 Chestnut-st., 11-room house; also 232 and 234 [illegible]-st., 9-room houses. Apply to
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—NORTH SIDE—198 GOETHE-ST., a residence consisting of 11 rooms. Apply R. 23, 125 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—
RESIDENCES
during the
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
We have one of the largest lists of furnished residences to rent during the World's Fair. In this list are some of the finest homes in the city. Some are especially adapted for club purposes.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
Tel. 3823. 701, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICE FURNISHED HOUSE, heated by steam, for six months or one year; $[illegible] per year. MATSON HILL,
607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS during the World's Fair. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681 Main.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—OAK PARK—
3 new 9-room houses with all modern conveniences, finished in antique oak; furnace, fire places, etc.; $40 to $50 per month.
F. E. BALLARD & CO.,
Cor. Madison and La Salle. 601 Tacoma Bldg.
Telephone 2,670 Main.

FOR RENT—
At Wilmette, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten room house, $22.50 to $35 per month; large ground; possession at once.
E. T. PAUL & CO.,
Main Floor, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 12-ROOM HOUSE IN choice locality at Ravinia, Ill., for one year or more; large grounds, beautiful trees, good water; new barn; near the lake and Sheridan-drive. Address W 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 16-ROOM HOUSE IN choice locality, Waukegan, Ill., six months, from May 1; good water, large yard, large barn; ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply at 221 Utica-st., Waukegan, Ill., or Room 12, 26 W. Lake-st., city.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT BOWLDER STONE residence, 15 rooms and barn, Evanston, near [illegible]; $175 a month.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AUSTIN—6 TO 9 ROOM HOUSES; $[illegible] to $25. A. KIDDER, 126 North Willow-av., Austin, Ill.

TO RENT—16-ROOM FURNISHED PRIVATE residence in a Northern suburb, to World's Fair [illegible]; $150 per month. Address W 37, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OR 6 OR 7 room flat, with barn; good location; state rent. Address W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD MODERN HOUSE, from May 1; term lease. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st. Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 ROOM HOUSE OR 8 room flat; state price. 3200 Prairie-av., flat 3.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, NEAR transportation—We have several A1 tenants that want a good home, long lease; send us full description by mail, including price on two or three years' lease. REA & CO., 42 Rookery,
Branch Office Cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, with privilege of twelve months, twenty-room house, furnished, convenient to Exposition, railroads; North or South Side. M., 1531 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOMES from 8 to 14 rooms; we have several A1 parties who wish to rent for World's Fair term.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.
Branch office cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—VACANT HOUSES AND flats, also furnished. List today.
SPECIAL CUSTOMERS WAITING.
We cannot supply half of the demand.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE LARGE, HIGH-class and six medium-sized furnished houses, South Side, during World's Fair. Owners confer with me at once. T. WINNINGHAM, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 100.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED HOUSE or cottage, 7 rooms, ready for immediate occupancy, between 50th and 70th-sts., east of Cottage Grove-av. Address W 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE TENANTS FOR houses and flats, all prices; nothing respectable need stand vacant; send us description. J. T. SUTOR, 595 Madison-st.; Tel. W. 727.

WANTED—TO RENT—10-ROOM, UNFURNISHed, modern house; will lease 3 or 5 years; first-class references. Address with terms W 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR FLAT OF 9 OR 10 rooms, North or South Side; reasonable rent; good tenants. Address W 142, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MAY 1—
IN THE MAJESTIC.
FIREPROOF.
The finest apartment building on the North Side; corner of Rush-st. and Walton-place; steam heat, hot water and janitor service, passenger and freight elevators, marble and iron stairways, tile floors and tile wainscoting in bath rooms, porcelain lined tubs, marble wash stands, marble sinks, nickel-plated plumbing, fine mantels and gas logs, side boards, gas ranges, refrigerators, shades, screens, curtain and door poles, telephone, electric bells and speaking tubes, combination fixtures, laundries, drying rooms and store rooms, separate servant's bathrooms, etc., etc. For terms apply to
G. F. FISCHER,
Room 49, No. 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—
IN THE WOODSTOCK FIREPROOF
Apartment building, northwest corner Wabash-av. and 28th-st., light and very desirable 6, 7, and 8-room apartments, equipped with
Steam heat,
Hardwood finish,
Sideboards,
The bathrooms,
Complete laundries,
Hot and cold water,
Artistic mantels,
China closets,
Refrigerators,
Sanitary plumbing
And all modern conveniences; rental moderate.
Apply to J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
39 Commercial Bank Bldg.,
Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW AND ELEGANT SHERIdan apartment building; fine apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, and janitor service; passenger and freight elevators, marble and iron stairways, gas ranges, refrigerators, shades, screen, curtain and door poles, fine mantels and gas logs, electric bells and speaking tubes, laundries and drying rooms, store rooms, and separate servant's bath rooms, etc., etc. One of the finest apartment buildings in the city, 576 to 582 La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park. For particulars apply to
G. F. FISCHER,
Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 1893.
OSCEOLA.
3716 LAKE-AV.,
Overlooking Lake Michigan,
New Fireproof Building.
Large, light, and airy apartments, supplied with steam heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, laundry tubs, clothes-drier, refrigerator, shades, passenger and freight elevators, telephone, wired for electric lighting; hardwood finish, hardwood floors, mantels, and sideboards; entrance hall of mosaic and marble. Each has 7 and 8 rooms, large bathroom, and ample closets. Open for inspection.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—
SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY MAY 1.
S. w. cor. of 44th-st. and Greenwood-av., Kenwood. Only three blocks to Ill. Cen. R. R.
Building elegantly finished throughout in hard woods, marble, and tiles, steam heated gas ranges, janitor's service, every room well lighted.
Prices $45 to $75.
Office, No. 26 E. 43d-st. An agent is on hand today to show the flats. Take I. C. R. R. suburban train to 43d-st.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS,
Main office, 88-90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
"THE WOODLAND," IN WOODLAND PARK.
Private Grounds.
Entrance: Cottage Grove-av. and 34th-st.
Fine lake view. Choice neighborhood.
Fully equipped; high grade, 7-room apartments,
Designed by Beers, Clay & Dutton.
Now open for inspection and ready for occupancy.
$100 per month; long leases; $1,000 per annum.
Apply at 218 La Salle-st., Suite 508.

TO RENT—8 3-STORY 5 AND 6 ROOM FLAT buildings, containing in all 136 rooms, on northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 66th-st., within 10 minutes' walk of World's Fair grounds; will rent as rooms or in flats or will rent entire for World's Fair period or longer; will furnish as rooms or flats if desired; the rooms are well arranged for family hotel. Call or address to owners,
SCHAAR, KOCH & CO.,
2603 S. Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—SOUTH SIDE AND throughout Hyde Park; large list; all sizes and prices; call for list before renting. Telephone 67, Oakland. Special—Elegant 8-room flats, steam heat; near elevated railroad and Grand-blvd.; only a few left; call early.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—"THE FOREST," 3240-3242 FOREST-av., modern 7-room apartments; range, screens, shades etc.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.
(Former offices of Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; GAS RANGES, screens, and shades; in McLennan new building, 6315 to 6343 Cottage Grove-av., at intersection of cable, electric, and elevated railways; within 15 minutes' walk of Fair grounds. Apply at building.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN new buildings, 31st-st., cor. South Park and Calumet-avs.; passenger elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, shades, screens. Apply at building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED STEAM-HEATED FLAT for Fair term or longer; thoroughly modern, new, and cheap; two blocks from Ill. Central. 815 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—"THE MARIE," CORNER BOULEvard-place and Vincennes-av., 7-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, etc.; near 47th-st. "L" station. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS IN NEW MODERN building, now completed, on 30th-st., just west of Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR 2 OR 3 MONTHS, COMPLETELY furnished, steam heated flat, six rooms, convenient to elevated station. 76 26th-st.

TO RENT—2522 CALUMET-AV.—7-ROOM FLAT, 1st floor, east front, modern conveniences, janitor service; rental $45 per month. See janitor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, SOUTH SIDE, near cable and steam cars, to suitable parties; very cheap. Address W 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MAY 1—7-ROOM FLATS IN THE OXford, 1454 Michigan-av.; steam heat; $55.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., 6 ROOMS, NEW, steam, hot water, natural gas; $55; janitor.

TO RENT—3257 GROVELAND-AV., 8-ROOM apartment; very choice. Apply on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—
THE SALERNO
APARTMENT BUILDING,
N. w. corner of La Salle-av. and Locust-st.
Pleasantly located in an exclusively residence neighborhood, overlooking Washington Park, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Newberry Library; every possible comfort and convenience; passenger elevator, electric appliances, etc., etc.; ready for occupancy May 1.
P. S. RAARUP, owner's representative,
On the premises from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

TO RENT—ALEXANDRIA—620 TO 630 N. CLARK-st., near the Plaza and Lincoln Park, handsome stone front apartment building; one of the best built in Chicago; 6-room apartments, with every modern convenience; hardwood finish, steam heat, hot water from basement, janitor service, gas ranges, ice boxes, window shades, etc.; agent on premises every day from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
HALL, DRESSER & CO., Agents,
The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW "MINEOLA" AND Monterey Buildings, 328 and 330 La Salle-av., cor. Oak-st., the most perfect flats on the North Side; every modern provision, including elevators, hot-water heating, gas fuel, gas ranges, electric lights, papered and tinted, telephone, and messenger service, cafe, etc., etc. Ready May 1. Particulars at 271 Oak-st., half square from buildings. Illustrated circulars.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED apartment house of two floors (1st and basement), 10 rooms, on Dearborn-av.; would rent partially furnished or unfurnished or would sell carpets, etc.; all modern conveniences, including electric, gas lighting, billiard table, and brick barn; rent, $1,500. Address S M 937, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THE ANITA, 430 SUPERIOR-ST., north, the most elegant flats in the city, overlooking Lake Michigan; every conceivable modern convenience. Inquire of janitor, or T. J. SHAY, 284 Madison-st.

TO RENT—212 OAK-ST.—SIX ROOMS. FIRST flat, extra, onyx mantels, hot and cold water; entrance to all rooms from hall; rent, $40; first-class place for doctor, doctor vacating the same. Inquire on premises or 203 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT—AT 125 E. PEARSON-st.; steam heat; hot water; natural gas; gas logs and range; refrigerator, shades, and screens. Apply at 1st flat.

TO RENT—S. E. CORNER PARK-AV. AND Wood-st., elegant new 6-room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges, shades, screens, walls tinted, and janitor service; rent $40 and $42.50.

TO RENT—232 RUSH-ST., ONE 8-ROOM FLAT, new, with all modern improvements, steam heating, laundries, dryers, etc. Apply to O. F. FULLER or B. F. QUIMBY, 230 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—519 LA SALLE-AV.—2 FLOORS; 50X150; a strictly first-class place; references wanted. Owner.

TO RENT—8-ROOM 2D FLAT; ALL LIGHT, NEWly papered, all conveniences; possession April 1. 279 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS IN THE Bellevue and Florence. Apply at office, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—344 BELDEN-AV.—APRIL 1, SECOND flat 8 rooms; modern.

TO RENT—FLATS 4 AND 5 ROOMS, WELLS-ST., cor. Florimond-st. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT—STONE front; modern improvements. 444 Belden-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 394 OAK-ST. INquire second flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—
$14 per month, 5-room flat, 1095 W. Madison-st.
$10 per month, 4-room flat, 1095 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM MODERN FLAT, 462 OGDEN-av. See owner card.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 5-room flat. 157 Irving-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—
$10 per month—1 flat, 499 S. Western-av.
$11 per month—1 flat, 525 S. Western-av.
$13 per month—1 flat, 1158 Fillmore-st.
$ 8 per month—1 flat, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month—1 flat, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$15 per month—1 flat, 1143 Harvard-st.
$14 per month—1 flat, 1173 Harvard-st.
$12 per month—1 flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
Inquire 505 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT AND BATH, northeast corner Flournoy and Leavitt-sts., $25; hot and cold water, gas fixtures, mantels, hardwood floors, etc.; first floor; cement cellar; possession at once. See owner. WILLIAM W. WEARE,
218 LaSalle-st., Room 220. Tel. 1088.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS, 8 ROOMS, STEAM heat; 78 and 80 Center-av. Apply SWIFT & CO., 233 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—
6 room flat, 355 Claremont-av.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 410.

Suburban.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 4-ROOM FLAT AT OAK Park; $18. 70 La Salle-st., Room 60.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST HALF OF JUNE, six or seven room flat, furnished, with breakfast, and within half mile of 63d-st. entrance to World's Fair. Address G H 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 TO 8-ROOM FLAT OR house on South Side. Write to DR. RIEUNIER, of the Faculte of Paris, 156 Laflin-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—7-ROOM FURNISHED flat; North Side; walking distance. Terms and full particulars. Address W 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 80X165, NOW ready for occupancy, on the northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., 1st, 2d, 3d floors, and basement; will rent separately if desired; steam heat; elevator service.
D. W. IRWIN,
1[illegible] Rialto Building.

TO RENT—STORE ROOM FOR SALOON IN heart of business center; the best location in Chicago; 3 years' lease; some capital required.
O'DONNELL & DUER, Bavarian Brg. Co.,
40th and Wallace-sts.

TO RENT—347-349-411 DEARBORN-ST., RUNning through to 3d-av.; choice stores, good light and power if desired; will decorate and lease to suit. Reasonable rent. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices Turner & Bond).

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., STORE, 25X80; 2d story, 50x160, new building, large freight elevator; immediate possession.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
208 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—2 STORES, EACH 125 FT. FRONT by 40 ft. deep, or will divide to suit; steam heat; 31st-st., cor. South Park and Calumet-avs.
Also 9 stores, each 20x40 ft., on Cottage Grove-av., just south of 63d.

TO RENT—SMALL AND LARGE STORES, with steam heat, in McLennan new buildings, 31st-st., cor. South Park and Calumet-avs. Apply at building.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES IN McLENNAN new building, 6315 to 6343 Cottage Grove-av., at intersection of cable, electric, and elevated railways. Apply at building.

FOR RENT—STONY ISLAND-AV., NEAR 64TH-st. entrance, two fine stores under 110-room hotel; special inducements to restaurant man.
T. W. SLATTERY & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GROUND FLOOR 122 QUINCY-ST., suitable for store; free to May 1. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST., first floor in fine residence, for ladies' tailoring, etc. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 46-48 E. JACKSON-ST.; 40 ft. front, 6 large windows, second floor; pass. and freight el., steam, electric light; $125 per month.

FOR RENT—STORE 172 ADAMS-ST.; POSSESsion given at once if desired. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

FOR RENT—NICE SMALL STORE, 387 35TH-st., near State, and close to elevated station; owner on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 1316 WABASH-AV. POSSESsion now. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 35TH AND DEARBORN; no saloon. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FREE UNTIL MAY 1; STORE, 1425 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, N. E. COR. MARKET AND Washington-sts. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—FIVE ELEGANT STORES, STEAM heated, in the Majestic, the new 7-story apartment building, corner Rush and Walton-pl.; splendid location for florist, druggist, merchant tailor, millinery, confectionery, barber shop, cigar store, etc.
G. F. FISCHER,
Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 675 WELLS-ST.; LIVING rooms in rear. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—MAY 1—A FINE PLATE FRONT store, 838 West Madison-st., only $40.
D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, BUSINESS rooms and flats. BECKFORD, 628 W. Madison.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—
Two fine stores on State-st., near Van Buren, $350 each.
Large store, Lake-st. and Western-av., $60.
Double front store, Madison-st. and California-av., $35.
Small stores on Colorado-av., $20.
J. T. SUTOR, 126½ Madison-st.; Tel. W. 727.
Or 304 Tacoma Bldg.; Tel. 1702.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LIGHT, PLEASANT OFFICES IN Central Bank Building, 155 Washington-st.; this building has recently been remodeled and modernized, has an elegant and attractive entrance on sidewalk level, rapid-running elevator, and will be maintained as a first-class office building; very moderate terms to desirable tenants.
D. R. McAULEY, Agent,
Room 18, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES IN OMAHA Building, Van Buren-st., s. e. cor. Pacific-av.; accommodations equal to the best; prices the lowest in central district; $13, $15, $17.50, and $20 for nice, light rooms; fine corner rooms $30, $35, and $50; rapid elevators; steam heat, etc. Call at Room 407, office of building.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT $1 TO $1.25 PER SQ. FT. in one of the best modern office buildings on Dearborn-st.; marble entrance, passenger elevators, steam heat, splendid vaults, front rooms; location is right for lawyers, corporations etc.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN fine modern building, 407-425 Dearborn-st.; passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, power, good light, low rent; open. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond).

TO RENT—S. W. COR. RANDOLPH AND HALsted-sts.—Masonic Building—Two suites of large, airy rooms, suitable for offices or living apartments, references required. Apply to T. H. AGNEW, on third floor of building, from 9 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—GOOD FIRST-CLASS OFFICE ON Dearborn-st., suitable for building association or real estate office; only $35. J. T. SUTOR, 304 Tacoma Bldg.; Tel. 1702.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FINE LIGHT OFfice; modern building, including electric light, janitor service, etc. Address W 119, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER DEARBORN and Washington-sts., desirable office on 2d floor. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN MASONIC Temple Building, divided to suit; rents from $20 upwards. Inquire office of building, Room 502.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFfice, cheap, with use of reception-room. Suite 715 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART NICE CORNER OFFICE, 167 Dearborn-st., $25 a month; state line of business and address W 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, TELEPHONE, OFFICE service; $15 month. Apply forenoon, 1603 Monadnock.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR HALF OF OFFICE; real estate preferred. 418 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE WITH reception room. 187 La Salle-st., Room 78.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR CHICAGO DRY Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st. and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st., good light, high ceiling, steam heat, passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT ON Madison-st., a large second floor, 50x190; very choice and desirable; freight and passenger service free; principals only address; long lease from May 1. Address G J 156, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR LOFTS, NEW BUILDING, 50X150, Nos. 258 and 260 Franklin-st.; ready May 1; steam heat, power, electric lights, automatic sprinklers, two elevators, etc., etc.
RUBEL BROTHERS, 348 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—262 AND 264 WABASH-AV., LOFT, 40 x165, with office and gas fixtures, passenger and freight elevators, steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK STABLE—50x109 feet to alley; Erie-st., bet. Clark and La Salle-sts., 5-room flat above. JOHN BOOMER, R. 21, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR PURPOSES—60 rooms, Cottage Grove and 43d-st.; 46 rooms, 4710 and 4712 Wabash-av.; or will divide either on terms of 50 to 60 cents per day per room if arranged for at once; buildings new and completed.
J. S. SHEARER & CO.,
282 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN—FOR WORLD'S FAIR purposes, three blocks from main entrance; elegant new brick building, 26 rooms; all hardwood; finest mantels, tiling, hardware; latest modern improvements. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—72-ROOM HOTEL AND THREE large stores during Fair term. $7,500. Owner, 342 E. 44th-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK HOTEL, 1320 Indiana-av., opposite I. C. R. R. depot; handy to Fair and down-town. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—539-541 ROOT-ST., 17 ROOMS, RESTaurant and bar; furniture for sale; this is a bargain; see owner on premises.

TO RENT—THE FINEST FURNISHED 28-ROOM hotel on Michigan-av.; World's Fair lease at a bargain. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 617.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—FOR HOTEL OR MERCANTILE PURposes, 188 Monroe-st., 6 stories, 20x100, to be ready May 15; beautiful marble mosaic entrance, trimmed with mirrors; fine passenger elevator; full glass round corner bay windows, front and rear; elegant light; splendid central location; admirably adapted for hotel or mercantile business. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.
Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE 2 BRICK AND STONE WAREhouses located corner 26th and La Salle-sts.; has track connections with Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and Lake Shore railroads, very strong and substantially built, with first-class shipping facilities; 90,000 square feet floor space; all in first-class condition. The above property will be leased for a term of years. For further particulars apply to owner on the premises. H. M. DUPEE.

TO RENT—
The land under lease to May 1, 1893, to the Western Stone Co., on Market-st., south of Van Buren, 217 feet river front and 290 feet street front, containing 40,900 feet. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—
—FOR MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE—
Lot 260x234, with railroad switch.
2-story brick, 75x135.
1-story brick, 75x190; 25 feet high.
1-story frame warehouse, 50x150.
Vacant yard room to suit.
Will divide. Immediate possession.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—246-ACRE FARM AT RIVERSIDE, known as the Gage or Atwood Place farm; will lease for a term of years at a low rent.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.
(Former offices of Turner & Bond).

TO RENT—BUILDING COR. S. WATER AND Central-av. (opp. Ill. Cen. Depot); 5 stories; 40x120; will remodel for wholesale or manufacturing business. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT HALLS, MAGnificently furnished, afternoons and evenings, in Masonic Temple Building. Inquire office of building, Room 502.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—HOT HOUSES AT MAYfair to be leased for a term of years; situated at the C. and N. W. and C. M. and St. Paul R. R. crossing. Apply 2213 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLOORS, 50X100, IN NEW BLDG., 18 and 20 Custom House-pl., near Jackson-st.; pass. and freight elevators; electric lights and power.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOURTH FLOOR, 125 S. CLINTON-st., 45x100, in splendid building, fine light, steam heat, and 8 horse power, at low rent; possession now or May 1.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF FLOOR OF FINE MODern fireproof building; could be used for storage or offices; passenger and freight elevators. 147-153 5th-av., Lee's Building. A. S. KIRK.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 183 West Randolph-st. (Haymarket Square). Apply to J. B. KLEIN, 165 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—NEAR DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT, strong 3-story brick building, 26x58; good light, power plant, yard room, railroad and dock.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 55X100, WITH POWer; for space see owners, 123 La Salle-av., near Ohio. Morris Drive Well Point Co.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouse. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, TWO ROOMS, 28X75; two small rooms; good light. 44 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—THE DINING-ROOM AND BAR OF A 500-room down-town hotel. BODDIE BROS., owners, 1009 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—LOT 48X106 FEET, NEAR FAIR grounds, for World's Fair season. Apply to
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 296 WABASH-AV., SUITable for store, barber-shop, etc.; possession now.
OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148-154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; benefited by the services of over 20 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE, rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantages of both offices. Address
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st.,
Also Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A LIGHT OFfice to display line of neckwear; must be in business center or near Palmer House, and easy of access; rent cheap. Address G H 129, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE FOR A lunch counter, in business. W 82, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

57 23D-ST., BETWEEN PRAIRIE AND CALUMET-avs.—Front alcove room, with board.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NOW READY TO CONtract with World's Fair visitors for accommodations; references exchanged.

1436 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, single and double; board superior; home like.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE ROOMS WITH board; first-class; fine residence location.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMOdations or transients; first-class table.

3146 WABASH-AV.—2 ELEGANT FRONT CONnecting rooms; also large back parlor, with all modern conveniences; first-class German board.

3239 CALUMET-AV.—FINE ALCOVE, WITH board, for two; good location. Call.

North Side.

175 RUSH-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOM with board; also gent roommate wanted.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICE DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms; good board; walking distance.

223 AND 225 E. OHIO-ST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms, with good board.

241 OHIO-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURnished rooms, choice location; excellent table.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—ELEGANT FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms; board optional.

265 EAST INDIANA-ST. — BOARD, WITH double and single rooms.

310-312 LA SALLE-AV.—DOUBLE OR SINGLE room; first-class board.

372 EAST OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, elegant rooms $6 up; bath, heat.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms; good table; walking distance.

440 N. STATE-ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, single or en suite, with good board; reference.

WITH BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN TO OCCUpy one room, in private family, and willing to pay a good price; North Side, good locality, references. Address W 34, Tribune office.

West Side.

440 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—LARGE FRONT rooms, excellent table; no spring moving; references.

627 ADAMS-ST.—LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, suitable for two gents, with board; references.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE BOARDING-PLACES AND ROOMS listed with the Home Directory, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day; $5 a week upwards.

HOTEL IRVING, LAKE BLUFF—THIS POPULAR family hotel, only 30 miles from Chicago, in the most beautiful spot on earth, will open May 1. Applications for rooms received by F. W. CORNISH, Secretary, 35, 97 Washington-st., Chicago.

HOTEL WILLARD, WABASH-AV. AND 18TH st.—Modern first-class hotel. J. Q. SAVAGE, Mgr.

THE VARSITY HOTEL, CORNER ELLIS-AV. and 61st-st. (now built). Open April 1. Send for pamphlet. World's Fair engagements made now. Call and examine our hotel.

THE BANKERS' HOTEL—(NOW OPEN)—FIRST-class accommodations; two blocks from World's Fair grounds; send for descriptive circular.
L. E. NOLAN, Prop., 62d-st. and Madison-av.

THE ALBANY, CORNER 24TH AND WABASH—Newly refitted and furnished. IRA HOLMES, Prop.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS FOR MAN, WIFE, and nurse in strictly private family owning their own home, from May 1 six months, in good location, by a reliable Chicago business-man; no World's Fair prices. Give terms and will give it prompt attention. Address W 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HOME with pleasant family, south of 50th-st.; we are not visitors; have been in business here for years; best of references; please give particulars; no boarding-house. Address P. O. Box No. 137.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM—IN PRIVATE family for lady and child 10 years old; good location, North or South Side; terms must be moderate. Address W 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN LAKE VIEW—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child want board in private family; gentleman away all day. Address W 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG COUPLE; PERmanent; private family; pleasant locality, South Side. References. State terms. W 45, Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—
Office of the County Clerk, Cook County, Ill.,
Chicago, February 16th, 1893.
To owners and persons interested:
You are hereby notified to cause to be platted and have plat recorded all of unsubdivided lands in all that part south of West Fork of South Branch of Chicago River of west one-half (w ½) west one-half (w ½) southwest quarter (s w ¼) (ex boulevard) Section Thirty (30), Township Thirty-nine (39) Range Fourteen (14) e of the 3rd p. m.
Otherwise I shall have the same done in pursuance to Section Sixty-three (63), Chapter One Hundred and Twenty (120) Revised Statutes of Illinois.
HENRY WULFF,
County Clerk.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—24 NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR rerenting, brick building, South Side, best transportation; rent low for season or longer. 815 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT ONCE, IN ELEGANT RESidence, near 44th-st. and I. C. R. R. Address G H 142, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEAR BUSINESS CENTER—NEW and elegantly furnished rooms; single or en suite; special rates by the week. 479 Wabash-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS, permanent occupants; one block from central entrance to Fair. 272 East Sixty-first-st.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE. Kenilwood B.; Flat 16, Thirty-sixth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, connecting, on first floor; references. 3974 Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ALCOVE WITH SMALL adjoining room, three blocks from Palmer House. Dearborn Park Bldg., 6 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family. 3527 Cottage Grove-av., flat 4.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen in private family. 161 East 25th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—360 E. ONTARIO-ST.—NICELY FURnished, medium-sized room for single gentleman; every convenience; walking distance; no May moving.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT "The Alpine," 69-71 Pine-st. Rates reasonable. Restaurant; one block east of Virginia Hotel.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ALCOVE, SUITable for 3 or 4 gentlemen. 326 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—WACOUSTA, 275 E. ERIE-ST.—NICEly furnished rooms; also World's Fair rooms.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 SOUTH WOOD-ST., front or side suites of two or three rooms each, furnished complete for housekeeping. Small families boarding and strangers arriving in the city should see them. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, also single room, in a private family near Jackson-blvd.; all conveniences. G L 99, Tribune.

Suburban.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT Oak Park. Address W 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MAN, MEMber of the Theodore Thomas orchestra, permanent room, with breakfast, in a pleasant small private family, near World's Fair grounds. Address G L 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, BY young married couple, 2 rooms or room with alcove; must have carpets, but no other furniture. Address S. R., 139 E. Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, WITH OR without board, for gentleman and mother; North Side or Lake View; will partly furnish if desired; state terms. Address G H 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG SINGLE GENtleman, room, or room and board, convenient to steam or street cars, either in city or suburbs. Address W 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED rooms without board on North Side for married couple and child; state price. W 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS for World's Fair visitors. Chicago Entertainment Bureau, 910 Monadnock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN FROM MASSACHUSETTS HAS a household article for sale and a good one too, retails at 50 cents; $10,000 takes the patent and good will of the business, but good for $100,000; manufacturers, promoters, or capitalists interested call and see it; you will like it without any doubt; bring your wives along, they are best judges; none but men of means need apply. 175 Dearborn-st., Room 89 Commercial Bank Bldg.

A BUSINESS-MAN WHO HAS THREE THOUSand cash and A1 reference can secure ½ interest in first-class business worth forty thousand per year. THE R. L. CRESCY CO., Suite 1544 Unity Bldg.

A HALF INTEREST IN A LARGE DOWN-TOWN restaurant and bar for $2,500. W. T. COLLINS, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 312.

BIG MONEY IN MATCHES. CAN EQUIP YOU with automatic match-making machinery of latest improved design. W. E. WILLIAMS, R. 58, No. 87 Fifth-av.

CIGAR STORE—SALES, $50 DAILY; RENT, $100; '94 lease; for sale cheap; greatest chance in Chicago. 304 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—IN A LIVE CITY OF 12,000 INHABITants, located in Northern Minnesota; a well established jewelry business. Stock can be reduced to $3,500. Terms will be made satisfactory to responsible parties. I have other investments that require all my attention. For particulars address WM. M. DRESSKELL, Brainerd, Minn., or F. S. DRESSKELL, 919 Hammond Building, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—A MODEL COFFEE ROASTING plant fully equipped for the manufacture of spices, baking powder, and extracts; good shipping facilities, etc.; plant will be sold cheap; rare chance for the right party. Address correspondence to The J. G. Notter Coffee Co., Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—
BEST CHANCE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.
Comfortable hotel, saloon, and restaurant, with 25 furnished rooms; in the center of the city; 2 years' lease; sells on account of sickness. 200 E. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED MEAT markets on the North Side, with all classes of trade, at one-third its value, or might exchange for real estate. MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINELY EQUIPPED FACTORY, leading line of standard goods, with established trade and $12,000 in cash orders on books; can be increased indefinitely; principals only address for interview. Address W 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF A 50-stool lunch counter, feeding 600 people a day; situation in the wholesale district; this lunch room has been running 4 years and is a bargain. Address G H 134, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL LIGHTED BASEMENT SAloon and restaurant near Masonic Temple and Ill C. R. R. depot; all complete, ready for business. Inquire at Fred. Miller's Brewing Company, office 133 N. Western-av.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET; SOUTH Side; $90 daily; established 10 years; 2 delivery wagons; $3,000. Address G L 167, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. CALL at Virginia Hotel, cor. Rush and Ohio-sts. D. M. NORTON.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; FIRST-CLASS JOB printing office complete. G. C. WHIPPLE, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE OFfice; fixtures used only 8 months; at a bargain on account of removal. 587 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; SOUTH SIDE; GOOD paying; cheap lease; cash sales $15,000 yearly; price $7,500; will invoice $6,200. G H 132, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT DRUG and jewelry store; nice country town; well established; best location; good reasons. GH 79, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY, stock, and fixtures at invoice; cheap for cash. 284 55th-st.

FOR SALE—A LAUNDRY; FINE HAND WORK; doing profitable business. Address F N 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED BAKERY AND lunch-room, South Side, long lease, cheap rent. Address W 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR PERMANENT warehouse business; net yearly income $6,000. Address W 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—24 NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS for $1,200 on line direct to World's Fair; all large and light. 815 Ashland Block.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—FIRST-CLASS BAKery and confectionery; good lunch trade; will sell cheap for cash on account of the business. 345 Ogden-av.

GOOD MAN WITH $400 CAN GET INTO GOOD paying, established business; must be a hustler and have the money. 505 Unity Building.

HAVE TWO ELEGANT SALOONS CONNECTED, ready for business, near 56th-st. entrance to World's Fair; 32 rooms on premises; best opening in Chicago. HUNTER, WILLIAMS & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.; branch 5628 Lake-av.

I OFFER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN THE beautiful health resort, San Antonio, Tex., 60,000 inhabitants, for good Chicago income property, half interest in the best paying plant in the South; no cold winters; no opposition; this business pays from $12,000 to $15,000 per annum; no hard work; close investigation invited; no idlers. For particulars call on C. E. FISHER, 18 Madison-st., Chicago, or write T. W. MULLALY, San Antonio, Tex.

I WANT TO HEAR OF A GOOD LOCATION FOR A restaurant or sample room; not averse to buying a good paying business of that kind. Address W 22, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE CAPITAL TO INVEST AND MEAN business can offer you an interest in the best paying concern in the city. Address W 120, Tribune.

LIVERY STABLE ON WEST SIDE, A1 LOCAtion, stocked with new vehicles and good live stock, can be bought at reasonable figures. Address G L 144, Tribune office.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING CO.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

OFFICE BUSINESS, $700; PAYING FROM $300 upwards monthly; a rare chance; no scheme. Address W 100, Tribune office.

OUR BARGAIN LIST OF DRUG STORES FOR SALE is LARGE and SELECT; call today.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

SPOT CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF MERchandise. Address H. HOMER, 134 Market-st., by mail only.

TO CAPITALISTS WITH FROM $5,000 TO $25,000. Must have the active services of a business-man; no "fake" or World's Fair scheme, but a legitimate business covering an unlimited field. This will make the right party rich; no agents; don't answer unless you have the money and mean business. Address W 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSOCIATE WITH $12,100 AND services in office to take place of partner who cannot give service; established and profitable manufacturing. I have same amount invested. Address W 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY WORKING INTEREST IN A paying shorthand and typewriting business. Address, with full particulars, "XPERT," W 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE; HAVE Chicago property and cash; call today.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—INVESTIGATION, BRAINS, PUSH, and $10,000, for publishing with other business, and $5,000 a month for partner. W 139, Tribune.

WANTED—EFFICIENT OFFICE MAN WITH $500 capable to take position in paying enterprise. Address W 87, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY ONE-HALF BAKERY AND restaurant; prominent location; low rent; requires quick action. Address R 173, Tribune.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN PAYING office business; buyer take charge; great chance. Address R 172, Tribune office.

$2,000 WILL SECURE INTEREST IN A GOOD paying business. W 85, Tribune office.

$6,000 WILL BUY ½ INTEREST IN ESTABlished manufacturing business; investigation solicited. The R. L. Crescy Co., Unity bldg.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
Offers for sale the following instruments in thorough repair, new and second-hand.
Good values for the money.

5 upright pianos	$125 to $175
Knabe square	$175 and 85
1 upright Chickering & Sons	100
1 Chickering walnut case, upright	275
1 Schaaf, mahogany case, upright	225
1 Bauer, upright	175
5 Kroeger, uprights	$225 to 275
2 Decker, uprights	$175, 225
1 Weser, upright	145
1 Smith, upright	140
1 Haines Bros.	100
5 square pianos	$25, $40, $50, and 75

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented.
Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
300 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month—one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ALL SPECIAL BARGAINS,
as well as regular stock, are marked
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
No more asked. No less accepted.
On sale Monday, March 27th, and until sold.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS from $15 upwards.
SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS from $30 upwards, including VOSE, ARION, BAUER, HALLET & DAVIS, STEINWAY, and others.
UPRIGHTS (little used).
ARION, HALE, EMERSON, WEBER, STEINWAY, HALLET & DAVIS, and others from $150 upwards.
BABY GRANDS.
STEINWAY, DECKER BROS., and HALLET & DAVIS. Makers of KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS. Dealers in HALLET & DAVIS and other pianos.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Kimball Hall,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS.
Forty years before the public.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
Twenty years in the White House.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
The choice of President Harrison.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
Sweetest toned piano made.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
Sold at manufacturers' prices.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rosewood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
Some slightly used at great bargains.
255 AND 257 WABASH-AV.

CHANCES.
ESTEY & CAMP, the leading house.
Offer.
50 unusual bargains in second hand pianos and organs.
Uprights from $75 upward.
Squares from $25 upward.
Organs from $20 upward.
200 new pianos, including the celebrated Decker Bros., Chickering Bros., Estey, Brambach and Camp & Co. 500 new Estey organs in unequaled styles.
Easy terms when desired. Renting, tuning, repairing, &c., &c. 233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

MANY PERSONS THINK THAT PAYING for a piano is a great undertaking, but if they stop to consider that the EMERSON PIANO (one of the best pianos in the world) can be bought for from 25 to 40 cents a day, why it is a simple matter to own a piano and enjoy the pleasure it brings to a home.
Call and see them.
Several bargains in second-hand pianos.
EMERSON PIANO CO.,
218 Wabash-av., near Adams-st.

AND STILL THEY COME!
The square pianos given us in trade toward
BAUER UPRIGHT PIANOS.
BAUER UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Our present stock includes Bauer, Steinway, Haines, Sohmer, Shomacker, Light, Grovesteen, etc., etc. Prices from $50 up. Terms to suit buyers. Upright pianos in great variety at from $150 up.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
226-228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

$138—NEW OAK UPRIGHT PIANO—OF popular English design.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

FOR THE BEST AND SWEETEST TONE piano,
For a piano which improves with age,
For a piano of handsome design,
For a piano that will be your delight,
For a piano that sings its own praise,
For a perfect piano go to 319, 21 Wabash-av.

$115—A NEW YORK SQUARE PIANO, nearly as good as new; modern style; this is a fraction of its original cost.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

LARGE IVERS & POND UPRIGHT, USED only 8 months, $290; beautiful buried walnut case; this is an exceptional opportunity.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

ONE LARGE HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT, rosewood case, in good condition, $275.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

UPRIGHT PIANO; $150; RENT, $3.
Blasius pianos, with patent note indicator and practicing pedal. Sold by
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

$380—VERY BEAUTIFUL FRENCH WALnut Knabe Upright; has been used but a few months; magnificent tone.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant.
Telephone west 209.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash prices paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGG CASES AND FILLERS—CHEAPEST PLACE to buy is at 15 and 17 Market, near South Water. Chicago and Flint Egg Case and Filler Co.

OF INTEREST TO LADIES—OUR "HEALTH Book" will teach you how to get well and keep well; sent free upon application; also consultation and examination free. Address Viavi Co., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

THE M. W. SIMONS ELECTRIC CO. OF PLYmouth, Ind., are prepared to contract for all classes of light machine work; correspondence solicited.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st. Hoboken, N. J.
Lahn, Tues., Mch. 21, 8 am
Ems, Sat., Mch. 25, 11 a m
Trave, Tue., Mch. 28, 5 am
Aller, Tues., April 4, 9 a m
Meier, Sat., April 8, 8 a m
Havel, Tue., Apr. 11, 9 a m
Saale, Sat., Apr. 15, 9 a m
Lahn, Tue., April 18, 9 am
SPRING SAILINGS, 1893.
to Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Lahn, Tues., April 18
Trave, Sat., April 22
Spree, Tues., April 25
Aller, Tues., May 2
Havel, Tues., May 9
Elbe, Sat., May 13
Lahn, Tues., May 16
Saale, Sat., May 20
Spree, Tues., May 23
Trave, Sat., May 27
Aller, Tues., May 30
Ems, Sat., June 3
Havel, Tues., June 6
Elbe, Sat., June 10
Lahn Tues., June 13, 9 am
Kaiser W.II., June 15, 9 a m
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.
Kaiser W.II., April 8, 10 am
Werra, Sat., April 22, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., May 6, 10 a m
Kaiser W.II., May 13, 10 am
Werra, Sat., May 27, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., June 10, 10 a m
Werra, Sat., July 1, 10 a m
Fulda, Sat., July 15, 10 a m
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON
Every Saturday.
S. S. Paris........April 8
S. S. Berlin.......April 15
S. S. New York....April 22
S. S. Chester......April 29
Shortest and Most Convenient Route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First Cabin Passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer and location of room. Second Cabin, $35 and $40.
Steerage at Low Rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
General Agents. 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY:
Normannia.......March 30
Columbia.........April 13
Augusta Victoria...Apl 20
Normannia........April 27
Fuerst Bismarck....May 4
Columbia...........May 11
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices:
37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.
City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee leave a 7:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 2:00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p. m., a 10:30 p. m.; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:20 a. m., b 1:30 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. e Sunday only.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily †Daily except Sunday	Leave	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:30 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:15 am	5:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:30 pm	7:15 am
Springfield and St. Louis Day Exp.	* 9:00 am	7:15 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Night Exp	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	†9:10 am

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave	Arrive
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm *10:10 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	† 7:45 pm * 9:30 am * 9:33 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	† 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	† 8:00 pm * 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am *10:30 pm	* 6:46 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:30 pm ‡10:30 pm	*11:30 am † 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:[illegible] a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *8:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m. Waukesha & Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar., *10:00 a. m., †11:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. [illegible]Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	*12:50 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	*12:50 pm	* 8:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:20 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Lvnwth Ex	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:45 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	† 7:15 am
Denver Ex. via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 12TH, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave	Arrive
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	† 2:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	† 2:00 pm	† 4:15 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	† 2:50 pm	†12:20 pm
St. Louis and Texas Express	† 8:35 am	* 7:30 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	† 4:05 pm	† 4:15 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	† 1:30 pm	† 1:25 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	† 8:30 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	† 4:55 pm	†10:40 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 6:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave	Arrive
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:35 am	* 2:25 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 3:45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Sat'y.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave	Arrive
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	†10:35 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:15 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* [illegible]
St Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:00 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:05 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	*7:15 am *9:50 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	*7:15 am *9:50 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	†7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	*4:00 pm	*11:00 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave, Chicago.	Arrive, Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† [illegible]
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† [illegible]
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:20 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo	† 3:10 pm	† [illegible]
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:10 am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	† 4:55 pm	†10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 5:25 pm	† 8:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	† 9:30 pm	† 6:50 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand R'ds Line via Kalamazoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex Sunday. ‡Ex Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 6:35 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* [illegible]
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* [illegible]
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Baltimore & Washington	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:30 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 2:35 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:50 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:35 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:05 pm	4:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Jos. & K. City	6:30 pm	9:10 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st. cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil's Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim	x 2:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 6:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:30 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 p m
Do Night Express	8:50 pm	7:45 a m

SURPRISED BY GOULD.

HE CONTINUES CLARK PRESIDENT OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

Directors Meet, Expecting Clark's Transfer to the Missouri Pacific, and Are Startled by the Young Financier's Announcement of a Change of Plan—Cleveland and the Officeseekers—The President Says Their Persistency Has Kept Him from Earning His Salary.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—George Gould made this morning the longest and the most interesting speech he has ever delivered, and within an hour everybody within hearing of Trinity Church chimes was talking about it. It was at a meeting of the Union Pacific railway directors, and resulted in the board doing precisely those things which it did not expect to do when it met, and in not doing other important things which most of the members of the board thought would be accomplished. Reports have been circulated for some time that the President of the Union Pacific, Mr. Clark, would resign and give himself absolutely to his first love, the Missouri Pacific. The directors met this morning, expecting that they would before adjournment have accepted the resignation of President Clark, and some of them seemed of quite gloomy disposition when they met in the board room. Not a man of them knew what was coming excepting, perhaps, one, to whom George Gould confided his purpose. The government directors were there ready to accept any measure which the others deemed wise to adopt. The question of Mr. Clark's resignation as President came up. One director after another arose and in sorrowful utterance expressed regret that Mr. Clark should feel it his duty to give up his office. George Gould was silent until all had had their say. Then he arose.

Gould Surprises the Directors.

He seemed quite affected, and one of the directors said to me this afternoon that the scene was almost dramatic as the inheritor of the Gould fortunes began to speak. He never spoke so well. He seemed greatly in earnest. He declared that it was with the highest gratification that these indorsements of his father's judgment were made. Nothing had been said of Mr. Clark which he could not cordially approve, and much had been said in a far better way than his poor command of language would have enabled him to speak. He had been greatly impressed by the expressions of anxiety that the retirement of President Clark had caused to be made, and had been so much impressed by them as to cause him to change his mind, and he therefore announced that he should then and there withdraw Mr. Clark's resignation and leave him free to stay with the Union Pacific, where his services were so highly appreciated. After the directors had overcome their amazement they expressed great delight that Mr. Clark is to stay. The explanation given in inside circles is that some sort of an understanding has been reached with the foreign bondholders, who will have a fair representation upon the board, while the Gould interests still control, and that there is to be no more fighting, at least for the present, between these various interests. There is more of mystery regarding the Missouri Pacific system. The general opinion is that its immediate future is not encouraging, and I hear a good deal of the probability of the system going into a receiver's hands, perhaps not immediately, but sooner or later, unless there is great improvement in its affairs. Of course this occasioned some comment as to George Gould's capacity to carry on the work which his father laid out, although the comment is frequently made that Jay Gould himself could not do better than George has done since he has been in absolute control.

Does Not Earn His Salary.

There are brought occasionally to the city highly interesting anecdotes of Mr. Cleveland, some of which more clearly reveal his purposes than does the gossip of the politicians. Mr. Coudert recently called upon Mr. Cleveland and they had a very pleasant chat, as Cleveland seems to have with every one who visits him as a personal friend and not as an officeseeker or the friend of officeseekers, and the experience which Mr. Coudert had was amusing as well as instructive. They were chatting about the officeseekers and the throngs who besiege the President every day. Mr. Cleveland was asked whether he did not find the wear and tear of these approaches very exhausting. He laughed and said in reply:

"No, it doesn't tire me out, and it doesn't annoy me as it used to do. I have learned how to go through with all this business. I wonder if these men who come to me realize how much of a machine I am when they talk to me. No, I haven't earned a cent of my salary since I have been in this place. These people won't let me. I suppose they think that shaking hands and listening with a mechanical ear is part of the work I have to do to earn my salary. Now, I have learned one thing in my experience, and that is that a good proportion of those who are persistent officeseekers do not always know how to tell the truth. I wonder if officeseeking tends to make men liars. Having learned this I won't say that I suspect everybody, but I will say that I do not believe everything that everybody tells me, and, of course, being of that disposition a good deal that is said goes in at one ear and out at the other. There is another thing which I firmly believe. I believe that if I controlled Hades itself I would have a hundred applications a day for offices in that country."

That is what Mr. Cleveland is reported to have said, and before he sailed away upon his trip to the West Indies Mr. Benedict, his friend, repeated it as an illustration of the philosophy, disposition, and clear vision which characterizes Cleveland now-a-days.

Suggesting a Third Term.

But the most astounding report which is brought here, and Mr. Benedict was authority for it, is the suggestion contained in the flattering remarks made by many of the officeseekers to the President. A large proportion of them, certainly more than one-half, say to him that they expect to have the privilege of voting for him again in 1896. Some of them try to explain why by asserting that party lines will be changed and he will have built up so strong a personal following and it will be so necessary to be sure that his policy will be carried out that the country will simply demand that he serve another term. Some of those who are not even officeholders suggest this to him. He never makes any reply to these suggestions and what he thinks of them no one knows.

Joe Choate Again.

Joe Choate has been engaged for a star performance, which will take place in the Mayor's office next Monday afternoon, and, as his heart is in his client's cause and his indignation so great that his eyes snap red fire almost when he talks about the evils they have suffered from, he is likely to make a speech quite as sensational as that which he delivered at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He is going to plead for the removal of the Tammany officeholder who has charge of keeping the streets clean, and on the ground that instead of doing that he has kept them frightfully dirty; and, if this officeholder denies it, Mr. Choate has a portfolio full of photographs taken of many city streets, snapshots, which will be silent witnesses of the truth of his accusation. Some of these photographs are simply shocking in their revelation of the filthy and unsightly thoroughfares. Mr. Choate will appear for the City club, which is a non-partisan organization, of which James C. Carter is President, and which proposes to make things hot for Tammany and Tammany's evil-doers in the near future, making the attacks upon non-partisan lines.

HOLLAND.

Lived on Elk and Eagle Meat.

Four hunters were snowbound in the mountains at the headwaters of the Wynoochee River, Washington, for five weeks during February and the beginning of this month. When the storm which snowed them up came they exhausted their stock of provisions and had killed eleven elk. They lost their game and were three days without food when they killed an eagle. Later they found an elk powerless in the deep snow. They lived on elk and eagle alone for over a month. The snow was eight to fifteen feet deep, and they could not make any progress through it. Eventually they reached a deserted camp and found an ax, with which they split wood and made rude snowshoes, by means of which they got back to civilization.

Chilean War Steamer.

The Capitan Pratt, the last of the three ironclads ordered in Toulon by President Balmaceda for Chile, was finished a few weeks ago and has just been armed and is shortly to start for Chile. The total cost is about £600,000. It is of 7,000 tons, is 109 yards long by 20 yards wide, draws 20 feet of water, and is of 12,000 horse-power, has 12 Canet and 30 Hotchkiss guns and 5 Gatling mitrailleuses, a Fiske telemeter, and an anti-torpedo netting. The crew number 450 men.

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TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION will be held SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, 1893, in the Directors' Room, 431 Rand-McNally Building, 168 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill., at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

No proxies can be voted at said meeting unless they are filed with the Secretary on or before March 21, as prescribed by the by-laws.

H. O. EDMONDS, Secretary.

WANTED.
A young man, American, 25 years old, with the highest of references as to his ability to handle renting property and West Side real estate, desires other property to manage with his own, or will manage branch office for other parties. Address W 135, Tribune office.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Savings and Loan Association of Chicago, Illinois, will be held at the office of the Association in the Major Block, on the second floor of the Major Block, Chicago, on Monday, April 10, A. D. 1893, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the election of four (4) Directors, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

ARTHUR VAN VLISSINGEN, Secretary.
Chicago, March 29, 1893.

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At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st. Suite 801.

SPECULATION—We offer special facilities to operators, large or small, for trading on margins in stocks, grains, or provisions. Market letter issued regularly giving latest confidential advices. Orders received on one per cent margins. Our book, "Speculation, or How to Trade," mailed on receipt of 2c stamp. C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., Brokers, 236 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MARBLE DEALERS AND WORKERS AGREE

With One Exception the Firms Will Accede to Their Men's Demands.

Representatives of the marble dealers of the city assembled at the Sherman House yesterday to confer with delegates from the Building and Trades Council and with President R. J. Bell of the National Union of Marble Cutters and Setters. The conference had reference to the establishment of an agreement between the employers and the workers. For some time two rival unions of the cutters and setters have existed in Chicago and each has been disowned by the Trades Council. Mr. Bell has been delegated by the National Association to form an affiliated organization here, which shall comply with the requirements of the constitution of the national body.

The regulations to which the employers are asked to pledge themselves include among other things a refusal to handle convict-finished or foreign marble, a working day of eight hours on all days except those regarded as national holidays, and an increase of cent per cent for overtime. It was decided, however, to leave all the clauses out of consideration except that relating to the prison or imported marble. On this understanding the agreement was signed by the following firms: The East Tennessee Stone and Marble company, the Evans Marble company, Robert Smith, M. Keating, Flindale & Malley, Grant, Breese & Co., J. L. Schurman, Bigley & Co., Sherman & Flavin, and O. Knudson sent word that they would add their names to those mentioned. The only man present who would not accede to the demand was Mr. Burke, representing Burke & Co., and he declined to give any reason for his refusal. He did not handle the product of prison labor, he said, but he did handle the product of foreign labor, and he should continue to do so. If he could not carry on business on this footing then he was ready to quit Chicago.

Representative Russell of the Trades and Building Council says that the marble cutters and setters will be allowed to work for Burke & Co. till the building now being erected at Washington and State streets is finished. Then their men will be called out.

No Use for Words.

Little Johnny—"Singin' in the choir is easy isn't it?"

Soprano—"Do you think so? Why?"

Little Johnny—"Cause the tunes isn't a bit hard, and there isn't ever any words to learn."—*Good News.*

LOCAL STOCKS ACTIVE

STREET RAILWAY QUOTATIONS ADVANCE SHARPLY.

A Wheat Selling Panic on the Board of Trade—May Wheat Breaks Seven Cents Amid Wild Excitement—Sudden Drop Not Equaled Since 1891—Opinions Differ as to the Meaning of the Decline—Provisions Break Badly—Corn and Oats Steady.

Trading at the Stock Exchange yesterday started out with a great boom. There was an active market in nearly all the usually active stocks, but the appreciation of values was confined principally to the street railroads. North Chicago opened at 282⅝ for the second account, which was an eighth under Tuesday's close. The advance from that opening, however, was rapid and marked. In a few sales the stock jumped to 285¼, and held there through the morning call. West Side opened at 206⅝, which was an advance of 2¾ points over the close Tuesday. Even after that great advance the stock still showed much strength. It sold up to 207⅞ and continued firm to the close of the morning call. The tone of the market changed materially for both of the street railway stocks in the afternoon. West Side started off at 207½ and dropped on a few sales to 206. North Side fell off to 284⅞. In the afternoon the boom was all out of the market and any stock that was put out had to be sold at a sacrifice from preceding quotations. The general impression was that the market went up too fast in the morning and that it was useless to try to hold prices at the advance. The temper is still bullish, however, except for immediate results. There may have been a little short selling by those who recognized that the upward pace was too rapid, but no one is counting on any material reaction, at least such as would carry the stock below the prices of the last three or four days. It is a noticeable circumstance that the carrying charges paid yesterday are the highest that have yet ruled. In spite of the talk of easier money, those who first turned stock succeeded in doing so on a narrower margin than the late comers. There was a difference yesterday of three points for West Side and four points for North Side. One rather striking way of commenting on these carrying charges is in the statement that the holder of the stock gets a dividend of 2¼ per cent every three months, while he is paying 2½ to 3 per cent for carrying the stock one month. The bulls all say, of course, that these carrying charges amount to nothing if the market is going up, and perhaps they do not amount to a great deal to a man who makes a ten or fifteen point profit, but the trouble is that they have to be paid whether such a profit is made or not, and in the long run carrying charges that are considerably over three times the income received on a security must become burdensome.

A feature of the day was the trading in Calumet Dock. Much interest has suddenly developed in that stock. There has been a fair demand for several days coming from various quarters, and the price is steadily appreciating. Tuesday the second account closed at 65⅝. Yesterday it sold up to 67. Those who are buying say there is nothing affecting the situation in particular except the fact that the stock is worth much more money than it is selling for. The extensive construction of electric lines in the neighborhood of the Dock company's property is said to be having a good effect, and there was also a rumor that a great Belgian electric company is contemplating the location of a factory upon some of the Dock company's property.

The breweries were strong, but not particularly active. The total sales were swelled by a 1,000 share transaction in Chicago Brewing, but that merely represented the turning from one account to the other. The margin at which it was turned ¼ point was much less than that ruling on the street railways.

Diamond Match is getting back rapidly to the point where it was before the recent break. It sold up to 38 regular and closed at 37⅞ for the account.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 NCSRRCo 2d act 282⅞
50 do act 280
50 do 2d act 283⅛
50 do 280⅞
50 do 280⅞
50 do 281
50 do 2d act 284⅛
50 do 281
100 do 281⅛
150 do 2d act 285⅛
50 do 281⅞
50 C & C C & D act 65⅞
50 do act 65⅛
300 do act 66
50 do b 30 66⅜
50 do b 30 66⅛
50 do 66⅛
50 do b 30 66⅛
10 D Match Co. Ill 136
50 do act 136
50 D Match Co Ill 136⅛
100 L S E R R 28
100 do 2d act 28⅛
8 do 28⅛
50 do 27⅞
200 do 2d act 28⅜
25 Mil & Chi B Co 36⅛
50 do b 30 36⅜
50 do 36
50 do b 30 36⅛
170 A S B Co 81⅛
50 do 2d act 82⅛
50 C B & M Co b 30 40⅛
50 do b 30 40⅜
50 do 40
50 do 39⅞
10 C B & M Co pfd 46
1 W C S R R 201⅛
10 do s 3 202
2 do s 3 201⅞

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

200 W C S RR 2d act 206⅞
50 do 2d act 207
50 do 2d act 207⅛
50 do 2d act 207⅜
100 do 2d act 207⅛
50 do act 205
150 do 2d act 207⅜
50 do 2d act 207⅛
50 N C S R R Co 281⅞
50 do 2d act 285½
13 N C R R Co 281⅛
50 do s 3 281⅛
100 do 2d act 285⅛
10 C C Ry 370
100 L S E R R 27⅛
30 Am Straw Bd Co 81⅛
50 do act 81⅞
50 D M Co. Ill 137
10 N Y B Co ex. div. 50

SALES SECOND CALL, 2 P. M.

50 W C St RR 2d act 207⅛
50 do 2d act 206⅛
50 D Match Co Ill 138
50 do act 137⅞
100 C & C C & D act 66
50 C & C C & D 2d act 67
13 N C St R R 281⅞
50 do 2d act 284⅛
100 do 2d act 284⅞
50 do 2d act 284

SALES AFTER CALLS.

10 W C St R R Co 204⅛
50 do 2d act 206
50 do act 203
100 do 2d act 206
100 NY B Co act ex div 50
100 N Y B Co 2d ex div 50⅞
300 C B & M Co act 39⅞
300 do 2d act 40⅛
1000 do 2d act 40

The following prices were bid except where a † indicates the last price with no bid:

C. E. S. R. Co, 6s, 1912 100
†Chi. Ath. Assn. 6s 101
C D Co. 1st M, 5-20 5s 100
C P & P Co. 6s, 1910 102½
†ConsP&PCo, 6s, 1912 94½
C C Ry 5-20 4½s 97
C of C S V C 5-20 5s 100
†Cen S D Co 5s, 1907 101
C G L & C Co 5s, 1937 88⅞
C Gas 1st M 5s, 1930 88
†M F T Asn 5s, 1921 99⅞
NCSRR 1st M 6s, 1900 108
NCSRR 1st M 5s, 1906 101
P. S. B Co Ld 5s, 1900 92
Unity Co gold 6s, 1911 101
W C S R R 1st M 5s 100
†W C S RR Tun Co 5s 99
†Am Ex Nat 145
†Am T & S 137
†Chem Nat 100
†Chi. Nat 300
†Drovers' National 150
†First Nat Bank 350
Globe Nat. Bank 111
†International 137½
†Merchants' L & T Co 310
Northern Trust Co 165
State Bk of Chi 175
Union National 180
Am Straw Bd Co 81½
C & C C & D Co 66
†C. U. Telephone Co. 51
Chicago B & M Co 39⅞
Chi B & M Co, pfd 45⅞
C P & P Co, Lmtd 46
C P & P Co, pfd 48
Chi City Ry 365
Chi Tel Co 185
Chi Arc L & P Co 116
Diamond M Co of Ill 136
Lake St Elevated RR 28
†In. P. & P. Co. Ltd 45
†In. P. & P. Co. pfd 45
M. & C. Brew's, Ltd 35⅞
M. & C. Brew's, pfd 42⅛
P. S. Brw. Co., pfd 43⅞
N C S R R Co 280⅞
†National Ry. Co 150
Street's W S C L 29⅞
†Street's W S C L, pfd 67
Traders' Ins. Co 160
W C S R R 201⅛

Chicago did not appear to have much personal interest in the sudden break in whisky stock in the New York market yesterday. Chicago has grown tired of following the erratic course of this stock and has little patience with the methods of the men who are in control of it.

New York exchange got up to 60c premium yesterday, which indicates that the New York situation ought to show more improvement this week as a result of receipts of currency from the country.

Sterling exchange ruled steady and unchanged at the following quotations:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	487	489
Actual	486	488
Documentary	484¾	486¾

The New York telegraphic letter to Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick contained the following:

Our market is a trifle more active today and yet it has not developed any feature of interest, nor do we know of anything to relate to you of importance. The Manhattan matters may reach a more satisfactory solution this afternoon, and if they do we fancy that the shares will go to 180 or near that figure. It is presumed that the new funds required will be by the issue of fresh stock at par to the shareholders of record, perhaps for one-half of their interest. At all events, with the new scheme established, the shares of Manhattan have a great future. The bears have sold lead and distillers, meeting with but little success in the first named, but doing better with the latter.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 29.	March 22.
New York	$100,314,402	$116,645,154
Boston	14,596,402	15,980,807
Chicago	14,236,970	13,345,000
Philadelphia	11,105,053	11,985,203
St. Louis	3,648,857	3,818,016
Baltimore	2,728,233	2,231,121
New Orleans	1,719,194	1,487,988

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c to 60c premium; Boston, 10c to 17c discount; St. Louis, 30c, 50c, and 75c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—There was no change today in the stock market's general character. In the list as a whole there was neither activity nor any change in level worthy of note. Where activity did temporarily arise it was today, as it was yesterday, usually at the expense of values. The bear combination was active chiefly at the close, when some of the industrials suffered heavily. The consent of Mr. Clark at the Union Pacific directors' meeting to retain his post as President affected the stock market only by reason of the inference to which his change of purpose naturally gave rise. It was used by the sellers of Missouri Pacific, the company whose Presidency Mr. Clark now abandons. That any unusual significance should be attached to the incident does not, however, appear. Elsewhere in the market the few advances and declines continued pretty much where they were noticed yesterday. Reading stock hardly moved. What the receivers' withdrawal of their petition for an issue of certificates means was left to conjecture. Presumably, their amended petition will be for a smaller issue, restricted to such purposes as the bondholders' counsel will approve. It is not unusual for the close of March to witness general dullness throughout the market. This year the usual characteristics of the season are so far intensified that the story in practically every important market is a story of uncertainty, hesitation, and consequent extreme dullness. In the money market this factor is equally impressive. Wall street, which discounts far in advance all foreshadowed events, more than discounted the money situation for the April settlements. Every considerable broker supplied his anticipated needs three weeks ago in the market for time loans. As a result, not only is call loan money an absolute drug in the market, but time money has begun to waver and recede from its stiff rates of the early weeks in March; and the remarkable spectacle is witnessed of loaning rates sinking steadily with the approach of the April quarter day.

Government bonds neglected; State bonds dull.

Money on call easy at 3@4 per cent; last loan 3; closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486@486¼ for sixty days and 487¾@488 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 214,000 shares, including: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 7,600; Chicago Gas, 7,600; Chesapeake and Ohio, 3,300; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,800; Distilling, 47,000; Erie, 3,400; Missouri Pacific, 18,000; National Lead, 5,500; National Cordage, 6,500; New England, 6,700; Northern Pacific pfd., 6,700; Reading, 19,900; St. Paul, 10,400; Sugar, 13,600.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The sales were $1,312,000. Reading issues were weak. The 4s declined ⅜ to 73¾, do first preferences 1⅛ to 45½@45¾, do seconds 1⅛ to 32¼, and the thirds ⅛ to 24¾. Long Island, North Shore Branch 5s fell 1 to 104, Northwest Currency 7s 2 to 134, and Oregon Short Line 6s 1 to 103½. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertibles rose 1 to 104¾, Dubuque and Sioux City seconds 1⅛ to 102½, Illinois Central 4s of 1952 1⅛ to 105, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts 1½ to 125, and New York, Lackawanna and Western firsts 1 to 111.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Mr 29	Mr 28
Atchison	2,500	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	33½
Am. Cot. Oil	1,100	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜
Am. sugar	16,311	103⅞	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
Do pfd	200	98	98	98	98
Balt. & Ohio	200	90	90	90	90½
C., B. & Q	8,410	95⅝	94⅞	95⅜	95
C. & N. W	2,205	112⅝	112	112⅜	112
Do pfd	100	141⅝	141⅝	141⅝	......
C. M. & St. P	10,425	77	76⅝	76⅞	76⅝
Do pfd	100	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121
C., R. I. & P	1,330	83⅜	82⅞	83	83
C., St. P., M. & O	300	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54
Canada So	600	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜	54
Ches. & Ohio	3,515	24⅛	24	24	23⅞
Col. Fuel	38	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
C., C., C. & St. L	960	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	49⅝
C. R. R. of N. J	300	119½	119	119	120
Con. Gas. (N. Y)	600	131⅛	130½	130½	131
Chicago Gas	7,630	89⅞	88⅜	88⅜	88⅞
D., L. & W	3,800	145⅛	144⅞	144⅞	145
Del. & Hud	105	129½	129⅜	129⅜	129⅝
Den. & Rio G. pfd	200	54⅛	54	54	54
Dist & C. F. Co	51,610	32⅞	30⅛	30⅞	33⅞
D., S. S. & A	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	......
Edison	130	127	126½	127	125⅞
Gen. El	2,254	107⅞	106	106⅛	107⅞
H., C. & I	600	20	19⅛	19⅝	20
Ill Cent	160	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	......
Iowa Cent	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	......
Do pfd	200	29⅞	29	29⅞	......
Lake Shore	1,050	128⅜	127⅞	127⅞	......
Louis. & Nash	1,920	74⅛	74	74⅛	74
L., N. A. & C	50	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	......
Laclede Gas	200	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	......
Mo. Pac	17,990	51⅛	49⅞	50⅜	50⅝
M., K. & T	225	13⅛	*13⅛	13⅛	......
Manhattan	1,000	171	170	170⅞	169⅞
Mex. Cent	100	10	10	10	......
N. Y. & N. E	6,660	29⅛	28⅛	26⅛	28⅞
Nor. Pac	535	17	16⅞	17	17⅛
Do pfd	6,630	43⅛	42⅜	42⅜	42⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W	2,380	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	21
Do pfd	800	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛
N. Y. Cent	220	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W	500	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
Do pfd	100	71	71	71	......
Nor. Amn. Co	740	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
N. Y., O. & W	600	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Nat. Linseed	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Nat. Lead	6,501	41⅛	40⅛	40⅜	41⅞
Do pfd	415	85⅛	85	85	86
Nat. Cordage	3,560	63⅛	61⅛	62	63⅞
Do pfd	418	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞	108⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L	100	88	88	88	18⅜
Phil. & Reading	19,932	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞
Pac. Mail	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛
Rich. Term'l	2,010	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
Do pfd	400	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	37
So. Pac	400	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	32½
Tex. Pac	300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	......
Tol., A., A. & N. M	200	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Tenn. Coal	2,475	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	27⅞
U. S. Rubber	2,310	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	52
Union Pac	2,180	37⅞	37	37⅞	37
U. P. D. & G	200	15	15	15	15
W. & L. E	300	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
Do pfd	200	58	58	58	58
Wabash	200	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	......
Do pfd	1,325	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Western Union	1,333	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	155	Fargo	146
American	177	United States	63

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	112⅞	U. S. 2s reg., b	99½
U. S. 4s, coup	113⅞		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

4000 A C O 8s 111½
1000 AC&P 1st 85
4300 Atch 4s 82⅝@82½
11000 A&P gtd 4s 69
1000 B & O 5s '85-1915 119⅝
2000 BCR&N 1st 103⅞
5000 Can S 2d 101⅜
9000 C N J gm 5s 111½
9000 C N J gm 5s reg 111½
5000 CR&BC of Gc g5s 80
1000 C&O gen 4½s 82⅛
1000 C & Ohio c 5s 105
5000 C&O-R&A D 1 c2-4s 81@81½
5000 CB & Q 7s 119⅜
7000 CB&Q c 5s 103½@104⅛
10000 C&Erie 1st 101⅛
34000 C&NPac 1st 78
2000 CRI&P 5s cp 100⅞
5000 C D & I 1s 5s 97@97⅛
21000 Col Mid 4s 58⅜@59⅜
2000 CRI & P 5s cp 100½
5000 D & H cp 1894 107
10000 D&RG 4s 81⅛
17000 EL&BS 5s 98½@99⅝
1000 Erie cgd-7s 134
1000 Erie 1st m 111⅛
3000 FtW&D 1st 98⅜@98⅞
44000 GE db 5s 98⅜@99
11000 H&TC g m 4s 67⅛
2000 I & G N 1st cp on 112
1500 Ind D&W 5s tr 112@115
25000 I&GN 2d mg 69
1000 Ill C 4s 1952 105
4000 L G St L 1st 84⅛
4000 LE&StL con 1st 5s 82⅛
0200 LStL&Te 5s 92
2000 LE&W 1st 5s 110½@111
1000 L & N g m 5s 111⅛
10000 L&N unfd gld 4s 83
7000 L N A & C cn 106
1000 LNA&C g m 77
1000 Me Ell 1st 118
5000 MLS&W 1st 125
4000 MLS&W 1st MD 123
50000 M L S & W x 5s 105@105½
2000 M&SP 1st-SMD 115
80000 M&StP cn 127@127⅛
3000 MK&T 1st 4s 81⅛
9000 MK&T 2d 45⅛@46
4000 Mob&O g m 58
3000 M&O new 114⅛
8000 N Starch Co 1st 102
24000 NYC&H ex 1s 102⅛
32000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 97⅛@97½
6000 NYO&W ref 4s 83@83⅛
1000 NP 1st cp 116⅛
5000 NP con 5s 70⅛
3000 NYLEW con mtg 111
3000 NW con 134
1000 NC&StL cn 104⅛
24000 Or Imp cn 5s 63@63½
24000 OSo g m 4s 61⅛@62⅛
1000 Ohio So 1st 108⅛
10000 OsL 6s 103⅛
235000 P&R 1st inc 45⅛@46
217000 P&R 2d in 32⅛@33⅛
2000 P&R 3d inc 24⅛@24⅛
5000 P&R dfd inc 7⅛
2000 P&R g m 4s 73⅛@73⅛
8000 P&W 1st 84@84⅛
10000 R&D 6s 107⅛@108
1000 R&D deb 6s 85
5000 SPM&M 1st M C 6s 117
1000 SPM&M 1st-DE 117⅛
27000 SPM&M 1s-M Ex 4s 90⅛@91
16000 Tenn sett 3s 74@76⅛
23000 TP 1st 77⅛@78
5000 TSL&KC 1st 82
16000 UP-D&G 1st 70@70⅛
11000 UP gd 6s cl tr no. 97⅛
13000 Wab 1st 5s 105⅛@105⅛
8000 Wab 2d 78⅛
1000 WNY&P 1st 104⅛
2000 WU col tr 5s 104⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,000	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
Amn. Sugar	1,880	103⅛	103⅜	102⅛	102⅛
Do pfd	51	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
C., B. & Q	2,400	95⅛	95⅜	94⅞	95⅛
Ill. Steel	3	62	62	62	62
Union Pacific	950	37	37⅛	37	37⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

700 C B & Q 2ds 101⅛
500 C B & Q con 5s 103½
3000 K M & B 5s 44⅛
15000 Gas 2ds 65
1000 N E 7s 118
2000 Ch Junc 5s 100⅛
15000 Atch 2ds 52⅛@53

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—The market closed dull and steady. Pennsylvania, 53⅝@53¾; Reading, 11⅛@11¼; Lehigh Valley, 47⅜ sales; Reading general 4s, 72⅜@72⅞; do first inc., 46⅜@46⅞; do second inc., 32⅛@32¼; do third inc., 24⅛@24¼.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.10; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross, $1.00; Homestake, $12.00; Mexican, $1.30; Ontario, $13.00; Ophir, $1.40; Plymouth, 75c; Sierra Nevada, 85c; Standard, $1.30; Union Consolidated, 70c; Yellow Jacket, 30c; Iron Silver, 35c; Quicksilver, $3.00; do preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 15c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 29.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 30c; Best & Belcher, $1.20; Bodie Consolidated, 20c; Chollar, 65c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.35; Crown Point, 55c; Gould & Curry, 60c; Hale & Norcross, $1.00; Mexican, $1.20; Navajo, 5c; Ophir, $1.50; Potosi, $1.60; Savage, 60c; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Union Consolidated, 70c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 40c; Commonwealth, 5c; Belcher, 90c.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—Allouez Mining Co., 60; Atlantic, $9.37½; Boston and Montana, $31.25; Butte and Boston, $10.25; Calumet and Hecla, $300.00; Centennial, $8.50; Franklin, $12.00; Kearsarge, $9.00; Osceola, $35.25; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00; Tamarack, $163.00.

WHEAT TRADERS BADLY CAUGHT.

May Cuts Up Capers and a Break of Seven Cents from the Top Makes a Sensation.

In the speculative markets there was intense interest in wheat, everything centering around May, which was violently active at an unusually wide range of 7c. Eager buying for account of shorts was instrumental in an initial advance of 1⅝c, followed by a rapid downturn and a final partial recovery, the actions of the clique being closely watched. July was relatively steadier, with further crop damage talk and other markets were all lower. The weather map showed clear and dry weather in the Southwest, where rain is needed. After the close the feeling was weaker and calls on May wheat, which sold early at 80¾, were finally quoted at 80c. Puts sold at 76¼@76⅛c and were quoted late at 76⅝c. Puts on July sold at 72⅞@72⅞c and calls at 73@73⅛c. Puts on May corn sold at 41⅝@41⅝c and calls at 41⅞@41⅞c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 153 cars; oats, 145 cars; and 16,000 hogs.

Logan and others had a number of reports from the Southwest, especially from Kansas, indicating continued drought and probable crop damage. This talk was instrumental in holding up July.

Less was heard about the inspection. Out of 118 cars No. 2 spring 44 were a transfer from a private to a public house, adding that much to the stock of regular wheat. The Wisconsin division of the Northwestern had 49 cars, of which 29 graded No. 2. The Milwaukee had 26 cars, and only 4 of these graded. There was no outinspection.

Commission houses complained because of their inability to execute stop loss orders in May wheat at anything like the market. When the month reached 80c on the down turn a flood of orders of this character came out, but panic-stricken brokers and "tailers-on" could not offer it down fast enough, although it broke a half cent at a time until the low point of the day was reached.

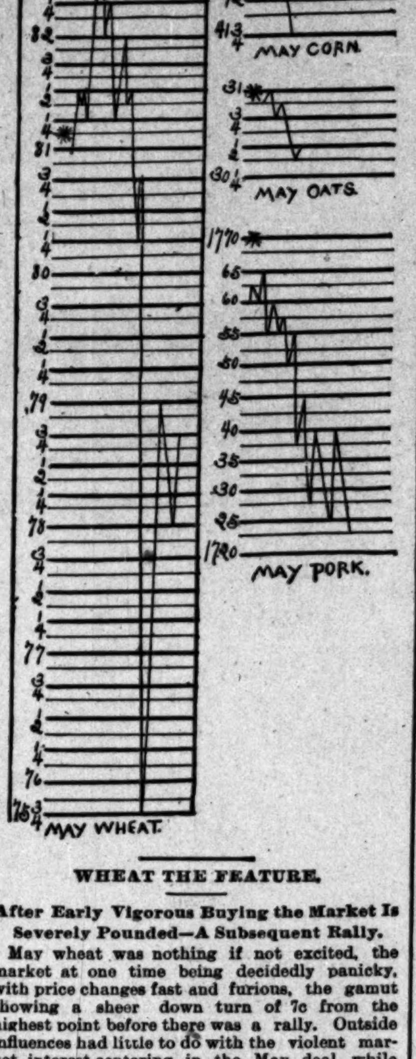
Operators in the corn pit were quietly pleased at the discomfiture of a broker who failed in his efforts to engineer the official closing. Just as the last bell tapped, when May was clearly 41⅜c, selling at that, he vociferously bid 41⅞c and sold one "five," but the official reporter would not recognize the figure, as the market was 44⅜c before, at the time, and after the trade in question.

Have big lines of Northwestern short wheat been settled privately? was the question of the day after the first hour or two, when talk to this effect became general. Some color was given this by the fact that a few of the people representing the Northwestern elevator concern were on the floor. The opinion was general but not universal that the short interest had been reduced materially by this means, and 82c was the figure usually given as a basis of settlement.

Fleming thinks Milwaukee can send about 1,250,000 tonnage to this city if called upon, this being exclusive of some vessels at that port destined for the ore carrying trade. The local tonnage available is placed at about 500,000 bu. A cargo of wheat and one of corn was worked yesterday. Old lake Captains just in expressed the opinion that the straits will be open for navigation in about four weeks. Current freight rates are 3c for corn and 3¼c for wheat to Buffalo.

Elevator concerns were again endeavoring to induce people to take corn in order that the capacity for wheat might be increased. Little results in this direction were made known, although in some quarters it was reported that greater inducements than ever were offered. Concessions of 2c were tendered, but shipping-houses said they could not place corn in the East at the figures. A moderate quantity of tonnage was finally taken, one cargo being worked at a point about 1⅜c under the May price.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork March 29. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



WHEAT THE FEATURE.

After Early Vigorous Buying the Market Is Severely Pounded—A Subsequent Rally.

May wheat was nothing if not excited, the market at one time being decidedly panicky, with price changes fast and furious, the gamut showing a sheer down turn of 7c from the highest point before there was a rally. Outside influences had little to do with the violent market, interest centering in the May deal, while everything else was subservient. The high prices were confined to the earlier part of the day, with top figures touched before the first half hour had expired. The opening was active and strong, brokers representing the short interest bidding vigorously in their efforts to get the wheat, and May soon went from 81c to 82¾c, clique houses feeding the market with the high-priced property. After the first hour a period of comparative quietude set in, May remaining around 81@82c, but soon after noon it had worked down to 80c, when it suddenly broke away and in five minutes or less had declined to 75¾c before there was a check. This was followed by almost as quick a reaction to 78c and 79c, the market finally resting at 78⅝c, a net loss of 2½c for the day. Opinions differed materially regarding the immediate cause of the big slump, but the down turn certainly caught a good many stop loss orders, and these, together with the "tailers" in their efforts to get away from the market, left it with practically no support. The actual volume of business on the decline from 80c was not as great as might have been expected. The break was largely due to the heavy selling by the clique, which was most pronounced. Linn pounded the market, Kennett-Hopkins were heavy sellers, and others were Counselman, Geddes-Kirkwood, Lamson, and Wright-Haughey. Perhaps Norton-Worthington and Orr were the biggest buyers, with Lester and Phillips on that side, and Logan both buying and selling. There was not a little talk to the effect that some of the big Northwestern shorts had effected a private settlement for several millions during the morning on the basis of about 82c, and this was given as a reason for the withdrawal of support when the market was smashed down from the 80c point. Partridge was credited with saying that he had settled a short line of 3,000,000 bu, but these stories were not universally believed. The July was relatively much steadier, being confined to a range of 1⅛c, closing ⅜c lower for the day at 72⅞c, after selling as high as 73⅞c early in the morning. The long month was helped a little by further talk of drought in the Southwest. Outside news was otherwise unimportant. Cables were a little irregular and exports were fair at 287,000 bu wheat and flour. Outside domestic markets were generally lower. Receipts in the Northwest were 360 cars, against 584 one year ago. Local receipts were 258 cars, of which 120 were contract, and there were no withdrawals from store. *Bradstreet's* showed a good decrease of 1,271,000 bu for the week. The receipts at Western points were 521,000 bu and the shipments 98,721 bu. The receipts at Eastern points were 27,300 bu and the shipments 191,762 bu. Cash wheat was quiet and lower. No. 2 spring sold early, in store, at 77c. Free on board sales were at 53c for No. 4 red winter, 56@66c for No. 3 do, and 57@73½c for No. 3 spring and No. 3 Northern.

Corn did not make any such fireworks display as seen in the wheat pit, holding within a comparatively narrow range and closing about ¼c lower at the inside figures. The feeling throughout was one of heaviness, but there was no particular pressure to sell, yet offerings were about all the market could take. Shorts were not so anxious to cover, and there was more or less realizing on the part of professionals who had loaded up previously. They saw nothing in the situation to warrant them in holding on longer, with the shipping business unimproved and offers to the East ignored. Receipts were nearly as expected, and about a quarter of a million was loaded out of store, but this simply went to vessels to make room for wheat and did not help the situation. Elevator concerns were again offering liberal concessions to move out the corn, but operators said they could not find an outlet for the property at the figures. Outside news was generally negative in character, with spot corn at Liverpool ½d lower, while futures were steady to firm. Domestic markets were irregular within narrow limits. The estimate for today is rather small at 153 cars. There was little talk of new business from store, and tonnage was obtainable at about 3c to Buffalo. A cargo was worked at the storage difference under May, which was figured at about 1⅜c. The receipts at principal points were 402,339 bu, and the shipments 368,803 bu. No. 2 corn to go to store sold chiefly at 40½c, closing nominally lower. Under grades were in good demand. Free on board sales were at 36@39½c for No. 4 and 39@41c for No. 3 grades.

There was something of a circus in the provision pit, and had it not been for the excitement in wheat the action of hog product would have started the whole floor talking. As it was it kept the provision traders stirred up from start to finish. The market opened weak on the larger receipts of hogs and the decline reported from the Yards. Taking advantage of the prevailing weakness Wright started in to do some "slugging," in which he was ably seconded by the efforts of a number of traders who believe that his judgment is good. They paid particular attention to lard and ribs and succeeded in bringing about a material decline. Pork also went off under the offerings of some of the packers. There was little news in the market. Receipts of product were light and shipments only moderate. Other markets followed the course of this one, and foreign advices reported a steady feeling there with a better demand. Weakness showed in pork at the outset, but it was not until lard and ribs declined that pork started down. The Anglo-American and Morris started the selling of pork with Irwin-Green prominent on the buying side, and stop orders were reached on the decline after it had well started. Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick were the active sellers of lard and ribs, both said to be on Wright's account. Stop orders were reached on the break, and as there was little demand even from the shorts, the break was continued until May lard was 57½c under the close of the previous day, and May ribs 32½c off. There was little or no reaction from the bottom, and pork closed right on the bottom at $17.22½. It opened at $17.60, sold at $17.62½, declined to $17.22½ and remained there, cash being $17.07½@17.10. May lard opened at $11.40, declined to $10.90, and closed at that, cash being 7½c under May, and July 40c lower than Tuesday. May ribs opened at $10.02½, sold at $10.05, declined to $9.75, and closed at $9.77½, cash being about the same as May, while July ribs were 20c lower at $9.37½.

Oats opened steady, but the excitement in the wheat market struck it and it wavered until May went to 30⅜@30¼c, a decline of ⅛@⅜c from Tuesday's latest figures. Updike and Webber were the largest sellers, with buyers scattering. July opened at the previous day's figures, 30⅝c, and gradually weakened until it reached 30c, and after advancing ⅛c closed at 30⅛c sellers, with 30c bid. September opened at 27⅛c, and closed at 27⅛c bid. Sample oats were moderate in supply, with prices steady. No. 3 in store sold at 32c. Free on board sales were at 29⅛@32½c for No. 3 mixed, 32⅞@35½c do white, and 35⅛c for No. 2 white.

Rye was inactive, with scarcely any trading, May selling at 50c, a decline of ⅛c. Choice rye being scarce was steady. There was little disposition to purchase either cash or futures, and sellers appeared indifferent. No. 2 in store was quotably 47c, and July, like May, declined ⅛c, and was nominally 51c. Barley was very dull, and the demand corresponded to the offerings, which were light. Prices were unchanged. No. 3 ranged from 40@60c, with fancy quotable at 65c and No. 4 at 35@45c. There is but little coming in, the arrivals being 13 cars, with none taken out.

Flax, which has of late been dull as well as steady, dropped 2@2½c without any apparent cause except an indisposition to sustain the market. The offerings were moderate and trading was confined to small lots. Arrivals were 29 cars and shipments 6,050 bu; No. 1 sold early at $1.18¾@1.19¼, but closed $1.17 bid. May opened at $1.18¾ and sold down to $1.17, where it closed. The timothy market was firm with prices remaining steady. Good quality was readily salable. March delivery sold at previous figures, $4.40, and cash was quoted at $4.15 to $4.28. Common sold at $4.00@4.10 and low grade at $2.50@3.50. Clover was a shade stronger with contract grade quoted at $12.10@13.20 and common $10.00@11.00. Good mammoth sold at $13.00@13.50.

Flour was practically steady, although little disposition was manifested to do business.

Millstuffs were dull with light demand. Bran sold at $11.75@12.12½ and middlings at $11.75@12.00.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
March	$ 78	$ 73 @ 79⅛	$ 75⅜
May	81⅛	75⅜@ 82⅛	78⅜
July	73⅛	72⅜@ 73⅞	72⅞
CORN.			
March	$ 40⅛	$ 40⅛@ 41	$ 40⅞
May	42⅛	41⅜@ 42⅛	41⅛
July	42⅛	42⅛@ 43⅛	42⅛@42⅛
OATS.			
May	$ 31	$ 30⅜@ 31	$ 30⅜
July	30⅛	30 @ 30⅛	30
MESS PORK.			
May	$ 17.70	$17.22½@17.82½	$ 17.22½
Sept	17.65	17.15 @17.50	17.15
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$ 11.47½	$10.90 @11.40	$ 10.90
July	11.95	10.55 @10.97½	10.55
Sept	11.05	10.60 @11.02½	10.60
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
May	$ 10.07½	$ 9.75 @10.05	$ 9.77½
July	9.37½	9.37½@ 9.52½	$ 9.37½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$	$ 79⅛	$ 79⅞
No. 2 corn	39⅞	40⅛	38⅞
No. 2 oats	......	28⅞	28⅞
Mess pork	......	10.17½	10.37½
Lard	......	6.20	6.30
Short ribs	......	5.57½	5.72½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	3	12	1	16
Spring wheat	118	120	4	242
Corn	20	59	13	92
Oats	29	104	1	134
Rye	1	1	......	2
Barley	......	6	7	13
Totals	171	302	26	499

Inspected out: 246,280 bu corn and 32,150 bu oats. The receipts announced today are expected to include 150 cars wheat, 153 cars corn, 145 cars oats, and 16,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.
Flour, brls	11,467	26,987	28,036	20,465
Wheat, bu	163,659	68,576	27,241	45,623
Corn, bu	182,674	407,114	72,280	186,555
Oats, bu	288,590	257,950	196,124	239,171
Rye, bu	10,255	8,715	1,418	5,034
Barley, bu	44,698	89,758	37,476	25,217
T. seed, lbs	134,975	238,452	398,435	135,304
C. seed, lbs	62,315	3,254	80,090	5,181
Oth. s'ds lbs	54,000	116,347	25,200	4,950
F. seed, bu	38,300	17,240	17,764	1,821
B. corn, lbs	50,000	......	106,850	630
Cheese, lbs	26,740	79,161	106,750	91,157
Butter, lbs	217,141	263,669	372,107	162,192
Hides, lbs	361,660	235,670	576,705	463,624
Wool, lbs	370	83,260	35,672	18,111

STREET PRODUCE MARKETS.

Lenten Holidays Make Trade Quit—Supplies Ample.

Trade along South Water street was rather dull. Produce was plentiful, while the demand was light. There was not, however, any great change in prices. Game was nearly steady but slow, and vegetables and fruits were very dull, with a disposition to dispose of them at slightly lower prices. Butter continued firm and scarce, and 31c was offered for choice lots. Eggs were ½c lower, and cheese was unchanged and quiet. Tomatoes and cauliflowers were scarce. Strawberries were plentiful, a carload of them having been received from Texas and some from Louisiana, but the latter were not choice.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 30@31c; fine, 28½@29c; fair to good, 26@27c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 27@28c; medium to good, 24@25c; packing stock, fresh, 17@19c; roll, good to choice, 17@20c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 21c per lb; fancy creamery, 19½@20c; extra dairy, 18@19c; dairy, 15@17c; rolls and small pails ½c additional.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 11½@11¾c per lb; flat shapes, 11½@11¾c; Young Americas, 11½@12c; slightly skimmed, 8@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 15@16½c, brick cheese, 13@14c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 8½@10c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 7@8c; peaches, 5@6c; blackberries, 6½@7½c; raspberries, 24@25c; California dried fruit—Apricots, 16@18c per lb; unpeeled peaches, 13½@14½c; peeled peaches, 22@24c; prunes, 9½@13c; raisins, London layers, $1.50@1.85 per box; muscatels, $1.35@1.50; with ditto loose, 4@5½c per lb.

EGGS—Good fresh-laid stock, 14@14½c per doz.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.25@1.40; teal ducks, $2.00@2.50; plover, $1.25@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.00@4.00 per brl and fair to good, $2.50@3.00; bananas, $1.25@2.00 per bunch; lemons, $3.00@3.75 per box; Florida oranges, $2.50@4.25 per box; California navel oranges, $3.00@3.75 per box; strawberries, $2.25@4.00 per case of 24 pts.

HAY—Demand light and supply large. Arrivals are frequently in poor condition. Sales were: On track—5 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.50@11.75; 18 cars upland prairie at $6.00@8.50. Receipts, 1,139 tons; shipments, 179 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½@7c; No. 1 country tallow, 5@5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½@5c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed Wisconsin on track, 70@75c; Hebrons, 70@72c; Burbanks, 75@80c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $3.75@4.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 14@14½c per lb; fancy, 15@16c; dressed chickens, 12½@13c; roosters, 7@8c; dressed ducks, 13½@14½c; dressed geese, 11@13c; live geese, full feathered, $6.00@8.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Old cabbages, $10.00@15.00 per 100; yellow and red onions, $1.25@1.35 per bu; white turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; rutabagas, 25@35c per bu on track. New vegetables—Cucumbers, $1.25@1.75 per doz; celery, 25@40c per doz; green onions, 75c@$1.00 per third-bu box; lettuce, $4.00@5.50 per brl; pie plant, 50c@$1.00 per doz bunches; radishes, 30@50c per doz bunches; spinach, $1.75@2.25 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.17.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from Manchester, Liverpool, and Paris.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Lard—Holders offer spot freely, but no futures are offered; prices unchanged. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged. Flour—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Corn—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged; spot firm at 4s 2½d; March steady at 4s 2d; April steady 4s 1¾d; May steady at 4s ¾d.

MANCHESTER, March 29.—The *Guardian* in its commercial article says: Although the surroundings are slightly more cheerful the volume of business has improved very little. Buyers are waiting in expectation that they will be able to do better when the spinners have been at work for a while. Sellers represent that some time will elapse before goods from cheaper yarns are turned out. Still the market is generally easier. There are numerous inquiries for jaconets and light goods, mostly at lower prices. These inquiries, however, do not usually result in business. Fewer orders than usual for jeans, twills, and sateens have been booked. Colored woolen goods are well engaged for South America. There is a limited business in American yarns and prices are irregular.

PARIS, March 29.—Three per cent rentes 96f 95c for the account.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Advance in All Desirable Grades of Steers—Break in Hogs—Sheep Active.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 27	19,330	323	17,060	9,323
Tuesday, March 28	5,360	927	10,725	14,177
Wed'day, March 29	12,500	600	18,000	8,000
Week thus far	37,190	1,850	45,785	32,500
Same period last wk	27,181	1,227	54,488	35,647
Same period 1892	38,801	1,706	69,660	19,813
Shipments—				
Monday, March 27	4,118	......	6,435	1,685
Tuesday, March 28	1,642	......	5,516	2,890
Wed'day, March 29	3,000	......	7,000	1,500
Week thus far	8,760	......	18,951	6,075
Same period last wk	7,417	......	19,848	3,624
Same period 1892	13,317	4	32,645	4,031

Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 hogs, 12,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 16,528 hogs, 9,975 cattle, and 4,297 sheep one week ago, and 23,786 hogs, 10,747 cattle, and 5,626 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—All desirable grades of 1,300@1,600-lb steers advanced 5@10c. Poor to fair steers ruled steady, Texas cattle advanced 5@10c, and native butcher stock closed weak. Receipts were below expectations, and a good demand absorbed all the offerings. Receipts at Western markets were comparatively small and prices averaged higher. Only two or three lots of cattle sold here above $5.60. Tidy fat 1,022@1,089-lb steers sold at $4.40@4.60; coarse 1,409-lb steers, $4.65; fair 1,300-lb steers, $4.90; fat 1,243@1,347-lb fed rangers, $4.80@5.00; 1,488-lb fed range bulls, $3.50; choice 789-lb mixed steers and heifers, $4.25; common to fair 1,000@1,300-lb steers, $4.00@4.50, and a few choice to fancy 1,400@1,600-lb steers, $5.50@5.90. Texas sold at $3.35 for 910 lb heifers and $3.85@4.60 for 930@1,228-lb steers. Native cows sold largely at $2.60@3.50, bulls principally at $3.00@3.50, and most of the veal calves at $5.00@6.25. Stockers and feeders in good demand and firm with sales at $2.85@4.37½.

HOGS—Some hogs sold early at Monday's prices, but before 9 o'clock the general market ruled 10@15c lower, and at the close some sold 20@25c lower. The market averaged 15c lower, and closed decidedly weak, especially for light-weights, which were badly neglected. The break in hog products added considerable weakness to the situation, and packers were decidedly bearish, predicting still lower prices the balance of the week. The quality was just fair, there being a small proportion of good heavy and altogether too many 140@180-lb hogs among the arrivals. Heavy sold at $6.90@7.60, bulk $7.25@7.40; mixed $6.90@7.45, bulk $7.15@7.30; light $6.70@7.25, bulk $6.95@7.05; pigs $4.00@7.00, bulk $6.00@6.90. Choice heavy closed at $7.50.

SHEEP—Trade was active, and prices ruled 5@10c higher for all desirable stock. Lambs averaging 51@94 lbs sold at $4.50@5.40, bulk $6.25@6.35. Native sheep sold at $4.10@5.60, bulk $4.75@5.25; Westerns averaging 94@145 lbs sold at $5.00@5.65, bulk $5.30@5.45. About 2,000 Texas, averaging 60@69 lbs, sold at $3.50@5.20.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, March 29.—BEEVES—Receipts were 844 head, including 10 cars for export, 37 cars for the market, and 13 cars direct to slaughterers. The trading was active and firm and common to medium grades, native, fully 10c per 100 higher. Poorer to best native steers sold at $4.40@5.90 per 100 pounds; bulls and dry cows at $2.00@4.50. Dressed beef steady at 8@8½c per lb for native sides. Shipments today, 1,700 qrs of beef; tomorrow, 351 beeves and 65 sheep. Receipts of calves were 899 head. Market active and fully 6c per 100 higher. Veal sold at $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 7,008 head, including 21 cars direct. Sheep were in demand and ruled firm; lambs active at a further advance of ¼c per pound. Sheep sold at $5.25@6.25 per 100 lbs; clipped do at $4.75@5.00; lambs at $6.00@7.25; clipped do at $6.00@6.25. Dressed mutton firm, 8@9½c per lb; dressed lambs higher at 9@10½c. HOGS—Receipts were 5,795 head, including 2 cars for sale. Market steady at $7.90@8.40 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., March 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,300; shipments, 2,700. The market was more active and steady throughout. Representative [illegible] Dressed beef and shipping steers, $4.00@4.25; [illegible] and Indian steers, $3.50@4.15; cows and [illegible] $2.35@4.05; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.[illegible]—Receipts, 8,700; shipments, 3,730. The market was dull and 15@20c lower, closing active and [illegible] all grades, $5.25@7.15; bulk, $6.85@6.95. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, none. The market was active, strong, and usually higher. Representative sales: Muttons, $5.20.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,100; market steady; fair to good native steers, $3.50@4.90; Texas fed steers, $3.70@4.30. HOGS—Receipts, 5,100 head; shipments, 1,500; market 10@15c lower; heavy, $7.00@7.[illegible]; mixed, $6.80@7.20; light, $6.90@7.15. SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market [illegible].

Omaha, Neb., March 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head; active stronger, $3.60@5.25; cows, $[illegible]@4.00; feeders, $2.75@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, [illegible] head; 5@10c lower; heavy, $7.00@7.15; light, $[illegible] 7.00, bulk, $6.95@7.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; $3.50@5.00. Lambs, $5.00@6.00.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton, Grain, and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

NEW YORK, March 29.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 3 to 5 points, but recovered this and advanced 9 to 10 points, lost this and declined 1 point, recovered this and advanced 2 to 6 points, closing very steady, with sales of 271,700 bales. Liverpool declined 6 points, but rallied and recovered about half of this, closing quiet and steady, with spot sales of 7,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were irregular and clothes dull. New Orleans declined 3 to 5 points, but recovered this and advanced 6 points, most of which was afterward lost. Spot prices here were firm at 8⅝c for middling uplands, with sales of 2,781 bales for export and 826 for spinning. There was a decline of 1-16c at St. Louis, ⅛c at Norfolk, 1-16c at Galveston and Memphis, and ⅛c at Baltimore. New Orleans sold 3,000 bales, Memphis 2,500, Mobile 1,600, and Augusta, 1,372. New Orleans was [illegible]. The receipts at the ports were 8,732, against [illegible] this day last week, and 11,871 last year. Thus far this week, 38,117 bales, against 33,863 thus far last week. The exports from the ports were [illegible] bales to Great Britain, and 4,729 to the continent. The receipts at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis were 1,352, against 1,037 this day last week, and [illegible] last year. Houston received 979 bales, against [illegible] this day last week. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, nominal.
March	100	8.27	8.27	[illegible]
April	4,800	8.37	8.26	[illegible]
May	62,800	8.46	8.32	[illegible]
June	101,700	8.55	8.43	[illegible]
July	24,480	8.61	8.50	[illegible]
August	47,200	8.66	8.54	[illegible]
September	2,800	8.50	8.48	[illegible]
October	15,300	8.56	8.46	[illegible]
November	2,900	8.58	8.48	[illegible]
December	9,600	8.60	8.49	[illegible]
January	100	8.62	8.53	[illegible]

COFFEE—Advanced 15 to 20 points, lost some of this, and closed steady with sales of 30,500 bags. Havre advanced ¾f, Hamburg ¼ to ½ pfennig, and London partially 3d. Rio Janeiro and Santos were quiet and unchanged. Rio Janeiro receipts 9,000 and Santos 6,000. Rio exchange, 12 13-16d. American deliveries, 6,593 bags. Europe bought new crop months to a moderate extent. Pending the settlement of shorts in March the market showed strength. Rio on the spot was more active and steady. Rio 7 at 17⅝@17¾c. Sales: 1,000 bags No. 7 at 17⅝c; 1,000 bags No. 8 minus 12 at 17⅛c; 1,000 bags No. 7 at 17⅛c; 500 bags No. 8 minus 12 at 17⅛c; 1,000 bags Santos No. 6 and 7 at 17⅛c; 500 bags do No. 8 at 16⅛c; 2,000 bags Rio No. 7 to arrive at 16⅝@16⅞ C. & F.; 1,000 bags do at 17⅛c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
March	1,000	17.00	17.00	[illegible]
April	1,500	16.60	16.55	[illegible]
May	4,250	16.50	16.40	[illegible]
July	3,500	16.35	16.25	[illegible]
August	500	16.20	16.20	[illegible]
September	6,250	16.25	16.20	[illegible]
October	2,500	16.20	16.15	[illegible]
December	1,000	16.00	15.95	[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat—At one time was ⅝c to 1⅛c higher, but lost the improvement and declined ⅛c to 1⅛c, part of which was afterward recovered. Spot sales, 200,000 bu, all for export. No. 2 hard winter at 1c under May f. o. b. store ¼c; f. o. b. afloat and ¼@1⅛c under afloat, the former choice; No. 2 red at ⅛c under May f. o. b. store, part at 78⅝c; ungraded red on private terms and No. 1 Northern at 5⅛@6⅛c over May afloat. Option sales, 5,930,000. CORN—Advanced ⅛c to ⅝c, but lost this and declined ⅛c. Spot sales, 39,000 bu; none for export. No. 2 at 50½@51c, steamer at 49⅛@50c, No. 3 at 48⅛@49c, ungraded at 50⅛c. Option sales, 1,100,000 bu. OATS—Declined ⅛@⅜c. Spot sales, 72,000 bu. No. 2 white at 40⅛@41c, chiefly at 40⅛@41c; April do at 39⅛c. May do at 38⅛c. 12,000 bu No. 3 white at 39⅛@40c. No. 2 mixed at 37⅛@37⅛c. Option sales, 225,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best, 29@32c.

CHEESE—Best, 11½@12c.

EGGS—14⅛@15⅛c.

SUGAR—Raw firm and unchanged; 89 test, 3 1-16c; 96 test, 3 9-16c. Sales of 7,500 bags centrifugal, 96 test, at 3 9-16c, c. and f., and 500 tons Manilla to go to Scotland at equal to 2 15-16@3c for 87 test. Refined quiet and unchanged.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Inactive. Engagements—72,000 bu to go to Antwerp at 2@2¼d in store and 2½d afloat; 8,000 bu to Hamburg at 30 pfennigs; 16,000 bu to Glasgow at 1d; 16,000 bu to Rotterdam at 2¼d in store; and 32,000 bu to Newcastle at 2¼d in store.

COTTON SEED OIL—Quiet, steady.

PETROLEUM—The market was firm throughout on an exceedingly small business. Pennsylvania oil, spot, sales none; April options, sales, 21,000 brls. Opening, 67⅛c; highest, 68c; lowest, 67⅛c; closing, 68c. Lima oil sales none, 29½c bid. Total sales, 21,000 brls. At Oil City, Pa., National Transit certificates opened at 67⅛c; highest, 67⅛c; lowest, 67⅛c; closed, 67⅛c; sales, 55,000 brls; clearances, 42,000 brls; charters none; shipments, 80,975 brls; runs, 90,318 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa., petroleum dull; National Transit certificates opened at 67c; closed at 67⅛c; highest, 67⅛c lowest, 67c; sales, 40,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—The demand at first hands continued moderate as regards operations for the spring season, but there was a good business in flannels, blankets, and some articles in dress goods, silks, and cotton flannels. The market was without change in any particular. There was, perhaps, more disposition on the part of both agents and jobbers to push on goods especially adapted to current trade and that could not well be carried over, but such supplies are by no means large. Stocks of prints, ginghams, and other specialties are less than usual at this period. Staple cottons and all woolen fabrics are in light supply comparatively, with many articles still sold largely ahead. Prices were steady to firm.

Boston, Mass., March 29.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats, choice to fancy clipped, 44@44½c; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3, 43c. Corn—Steamer yellow, [illegible]; steamer mixed, 53c. BUTTER—Creamery Western extra, 29@30c; extra firsts, 25@26c; firsts, 24c; dairy Vermont extra, 25c; New York, extra, [illegible]; New York and Vermont extra firsts, 24c; dairy Western firsts, 20@21c; dairy Western seconds, 17@18c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 22c; Western ladle packed firsts, 22c. EGGS—Michigan firsts, 16½c; Western firsts, 16½c; provincial, 16c; 17c; Southern, 16c.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—GRAIN—Wheat made a strong start, but was unsettled by Chicago's [illegible] closing heavy, unsettled, ¼@⅜c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 64@64½c; May, 65⅛@66⅛c, closing 65⅛; July, 67⅛c. Corn dead dull, closing at ⅛@⅛c off; No. 2 mixed, cash, 36⅛c; April, 36⅛c; May, 37⅛; 38⅛c, closing 37⅛@37⅛c; July, 39⅛c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash, 30c; May, 31⅛c. Rye, No. 2, 52c bid. Barley nothing doing. PROVISIONS—Weak, demoralized by Chicago; pork: Standard mess, new, $18.00. Lard, $10.75. Dry salt meats—loose shoulders, $8.75; longs and ribs, $9.90@10.00; shorts, $10.15@10.25; boxed, 15c more. Bacon—packed shoulders, $10.00; longs and ribs, $10.50@10.62½. Hams—Sugar cured, 13½@14½c. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye and barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 145,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 29.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive and featureless, and prices declined ⅛@⅜c under lower reports from other grain centers; No. 2 red, March, 72⅛@73⅛c; April, 73⅛@73⅛c; May, 74⅛@74⅛c; June, 75⅛@75⅛c. Corn options weak; No. 2 mixed, March, April, May, and June, 48@49c. Oats—Car-lots steadier, with better demand; futures dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 5,300 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 34,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 31,100 bu; oats, 27,900 bu.

Toledo, O., March 29.—GRAIN—Wheat lower, dull; No. 2 cash and March, 69c; May, 70⅛c; July, 72⅛c; August, 72⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2 cash and May, 42c; No. 3, 41c; No. 4, 39⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 31c. Rye dull; cash, 58c, nominal. CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime cash and March, $8.00. Receipts—Wheat, 15,015 bu; corn, 2,386 bu; oats, 1,100 bu; clover-seed, 560 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,900 bu; oats, 400 bu; clover-seed, 1,[illegible] bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 29.—WHEAT—There was a fair trade today. The weakness in futures affected the cash market. No. 1 Northern sold at 64c and No. 2 Northern at 64c. Receipts of wheat were 273 cars and at Duluth and Superior 88 cars. Close: March, 63⅛c; May opened highest at 65c; lowest, 62⅛c; closed, 64c; July opened highest, 67⅛c; lowest, 65⅛c; closed 66⅛c. On track No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 60@61c.

Peoria, Ill., March 29.—GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 39⅛c; No. 3, 39c. Oats—Steady and inactive; No. 2 white, 33⅛@34⅛c; No. 3 white, 32⅛@32⅛c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 50@51c. Whisky—Firm; high wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 29,350 bu; oats, 38,500 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 2,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 35,150 bu; oats, 99,000 bu; barley, 4,200 bu.

Baltimore, Md., March 29.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot and March, 73⅛c; April, 73⅛c bid; May, 74⅛@74⅛c; June, 74⅛c asked. Corn steady; mixed spot, 48@48⅛c; March and April, 47⅛@48c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 41c. Rye dull; No. 2, 62c.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 29.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 79⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 do, 75⅛c; Winter firm; No. 2 red, 74⅛c; No. 3 extra red, 73c; No. 1 white, 74⅛c. Receipts—Corn, 16,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 8,000.

Thackeray's Pot of American Money.

Thackeray at that time (1851), was only beginning to earn large sums by his writings, and he was no longer in those straitened circumstances which, with such inimitable humor he alluded to in "The Carmen Lilliense," in which he tells how "Titmarsh was in pawn at Lille," and how he was rescued from the duresse of a suspicious landlord by a "10-pound note from grand mamma?" But it was not until he visited the United States on a lecturing tour that he became really affluent. I remember at a New England Society dinner once, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, sitting next to the most amiable and popular American divine, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, who had been one of Thackeray's most intimate friends during his stay in America, and had even, if I remember aright, given him the use of his church as a lecture room. He described to me the almost boyish delight with which Thackeray told him on his return from New Orleans of the great financial success with which he had met in the States. "Parson," these were his words repeated to me by Dr. Bellows, "it's come at last. I have made a pot of money." And if a man deserved to win a crock of gold, William Makepeace Thackeray was the man in question.

The Arizona Deserts.

The process of reclaiming the Arizona deserts goes on apace. During recent years many irrigation projects have been put on a working basis and districts varying from a few thousands to hundreds of thousands of acres are being rapidly brought into agricultural and horticultural use. The greatest project of this character yet undertaken was practically begun a few days ago and plans for one still greater are announced. For the first contracts have been placed involving an expenditure of more than $2,000,000 for the construction of reservoirs and canals to utilize water from the Gila River in reclaiming 300,000 acres of land, which will be first-class fruit and vine land. The dam will be one of the largest in the country and seventy-two miles of canals are to be constructed. The second project contemplates the reclamation of 400,000 acres of now arid land, with water taken from the Rio Verde, stored in three immense reservoirs, and distributed by 150 miles of canals. The land and the canal routes have been surveyed and the $2,500,000 necessary to undertake the work subscribed. Much of the land will make good orange groves land.—*New York Sun.*

VOLUM
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Central Music
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